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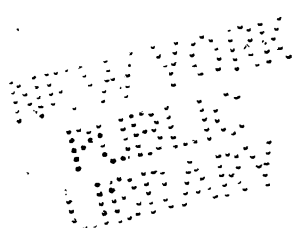


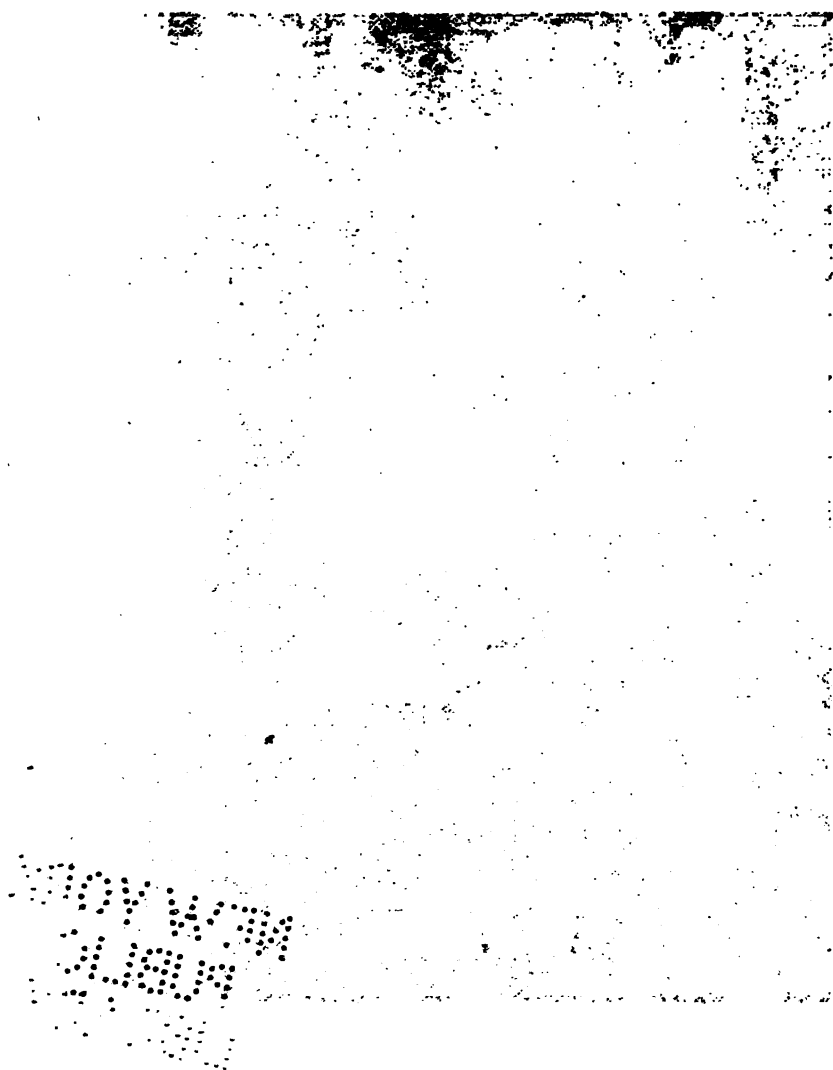
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# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF THE

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25

## INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDA.

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AMONG the remaining specimens of the monetary circulation of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs, of some there are silver pennies and half-pence, but, of the fourth-thing, or quarter of the penny, now designated the farthing, no vestige is extant, or known to numismatists. The penny in the time of Alfred weighed about twenty-four grains; the half-pence about twelve grains\*; while Mr. Hawkins notices half-pence of Edward the Elder, struck between the years 901 and 925, weighing from seven to nine grains; but which were probably thirds of pennies, as such coins are mentioned in the laws of Alfred, and were possibly the representative in value of the half of the sceatta.

On the subversion of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty by William the Norman, after the disastrous battle of Hastings, in 1066, the penny was reduced in weight to twenty-two grains; and continued of that weight till the reign of Edward the Third, when it was reduced to twenty grains, and again to eighteen grains. Some of Henry the Third's pennies weigh but twenty

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\* Half-pence in silver, coined by the Anglo-Saxons in the ninth century, are extant in the cabinets of eminent numismatists. The half-pence struck in the reign of Alfred the Great, before the year 900, were till recently so rare that one in the Dimsdale sale produced nearly 40*l.*; but the extraordinary discovery a few years since at Cuerdale, in Lancashire, while it served to dispel many doubts which enshrouded the history of the monetary remains of that interesting period, also enriched the numismatic depositories with many a choice specimen of several most desirable varieties.

grains, and the half-pence but ten grains\*. Many discoveries of the pennies of Henry the Third show that his coins were frequently cut in halves and quarters, as the representatives of the half-penny and the farthing.

Pulton† quotes the statute 12 Hen. III., then declared against those who should in buying or selling presume to refuse a half-penny or a farthing, being of lawful metal, and having the form and fashion it ought to have. The pennies are found cut or broken through the open or double cross on the reverse; the statute could hardly have reference to coins thus treated as bullion; it could only refer to the round half-penny, or farthing, if there were any of the latter. It would appear this monarch had some personal objections to this division of the cross; as in his thirty-sixth year he issued a royal mandate, dated from Bury, September 1st, 1252, strictly commanding that bakers should not in future impress their bread intended for sale with the sign of the cross, *Agnus Dei*, or the name of Jesus Christ, a practice which he deemed derogatory to the honour of these sacred emblems.

In 1279, King Edward the First determined on a reformation of the coin, and the Jews being found delinquents as clip-pers, two hundred and sixty-seven of them, declared guilty of that offence, were executed. Stow, under 1280, records that "whereas before this time the penny was wont to have a

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\* Thoresby, in his *Ducatus Leod.*, 1715, fol., p. 253, mentions his having been shown by the Earl of Pembroke "a round half-penny, or farthing, of Henry the Third." This piece was missing from the Pembroke collection when dispersed by public sale in July, 1848. In the sale catalogue of the collection of Mr. M. S. Haynes, sold by Gerard, March 22d, 1780, No. 16 is a farthing or half-penny of Henry the Third, described as "unique, and different from those in Folkes."

A round short-cross half-penny of Henry the Third, weighing ten grains, and described as unique, was sold by Gerard, in the collection of Edward Jacob the historian of Faversham, February 20th, 1782, No. 21, where it was purchased by Mr. Richard Mascall, for five shillings. The writer has, however, failed to find it enumerated in the sale catalogue of the Mascall collection, sold after his decease in May, 1789. The half-pence of the preceding monarch John, though struck in Ireland, are in the cabinets of most collectors.

† Abstract of the Statutes then in force, 1579, 4to, p. 214.

double crosse with a creast, in such sort that the same might be easily broken in the midst, or in four quarters, and so to be made into half pennies or farthings, it was now ordeined that pence, half-pence, and farthings should be made round. At this time twenty-pence weighed an ounce Troy weight\*." This regulation is alluded to in the following quatrain :

" Edward did smite round penny, half-penny, farthing,  
The crosse passes the bond of all throughout the ring ;  
The poor man, ne to priest, the peny fraises nothing :  
Men give God aye the least, they feast him with a farthing."

The marginal note in Howes, " Ann. reg. 8, 1280 : first halfe-pence and farthings round," is erroneous ; there are extant half-pence several centuries before this date, and farthings may yet possibly be discovered.

In 1312, 6th of Edward the Second, assays were made before Walter de Norwich, and other barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, of all the pixes, as well of pennies as of farthings, during the whole time that John de Pontoyse and Lapine Roger were masters of the mints of London and Canterbury, and Roger de Frowick keeper of the king's exchanges in those cities. In an order for a trial of the pix in 1281, 9th of Edward the First, it is spoken of as " of old custom."

Leaden tokens are noticed early in the reign of King Henry the Fourth (if not in the reign of King Richard the Second), at the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1402, the extreme scarcity of small coins among the poorer people induced the Commons to petition King Henry the Fourth in parliament, for some remedy for the pressing mischief amongst the poor people, occasioned by the want of half-pennies and farthings of silver, which were wont to be and still were the most profitable money to the said people, but were then so scarce, because none were worked nor made at that time ; wherefore the people in divers places, of great necessity, used the money

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\* Howes's *Abridgement of the English Chronicle*, 1611, 8vo, p. 103.

of foreign lands, as half-pennies of Scotland, and others called galley half-pennies\*, and in some parts, half-pennies divided, to the great destruction and waste of the said money; and in some places tokens of lead; so that not only the destruction of the said money was inevitable, but also in process of time that of all other monies of silver, as groat, half-groat, and sterling [*i. e.* the penny], if remedy should not be applied to the case. The tenth chapter of the statute 4 Hen. IV. was directed towards the supplying the deficiency as prayed; and in the following words:

“Item: for the great scarcity that is, at this present, in England, of half-pence and farthings of silver, it is ordained and established, that the third part of all the money of silver which shall be brought to the bullion shall be made in half-pence and farthings; and that of this third part, the one-half shall be made in half-pence, and the other half in farthings; and the same to do and perform let the coiner be sworn in especial; and that no goldsmith, nor other person whatsoever he be, do to be molten any such half-pence or farthings, on pain to pay to the king the quatreble of that which shall be so molten, against the form of this statute.”

In an account of rents derived from certain tenements secured to the hospital of Herbaldowne in Kent, by a mortmain grant from King Henry the Sixth, is noticed a payment in money of “four shillings and sixpence, and half a farthing.” How this was paid does not appear; but, if no payments were made but in round perfect coin without a violation of the law, the poor people in Herbaldowne hospital must have been deprived of “the half farthing” of the rent that was due to them. There are farthings in silver of this reign.

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\* What is here implied by galley half-pence has not been clearly defined. Cowell, *sub voce*, says “Sir Francis Bacon writes gauls-pence:” this affords little or no elucidation. Query, was it a general term for continental coins of small value, brought hither by the trading galleys, and foisted into circulation, as the French liards and the Dutch doitkins in our own time supplied the scarcity of farthings?

The scarcity of small monies among the trading community, at the close of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, appears not only to have induced the dissemination of counterfeit coins, but also of private tokens of lead, and, as the cloth-makers were by statute to affix to each piece their seal of lead, serving as a token or mark of the length of each piece when ready for sale, the casting of leaden tokens would to many be a matter of facility. These leaden tokens seem to have become very general, for it is clearly to those *plumbeos Angliæ* that Erasmus alludes, when speaking of them as the money of England\*.

In 1519, galley half-pence, the circulation of which had been prohibited by the statutes of Henry the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, were again this year forbidden. In the regulations by King Henry the Eighth for the coinage in 1523, it was enacted, that of every hundred pounds worth of silver, coined at any mint, ten marks should be struck in half-pennies, and five marks in farthings; and whereas the farthings and half-pennies were struck with one coin [*i. e.* of one and the same type], so that the common people many times took the farthings for half-pennies, it was ordained, that the farthings to be made from that time were to have on one side a portcullis, and on the other a rose with a cross: also, that all persons who should bring plate or bullion to be coined under the value aforesaid, should receive the tenth part of the said plate or bullion in half-pennies or farthings. The subsequent debasement of the coinage seems to have wholly submerged the small coins of good silver; they are now of extreme rarity.

During the reign of King Edward the Sixth, the debased state of the coinage wholly precluded any benefit to the poorer sort of people, by the issue of small coins to which any real value could be attached, and the frequent lessenment of their

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\* Erasmus, who was in England in 1497, and again in 1499, printed his *Adagia*, in which the allusion occurs, at Paris, in 1500.

denominative currency could only entail serious embarrassment and loss upon many who were already too much impoverished.

The nine days reign of Queen Jane allowed of no issue of a coinage, although one of pure silver, on the principles aimed at by the late king, but delayed by his immature decease, was in preparation.

Mary began her reign in 1553, by a proclamation, in full assurance to the people of England, of a currency of standard excellence; but the indentures of her coinage are evidence of the gross fraud practised in that affair. The poor of her time had no cause to render her thanks for any solicitude either expressed or felt by her on their account; it were well, indeed, if the history of this period formed no part of the annals of England.

Under Elizabeth an effulgence burst forth that served to render more apparent the oppressions of the past reign, and from the first, in 1558, the metal of her coinage was pure; it was sterling and determinate; yet the great want of halfpence and farthings impelled the almost general use, among ale-house keepers, chandlers, grocers, vintners, and other traders, of private tokens of lead\*, tin, latten, and it is said of leather. That there were frequent complaints of their too extended dissemination, there is no disputing; but they were required in direful necessity, notwithstanding it was urged that their circulation was derogatory of the queen's princely

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\* A book of accounts of Nicholas Ball, marketman, of Chudleigh in Devonshire, yet extant, supplies some facts as to the cost of leaden tokens at this period. Under the head of "Expences," January 24th, 1562, is—"Item: paid for A nyron with a prynt, and for lede, and for smytyng of my tokense, iij s."

The same register of accounts for the year ended February 23d, 1566, has under Expenses—"Pd. for ij pownde of led for tokens, and for making of the same to tokens, xxij d." Again, a third notice, in the "Markete accompte made by Nycholas Ball, market man, ended the 23rd of February, *Anno Dom.* 1567; Pd. for led and for tokens for ij years paste, xvj d."

Of the leaden tokens of Elizabeth's reign, now of extreme rarity, there are specimens in the Beaufoy cabinet. Descriptive Catalogue, Nos. 2 and 3.



dignity and honour; and what was of greater consideration, the constantly occurring loss to the poor, since these tokens were only to be repaid, or commodities given for them, at the same shop from which they had been issued, and nowhere else\*.

The impossibility of coining half-pence and farthings in silver, available in size to be held or manually felt by the rough hand of the hard-working labourer, induced several times projects of an alloy of silver and copper, and of copper solely, to meet the exigency; but the debased coins of former reigns had been so greatly disadvantageous to all parties concerned, that the queen's ministers advice and her own predilections stultified the appearance of any such coinage, till towards the close of her reign, when a few pattern pieces, dated 1601, made their appearance; but although intended as copper pledges for a penny and a half-penny, they proceeded no further than as denoting a project, the proofs of which are now only to be found, and that but rarely, in the cabinets of the numismatist.

On the accession of King James the First the prevalence of leaden tokens among traders and shopkeepers must have been very general; while on the coinage of the money bearing the British monarch's name and title, nothing beyond pennies and half-pennies in silver appears to have been attempted, to supply the positive requirement of a currency that could be felt and seen, and at the same time representing a smaller value than the silver penny, for the conveniency of the lower

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\* Snelling, quoting the manuscript papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, a contemporary in office, says that "the tokens of private traders were made without any form or fashion, as might be seen in every tavern or chandler shop;" and, deriving his information from Gerard Malynes's *Lex Mercatoria*, adds, "the Bristol farthing, struck by the city, by authority, previous to 1594, had on one side a ship, and on the other C. B., for CIVITAS BRISTOLIE."—*View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, folio, p. 4. These pieces, from specimens then in the cabinet of Thomas Hollis, Snelling has engraved on p. 2; but erroneously as regards the Bristol farthing; that piece was doubtless later than 1652, while that alluded to by Malynes was struck on a square piece of copper, and no legend or inscription beyond the C. B.

orders. The widely different appellations and nominal value of the several Scottish copper coins, the bawbee, the bodle, and the plack, utterly precluded their circulation in England; in fact, the necessities and turmoils in Scotland, occasioned by almost no government either in name or effect, had caused such irregularities in their financial measures, that the value of Scottish money was as little known in England as if Scotland had been a distant European continental state.

Snelling recounts particulars of various projects and schemes for a copper coinage of farthings; but personal advantage, more than any purpose to serve a positive public requirement, is apparent in all.

Sir Robert Cotton, in his paper entitled "The manner how the kings of England have supported their estates," addressed to King James, in 1611, his ninth year, while deprecating all or any attempt to debase the coinage, is strongly in favour of the re-establishment of the *Cambium Regis*, that the king might derive as formerly a profit by bullion, but which was then engrossed by a few goldsmiths, or what are now termed bankers. The writer expresses some doubts whether these propositions would have any preponderating weight with the crown, or its advisers; and the then general circulation of leaden tokens among traders appears to have suggested their being displaced by a copper currency, emanating under the king's authority. His arguments in favour of that scheme are thus adduced:

"If then, His Majesty shall be pleased by advise of his council to advantage himself any otherwise, by coinage, it will be safer to do it upon a simple metal, than by any impliant, or better suite, which well-governed states both modern and ancient used; for Rome in her increase and greatest pitch of glory had their money *ære, argento, auro puto puro*, and so have all the monarchies absolute at this day in Christendom; and I believe it may be wrought to His Majesty of good value, and to the state of much ease, if it may be put in practice with

discreet caution and constant resolution ; for the danger onely may be in the venting of the quantity that may clogge the state with useless money, or extension of the example, and work in by degrees an embasement of bullion.

“ The proportion that I would hold beneficial and safe should be, in the masse, at first 120,000*l.*, by which His Majesty should gain 10,000*l.*; the increase annually 12,000*l.*, in which His Majesty should gain 1000*l.*; and the limitation, that none be enforced to take any but in sums under twenty shillings, and then but the twentieth part proportionably.

“ Against this some may object, that it will not advantage the king so much as is projected, either from the difficulty in venting, or facility in counterfeiting; or else prejudice the state with a worthless money.

“ The benefit to the king will easily fall out, if he restrain retailers of victual and small wares from using their own tokens; for, in and about London, there are above three thousand, who one with another, cast yearly five pounds apiece of leaden tokens, whereof the tenth remaineth not to them at the year's end, and when they renew their store that amounteth to above 15,000*l.*; and all the rest of this realme cannot be inferior to the city in proportion.

“ For the prejudice, since London, that is not the twenty-fourth part in people of the kingdom, had in it, as found by a late inquiry by order of the late queen, above 800,000, so falleth out to be two-pence each person in the entire state; it may be nothing, either of loss, by the first uttering being so easy, nor burthen any with too great a mass at one time, since continual use will disperse so small a quantity into so many hands: but, on the other side, will be of necessary use and benefit to the meaner sort, except the retailers, who made as much advantage formerly of their own tokens as the king shall now; for the buyers hereafter shall not be tyed to one seller and his bad commodities, as they are still, when the tokens, hereafter made current by authority, shall leave him

the choice of any other chapman ; and to the poor, in this time of small charity, it will be of much relief, since many are like to give a farthing almes, who will not part with a greater sum."

In reference to the counterfeiting, Sir Robert added, " the form and figure may with an engine be so subtilly milled, that the charge will prevent all practice of false play. Besides, it cannot but prevent much waste of silver, that by the minting pence and half-pence occasioned ; there will be no cause hereafter to cut any bullion into proportion, so apt for loss ; for what that hath been may be conjectured, if we mark that of the great quantities from the penny downwards, stamped since Henry the Eighth's time, how few remain ; whereas, of all the coins from three-pence upwards, which are manual, plenty pass still in daily payment\*."

Sir Robert Cotton's propositions were not entertained, but a scheme to enrich the king produced the royal farthing tokens, weighing six grains each, and producing twenty-four shillings and three-pence the pound weight of copper ; his majesty to receive half the profit every quarter without being at any charge ; to be made at any place his majesty should appoint, under the inspection of a surveyor ; and lastly, any person might have twenty-one shillings in farthings for twenty shillings sterling, and, what appeared fair, those persons who might have too many of these farthings, had the power, if they chose, to rechange them at the same rate. These proposals were often debated in the privy council, and were at length concurred in, on the addition of a clause of revocation. The king's half of the profit was granted to a beggarly relative and retainer, John Harington, whom the king had created Baron Harington of Exton in the county of Rutland, July 21st, 1603. The grant was prepared in his name ; but, while the patent was about to receive the authority of the king's privy

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\* *Cottoni Posthuma*, collected and edited by James Howell, 1651, 8vo, pp. 196 to 201.

seal, it was shown to his majesty that if 100,000 pounds weight of farthings were coined, they would be worth 90,400*l.*, and deducting 24,450*l.* for copper and charges, there would remain a profit of 65,000*l.* English pounds were not in amount the same as the Scottish pounds, by the sound of which the royal ears had so long been tickled. The benefit apparent from these farthings was not exactly such as the king intended should pass from him to any one; and he for once wisely determined this was too much; "His Majesty therefore allowed Lord Harington 25,000*l.*, as it should be raised by issuing these tokens, and the surplus, if any, to come to the king." The patent passed the privy seal, April 10th, 1613.

The assignment to Gerard Malynes and others, for the conduct of the business of the royal farthing tokens, with the futile endeavours of Lodovick Stuart, Duke of Lenox, to induce Lord Harington to surrender the patent in his favour, are fully detailed by Snelling. The royal farthing tokens were issued by proclamation, dated May 19th, 1613, thenceforward prohibiting the currency of all private tokens, either then made or to be made, or of any other tokens than those made by his majesty's authority; also strictly forbidding their being counterfeited, or any machinery used in the making of them. The tokens\* excited everywhere unequivocal indignation, and were generally refused. Lord Harington died a few months after obtaining the patent, and his son John, the second Lord Harington, died February 27th, 1613-14, and was sumptuously

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\* Nicknamed "Haringtons" from the name of the patentees; their utter worthlessness seemed the stimulant for universal contempt; ballad-writers, dramatists, players, and poets joined in the general mad-dog cry of everywhere debasement. They were denounced from the stage, none being more vehement than the king's poet laureate. Ben Jonson, in his *Bartholomew Fair*, played in 1614, makes Littlewit, in reply to Winwife's question, whether Quarulous made love to his wife's mother, say "Not a token-worth that ever I saw, I assure you!" The amount was small indeed, as implied by the dramatist. Leatherhead, the toy-stall keeper in the same piece, in order to induce the sale of a child's hobby-horse, tells the maid, "It will cost you but a token aweek for his proveneder."—Act ii. scene 4. The charge, it might be inferred, would be nothing.

interred at Exton, on the 31st March following. By his death the title became extinct, and private traders again issued their own tokens, presuming the powers of the patent had also lapsed; but a proclamation, issued June 21st, 1614, declared it to be still valid, and vested in the Lady Ann Harington, widow of the patentee, and executrix of the will of her son, his successor, John Lord Harington deceased\*.

The privilege of granting licenses to public-houses was granted, in 1621, to Sir Giles Mompesson (Massinger's Sir Giles Overreach), and to Sir Francis Mitchell, for their own emolument. The former of these was a member of parliament, a projector, a great dealer and patentee; the latter, according to Wilson, was a poor sneaking justice of the peace in Clerkenwell, who maintained himself by contributions derived or wrung from the brothels in that neighbourhood. Their oppressions and other offences in the abuses of the patents they held were at length, to appease the popular indignation, visited by both being degraded from the order of knighthood. Mompesson fined 1000*l.*, and to stand perpetually in the degree of an outlaw; his testimony not available in any court; disabled to hold any office under the king or the commonwealth; to be excepted out of all general pardons; not to come within twelve miles of the king's or prince's court, or of the courts at Westminster; and to be for ever held an infamous person. This sentence was passed on Mompesson by the House of Lords, and the king rendered them his hearty thanks for this condign punishment: he added to it perpetual banishment. Mitchell was sentenced to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, in the chamber in the gaol at Finsbury that he had prepared for others; to be also fined 1000*l.*, and disabled from holding any office; yet these were but the luckless scape-goats who were doomed to all this obloquy, and to bear all the infamy of several iniquitous patents, in the profits of which the

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\* Snelling's *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, p. 6.

procuror, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and the king himself, the grantor, were participants.

How long Lady Harington held any right in the patent originally granted to her husband is not stated. Certain it is, the various proclamations issued to further the promulgation of the royal farthing tokens failed wholly of their purpose, while they showed in every movement the evasive trickery of the patentees, who, by the proclamation of June 28th, 1622, appear to have been Lodovick Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and James Marquis of Hamilton. The duke died in 1624, when all his titles became extinct.

King James died at Theobalds, March 27th, 1625, and King Charles, by a proclamation dated May 30th following, authorised the currency of the royal farthing tokens; and strictly prohibited the use of any other farthing tokens than those made by authority of Frances Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lenox, and Sir Francis Crane, knight, under the letters patent of the late king, and about to be granted by him to the said duchess during the term of seventeen years, notified in the said letters patent. Another proclamation to the same purport was promulgated on June 4th; and Charles the First's grant to the duchess, and her coadjutor on the king's part, Sir Francis Crane, knight, passed the seal July 11th following. The whole of the proceedings onward were based on special roguery; the patentees evaded all honourable adjustment; counterfeits of every description were abundant; persons were convicted, fined, and placed in the pillory, but so determined were the offenders, that some continued the practices, were again apprehended, and underwent the expiation of the pillory a second time.

About Michaelmas 1633, a proclamation directed the counterfeits of the farthing tokens\*, and the makers of instru-

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\* Tapwell, in Massinger's *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, printed in 1633, tells Wellborn, "your credit not worth a token, you grew the common borrower." Gifford, who was no numismatist, in explaining this passage, writes—"During

ments for that purpose, upon conviction, to be fined 100*l.* each; to be set on the pillory in Cheapside, and from thence whipped through the streets to Old Bridewell, and there to be kept to hard work; and if ever they were enlarged from thence, then to find sureties for their good behaviour.

April 25th, 1634, the court of Star Chamber, having taken into consideration the complaints made from several parts of the kingdom, concerning the stop and refusal of farthing tokens\*, proceeding as well from the abuse in counterfeiting as in causing the same to pass in payments to workmen for wages, and likewise for commodities, in greater quantities than was at first intended, Ordered, that thenceforth no man should pay above two-pence in farthings at any one time, nor buy any farthings at a less rate than they are usually vended by the patentees.

By a proclamation, dated March 1st, 1635-6, it appears that the duchess was no longer patentee, and that her place was supplied by Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers†, Sir Francis

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and from thenceforward to that of Charles the Second, very little brass or copper money was coined by authority. For the convenience of the public, therefore, tradesmen were permitted to coin small money or *Tokens*, as they were called, which were used for change. These little pieces are mentioned by most of our old writers; their value is not ascertained, but seems to have been about a farthing."—Massinger's Works, ed. 1813, vol. iii. p. 496.

Luke, in Massinger's *City Madam*, to the appeal to his mercy, replies, "I will be satisfied to a token;" that is, to the smallest possible sum.

Among the many phrases applied to drunken fellows at this period, Heywood, in his *Philocothonia: the Drunkard Opened, Dissected, and Anatomised*, 1635, 4to, enumerates, "He hath swallowed a tavern token;" the allusion was to one of the leaden type, current notwithstanding the law to the contrary.

\* The patentees, or those they employed, forwarded large parcels to the American colonies, but so sturdy were the primitive fathers, that in Winthrop's Journal of the first years of the colony of Massachusetts, it is recorded—"March 4th, 1634-5, at the General Court at New Town, brass farthings were forbidden, and bullets made to pass for farthings."—Winthrop's *History of New England*, Boston, 1825, 8vo, p. 156.

† The name of Lord Maltravers in the patent seems to have been understood for that of his father, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, as appears by an incident related in "Merry Passages and Jests, compiled by Sir Nicholas L'Estrange;" *Harl. MS.* 6395. The cross painted on the doors or shutters being the popular indication of a house infected with the plague.



Crane, knt., continuing as his coadjutor. By another evasive trick, the farthing tokens were "for the future to be made with such a distinction of brass as will readily make them known from all others, and thereby prevent the people from being deceived by counterfeits\* ; and that the patentees shall rechange all that shall be brought to them for that purpose, not only of these, but also those of all copper, made by His Majesty, and his father, King James."

The civil war that commenced in 1641 created still greater confusion in the affair of the farthing tokens ; and on the 24th of September, 1642, a petition from divers persons, presented to the House of Commons in reference to the office of exchange and rechange of farthing tokens, was read, and then referred to the committee for propositions, as was also all the business relating to the patents for making such tokens, and every other matter relating to them†. By order, dated April 12th,

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"The Earle of Arundell, lord marshall, had the sole patent for coining of new farthings, with a distinct mark for their currency, because many were counterfeited before ; and when he went ambassador to the emperor, the mint-house, well stored, was locked up till his returne. The sickness being then in London, and poore people wanting their coine, some knave or other, in the night, clapped a redde crosse upon the dore, and underwritt it thus—' Lord have mercy upon us, for this house is full of tokens.' "

The mint-house, or office for the issue and change of these farthings, was on the north side of Lothbury ; hence the name yet retained of Tokenhouse yard. The earl left England at the end of March, 1636, was accompanied by his son Lord Maltravers, and continued abroad till December in that year, distinguished as one of the plague-years ; so that the jest had possibly a reality.

The author of a pamphlet, published after the parliamentary suppression of the farthing tokens in 1644, written with the avowed hope of their currency being again authorized, intimates the need the poor had of them ; " For it is said, the poore you shall have alwayes with you ; unlesse now by this means they will be altogether starved, as some who observe the weekly bills of mortality report they are ; that many already depart this life by a new kind of plague, for not having the old tokens about them."

\* The counterfeited farthing tokens were almost as numerously distributed as those issued by royal authority, and in some instances scarcely distinguishable. The churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, under the year 1637, notice a disbursement of 1*l.* 7*s.* " to Mrs. Stone, the wife of John Stone, for bad farthings, which her husband received when he was overseer for the poor," as part of the stock brought in by his predecessors.

† *Commons Journals*, vol. ii. p. 780.

1643, the House ordered no more tokens should be made under the royal letters patent; but another, dated on the 17th, directed them to be made by authority of the parliament.

Again, in 1644, the lord mayor and others assembled in common council presented to the House of Commons a petition against the farthing tokens. The petition was referred, on August 3d, to the consideration of the committee of the House for the farthing token-office; the members for Westminster, the city of London, and Southwark, being thereunto added.

"Friday, September 6th, 1644. The business of farthing tokens was again taken into consideration; and it was declared how great a damage the kingdom sustained by their increase, some of them being made and minted beyond the seas, the brasse no way countervailing the worth of the farthing; which, as it was a hinderance to our kingdom, so it was a great benefit to strangers.

"It was also declared, that His Majestie payed his army for the most part with farthing tokens, which were minted at Bristol; and being cunningly and secretly conveyed by sea to London, they oftentimes received silver for them. Hereupon it was ordered, that a message be sent to the lord mayor of London, to desire him to call a councell on the Saturday, being the next day following; representing also, that a committee of the House should be present at the said common councell to advise with them concerning farthings\*."

"Tuesday, September 10th. The sheriff and common councell presented several propositions to the House of Commons, more particularly concerning farthing tokens, which the House assured them to take into speedy consideration; and that the businesse of the farthings shall be so ordered, that the poore might receive no losse†."

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\* Newspaper entitled *The Diary*, September 13th, 1644, p. 123.

† *Ibid.* p. 126.

The common council, with those propositions, intimated they conceived the whole matter was of such consequence that it was above them to propose a remedy.

On the 14th, a resolution of the House of Commons, for raising 5000*l.* for the exchange of farthing tokens, out of the estates of the patentees and persons concerned, was ordered to be communicated to the lord mayor, who was required to call a court of aldermen to consider how that sum might be raised and put in effect for the redress and relief of the poor within the cities of London and Westminster, and to stop the clamour raised by the poor upon the rumour of the farthing tokens being decried; as also to prevent the inconveniences which would ensue thereupon, if speedy remedy were not applied.

What was done in this affair by the city authorities does not appear—apparently nothing; but the royal farthing tokens were evidently suppressed by the House of Commons, and the leaden tokens of private traders took their place. “The humble petition of some hundreds of retailers for the restoring of farthing tokens,” printed in 1644, 4to, asserts that the aim of the petitioners for the decrying of farthings had simply their own interests involved:

“That this very point is the gulph of their conceipts, and the mystery of their griping iniquity, mixt with vaine-glory, viz., to suppress these farthing tokens, that so they may advance their owne tokens, stamps, seals, names, signes, and superscriptions, if not images, as now appeares, though they be far inferior to Cæsar’s\*.” No authority appears to have

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\* Fuller, essentially a royalist, peevishly applied this distinction in another phase, when referring to the Commonwealth coinage of 1649, wholly struck on what the partizans of the king had allowed to remain of the crown plate in the Tower; he said, “the mint was of late much employed to coin the plate of the nation to make state money, whence one said—

‘Cæsar’s effigies nulla est, sed imaginis expers,  
Crux duplex super est dira, gemensque Lyra.’

Sure I am, their coin goeth under a general suspicion of being as bad as their

intervened in the prohibition of leaden tokens\*; the exchange offices of the royal farthing tokens being closed, they were valueless, and inflicted a deadly loss on traders generally.

The writer of a tract, entitled "A remedy against the losse of the subject by Farthing Tokens," 1644, 4to, argues most fairly "It is very true that farthings are useful and necessary, both for rich and poor; we cannot well be without them; and in silver, they are so small that many cannot feel them between their fingers; therefore, we ought to have farthings, either in copper, or some metal with copper, and they ought to be so much in value as may be worth a farthing. All copper, without any mixture, is likely to be best, to prevent counterfeiting of them; for it is certain, if it be so big and so weighty, as with the coining and other charges they cost a farthing, we are sure none shall be counterfeited, nor brought in from foreign parts; for it was the great profit that made the increase. Therefore we ought to make our farthings worth a farthing, that the subject may be no more deceived with unlawful tokens. These farthings will be very beneficial to all tradesmen, especially retailers, and very comfortable to the poor people†."

The decapitation of the king, on the 30th January, 1648-9, annulled for ever all disputes between the patentees of the farthing tokens, and the public. The crown had throughout been the greatest delinquent, and had plundered the poor most mercilessly. The whole affair, to all who were engaged or named in it, remains one of indelible disgrace; and further, it may be noticed as one of the many instances of the general respect observed by the people of England to the laws, which are held as binding and required for the good governance of

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cause. But I hope, hereafter, when the question, if asked of our coiners—Whose image and superscription is this? it will be returned—The Cæsars of England!" *History of the Worthies of England*, 1662, fol., p. 193.

\* Leaden tokens, dated 1644, are in the Beaufoy Cabinet.

† Reasonable as this proposal is in every respect, the farthing containing the farthing's worth of copper occurs but in a solitary instance, and that not till after the restoration of royalty in 1666. See Descriptive Catalogue, No. 135.

the nation, that no trader's token, struck on brass or copper, bears an earlier date than 1648\*. These, certainly, from the few that have reached our day, were not issued before the death of the king, but in the months of February, and before March 25th; the remaining months of the civil year following that event, according to the custom of that time.

John Evelyn, one of a family who derived their property from the large emoluments they effected as gunpowder makers to the crown, poignantly notices in his diary, "May 30th, 1649: unkingship was proclaimed; the king's statues at St. Paul's, and the Exchange, were thrown down;" and then, unconstrained, brass and copper tokens appear to have been issued everywhere. "The tokens which," as Evelyn later splenetically observed, "every tavern and tipling-house, in the days of late anarchy among us, presumed to stamp and utter for immediate exchange, as they were passable through the neighbourhood, which, though seldom reaching farther than the next street or two, may happily, in after times, come to exercise and busie the learned critic what they should signify." Their uses, the historian and the topographer have long since learned to estimate; and every known variety should be sedulously acquired, and deposited in the museum of every county or town to which they pertain.

It is evident, from the pattern pieces engraved by Vertue and Snelling, dated 1649, and the Sun and Rock type of 1651,

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\* A manuscript in the British Museum, entitled *Hyemal Pastimes*, contains some lines, which show 1648 to have been a dear year of prices for commodities; and consequently, an additional requirement for the facilities of farthing tokens, which immediately followed the king's death.

*Epitaph on Mr. Turner, a great dealer in Interest Money,  
who died in the dear year, 1648.*

"Turner, the miser, is deprived of breath,  
And turn'd into another world by death;  
'Twas a good turn for some, that 'twas in dearth,  
He loved the world, and so did turn to earth:  
His wealth his heirs had, the worms a feast  
From Adam's forfeit. Death had interest."

that there were endeavours to establish a state farthing; but no particulars respecting them have hitherto transpired.

A weekly newspaper, entitled "Several Proceedings of State Affaires," intimates, March 16th, 1653-4, "it is uncertain what will be done about farthing tokens." The same paper, April 27th, 1654, notices, "this night (April 26th), are come out new farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce of fine pewter, which is but the price of new pewter; that so the people may never hereafter fear to lose much by them; the harp on one side, and a cross on the other, with T. K. above it." These pieces have all the rarity of patterns for a projected issue, that doubtless failed to obtain any authority. Possibly on a closer inspection, the K may be found to be an imperfectly formed R; and as such, one of the many schemes of the luckless medalist Thomas Rawlins.

The copper farthing, having the head of OLIVER PRO. engraved on the obverse, and on the reverse the arms, with the Cromwell family coat on an escutcheon of pretence, dated 1651\*, has certainly no reference to that year. It is a repetition of Simon's FAX QVÆRITVR BELLO type, with Blondeau's edging, of 1656†; and, by some error, the numeral I was punched in the die in place of some other. Cromwell did not assume the dignity of Protector till December 16th, 1653; and the possible date on the farthing was 1657; he having been, on June 26th in that year, again inaugurated as Lord Protector, with almost regal powers. From the rarity of the

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\* Engraved by Snelling; *Pattern Pieces*, pl. vi. fig. 9.

† Several of the pattern farthings, like the half-crown of 1656, never occur fine; they have ever a worn appearance, occasioned by the first possessors bearing them about their persons. A gentleman, known to the writer, has constantly in his purse, rubbing with the gold currency of the day, the love-lock guinea of Queen Anne; being told it is of considerable value, he retains it in his purse, that, being under his eye, it may not be otherwise than safe. A lady who attended the view of the Pembroke coins before the sale, produced from her pocket a large circlet of fine ancient Greek silver coins for comparison, drilled and strung on a silk cord, like the Popish rosary of alternate beads and medalets, and with less respect gathered into a heap in the hand, and thrust into the pocket whence taken.

specimens, the die was probably not hardened, and the error of the wrong figure might apparently seem of no immediate consequence to amend or efface.

No restraint on traders' tokens appears to have emanated from the Commonwealth authorities, and the royal farthing tokens were thrown aside as trash. Cromwell died on September 3d, 1658.

The accession of Richard Cromwell to the Protectorate presented to speculators a new opportunity for the obtaining a patent right to issue farthings under the authority of the state; and among the most forward was Thomas Violet, an unprincipled adventurer, whose aim appears to have been the procuring for himself large emoluments, in reward for denouncing to the government supposed offenders against the arbitrary and monopolizing restrictions of their administration. Having failed in securing such advantages under favour of the Star Chamber, in the reign of Charles the First, Violet made a discovery to the Commonwealth authorities, of an intended shipment of silver, amounting to 278,250*l.*, from the Thames, in three Dutch ships. The result was the seizure of the whole, on April 29th, 1653, as a contraband lading, and establishing, as Violet asserted, his claim to the payment in his favour of 11,000*l.*; but, having been unsuccessful under Oliver, doggedly pursued the phantom upon the advent of his son; yet, still finding the fruition of his hopes as distant as ever, he adopted a new scheme, and, in April 1659, prayed a patent in trust, for the issuing of a farthing for the use of the public. Violet's petition was to this effect:

“ To His Highness RICHARD, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging :

“ The humble Petition of EDWARD JOHNSON, junior, esquire, and others,

“ Sheweth, That there are many frauds and deceits daily practised by diverse petty retailing tradesmen, chapmen, and others, in making

and uttering farthing tokens of their own stamping ; almost every petty retailing tradesman putting forth a several farthing token, not valuable, without any license ; some of pewter, tinne, lead, brass, and some of copper, according to every man's fancy, who make their own farthing tokens. Great numbers of these retailing tradesmen break, others remove themselves from one place to another, and many of them die insolvent ; and their farthing tokens, thus unduly uttered, being not valuable, one of them not being worth in value the sixth part of a farthing, and some of their farthing tokens not worth the twentieth part of a farthing, the people of this nation (especially the poorer sort) are daily cheated and cozened by these indirect practices.

“ To prevent these abuses for the future, your petitioners humbly pray your Highness, that a common valuable farthing may be made of fine rose copper, of a valuable weight, (that is to say) of the weight of about half a quarter of an ounce avoirdupois to a farthing ; and twenty shillings by tail to weigh eight pounds avoirdupois, with the remedy of sixpence under or over ; to pass current within your Highness's dominions of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for all such persons as will make use of them for their necessity of change ; and to prohibit all other farthing tokens now made, or to be made, or uttered within your Highness's dominions aforesaid.

“ That to have a valuable common farthing, to be made to pass current within your Highness's said dominions, is so needful a thing in the Commonwealth, and of such necessity for change, that the making of the same will relieve and accommodate many thousands of petty tradesmen and poor people, as will plainly appear unto your Highness in our most humble reasons and motives hereunto annexed, to which Wee do most humbly refer.

“ Your petitioners most humbly pray your Highness, in respect of the great charge and trouble they shall undergo in performing this service for the good of the Commonwealth, to grant unto them, and their assignes and deputies, the sole making and uttering of the aforesaid common farthing for one and thirty years, and to prohibit all other farthings, and the making and counterfeiting of this farthing by any other, upon pain and loss of estate and imprisonment during your Highness's pleasure ; and in consideration thereof, your petitioners will serve your Highness's dominions with valuable farthings, of the goodness and weight aforesaid ; and also, unto your Highness's exchequer to your Highness's use, twelve pence, for every two and twenty shillings in farthings which shall be vented and uttered by your petitioners, their deputy or deputies in England, Scotland, and



Ireland; which will be certain revenue to your Highness of many hundred pounds ayear, and a great accommodation and benefit to the poor of all your Highness's dominions.

"And your petitioners shall daily pray."

The unquestionable requirement of some such issue for the public convenience induced the following reply and order on that petition:

"RICHARD P.

"Wee have perused the petition of Edward Johnson, junior, esquire, *etc.*, together with the reasons hereunto annexed; and Our will and pleasure is, that our solicitor-general prepare a book for our signature, for the erecting of an office for the sole making, venting, and uttering of a common farthing, to go current in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, according to the weight, proportions, and propositions in their petition contained, with such rules to be observed by the petitioners, or their assigns, for the stamps, figures, and arms of the said farthings\*, as Wee and our successors shall appoint; and for the granting the same to the said Edward Johnson, junior, esquire, &c., and their assigns and deputies, for one and thirty years; reserving to Us and our successors, twelve pence, for every two and twenty shillings of the said farthings so vented and uttered. And our solicitor-general is to attend and acquaint the Parliament with this petition, together with the reasons thereunto annexed, and with this our warrant; who are desired to ordaine and appoint such rules, prohibitions, and penalties for the effectual and better management of this service, the preventing of all former abuses, and restraining of the counterfeiting and importation of any the said farthings from the parts beyond the seas, as they shall thinke fit and necessary for the carrying on of this service for the good of the Commonwealth. Given at Whitehall, the 19th day of April, 1659.

"To our trusty well-beloved Sir William Ellis, baronet, our solicitor-general."

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\* The device of the type of Violet's proposed public farthing has not, to the writer's knowledge, been anywhere particularized; but as the farthing described in the Beaufoy Cabinet, No. 57, continues unappropriated, and nothing determinate suggested, probably that is a pattern piece of the suggested coinage; as Violet, in his *True Narrative*, 1659, 4to, p. 43, mentions, while being surveyor and sealer, his being "allowed to demand and take a half-penny *per ounce* Troy, on all wire and spangles, and four pence on every pound weight Venice, for all the gold and silver thread I sealed with the seal of my office, being the rose and crown;" that device might possibly from that cause be adopted by him.

Three days later, on the 22d, the Parliament was by commission under the great seal dissolved, and the authority of the Lord Protector in the person of Richard Cromwell wholly ceased. Some members, convened on their own responsibility, again assembled in the following month, and constituted what is known historically as the Rump Parliament. Violet, who never allowed the slightest chance to escape him, also petitioned this "High Court of Parliament of the Commonwealth of England," on the 25th of May, on the same day that the Protector Richard tendered his submission to the ruling authorities, for payment of his asserted outstanding and overdue claim of 11,000*l.*, or a confirmation of his patent for the farthing; adding, "if the Parliament please to employ me in this service, and to grant me for thirty-one years the entire and whole management of this office, for making a common farthing, I will thankfully accept of this employment, and humbly and thankfully allow it as 5000*l.* paid unto your petitioner from the Commonwealth, in part of his due debt of 11,000*l.*, for staying the aforesaid silver; and your petitioner will be tied to pay the maimed souldiers, during the time of this grant, twelve pence upon every twenty-two shillings in farthings which shall be uttered by me, or my assigns, in England, Scotland, and Ireland; that will be a constant revenue, and I will pay it in monthly, to the treasurers for the maimed souldiers.

"And if the state please to have farthings of a smaller proportion, and made lighter, and yet these copper farthings shall be above as heavy again as the ordinary farthings that now pass among us, I will pay unto the maimed souldiers five shillings upon every two and twenty shillings that is uttered in the office, and accompt truly upon oath monthly to the treasurers of the maimed souldiers. This will be a great revenue to the maimed souldiers; about 300*l.* a month, for some years."

Violet fared as unsuccessfully in this as in all his previous attempts, having at the same time to withstand the advances

of a rival of no ordinary pretension, who avowed his claim in the following papers :

“ To the Supream Authoritie of this Nation, THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND :

“ The humble Petition of THOMAS DUNSTERVILLE

“ Sheweth, That by the blessing of God, and his owne industry, your petitioner hath prepared a metall, in nature hard like silver, and in colour as beautiful as silver, in his owne kinde ; and as it is different in colour from all sorts of metalls, so not easy to be counterfeited at all by mechanick fellows ; which your petitioner humbly presents to your honours as most fit for farthings ; and likewise humbly desires your honours to grant your petitioner the preparation of the said metall, in regard of the great care, pains, and charges your petitioner hath beene at ; and indeede (besides the great necessity thereof), it would even clothe the Commonwealth with honour, profit, and charitie, and consequently cut off these inconveniences, or rather great abuses, now practised to the Commonwealth’s very great dishonour, by farthings that are made with stamps of all sorts of signes ; it oftentimes falling out that such are refused, after they are dispersed abroad, to every ordinary man’s private loss, but chiefly the poores. So that your petitioner humbly conceives, that if this may be allowed by your honours, it would be an act of so high favour to the Commonwealth, that it may well be ranked among those many acts of grace in which your honours have not only spent your times, but even wearied your spirits to compleat a thorough reformation.

“ The premisses considered ; your petitioner humbly prayes your honours to owne the good intended, and to grant the thing petitioned for, in regard the state and the Commonwealth will be something in honour advanced by it ; the Commonwealth’s treasure much enriched by it ; and the poore members of the Lord Jesus more frequently relieved by it ; which your petitioner most heartily desires : and for which

“ Hee shall ever pray.”

Another paper, entitled “ Certain Reasons annexed unto the Humble Petition of Thomas Dunsterville,” recounted the following advantages that would thereby accrue :

“ First, the state’s honour ; secondly, the subjects’ content ; thirdly, the commonwealth’s profit ; fourthly, the reliefe of the poore ; and fifthly, the suppressing abuses now practised by severall sorts of

men that stamp farthings, not so much for their own use as their own profit, but the state's dishonour, the subjects' discontent, the commonwealth's disprofit, and the poor's loss; it often falling out, that such men either dying, or falling to decay in their estates, after they have made twenty or thirty pounds' worth, more or less, their farthings, being dispersed abroad, are refused, to every man's loss that hath them; and this insufferable abuse cannot easily be corrected untill your honors please to suppress them. Now, because there is so great necessity for farthings, your petitioner humbly conceives this cannot well be done, except your honours please to pass an act for the allowance of State Farthings; and your petitioner verily believes that this would be an act of such honorable and necessary concernment, that there is scarcely any act of grace so like as that, not only to make the Three Commonwealths\*, but even posterity itself, your honours' debtors. And yet, as this may conduce to an honorable and necessary use, so (if not rightly stated) it may bring with it great inconveniences.

"To prevent which, your petitioner humbly prays your honors to fix your judgements on such a metall as is not easy to be counterfeited, and not to be counterfeited at all by ordinary fellowes. And such a metall your petitioner hath prepared; for it beareth in it two colours, the one a pale sandie red, imbodyed with azure throughout, and it hath these properties:

"First, it is different from all sorts of metals in colour;

"Secondly, it is hard and beautifull, like silver, in its own kinde;

"Thirdly, it is in colour as durable as silver;

"Fourthly, it is much easier to counterfeit silver than the same metall.

"Which last, well weighed, will take off the fear of counterfeiting farthings; because your petitioner humbly conceives, that no man will counterfeit farthings who can counterfeit silver with more ease; provided your honours make it felony, without having the benefit of the clergie, as in like cases it is for silver and gold.

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\* Query, whether Rawlins's pattern farthing, figured in Snelling's plate, "Pattern Pieces for Farthings," No. 7, has any reference to Dunsterville's project, the Three Commonwealths being thereon represented conjoined—"THUS UNITED INVINCIBLE." The scheme failing, Rawlins appears to have struck pieces from the dies in several varieties. Snelling, *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, p. 34, speaks of several of the pieces, figured in the same plate, being struck on a whitish mixed metal; possibly the metal Dunsterville was desirous the Rump Parliament should have adopted; but the types of all those which Snelling notices are severally subsequent to the restoration of monarchy.

“ Now, there are two main objections some of the honourable members of the house make against the allowance of farthings :

“ The first objection is, the danger of glutting the Commonwealth with farthings, as formerly it was ;

“ The second objection, the prejudice poor workmen will have by their work-masters, who will pay them for their labours most of their monie in farthings.

“ Your petitioner humbly answers to the first objection, that there will be great danger of glutting the Commonwealth if your honours allow of copper or brass, or any such tinkerly metal, that is obvious for every ordinary man to stamp ; for then it is probable there will be more stamped without doors than within, as in former time it was ; for indeed, it is the community of the metall brings the danger. Your honours have had much experience of this, by those practical abuses that overspread the nation when farthings were made of copper and brass ; but will (without all doubt) be prevented, if your honours make choice of a metal that is not easy to be counterfeited, and not to be counterfeited at all by tinkerly fellows. Upon this consideration, your petitioner is fully assured that your honours, who have not only spent your times and ever wearied your spirits to reform abuses, will never allow of tinkerly metall, to answer the self ends of those men who sue for farthings of copper or brass, or any common metall, of how near relation their service hath made them to your honours, in regard the consequence will be so dangerous and destructive.

“ Your petitioner humbly answers to the second objection, that there are two ways to prevent those abuses that may accrue to poor laborers :

“ The first is, if your honours please to pass a penal act, that no work-master shall pay a laborer, in farthings, above twelve pence in twenty shillings.

“ Secondly, if your honours order, that there shall be no allowance given in the exchange of farthings for monie, as formerly there was twelve pence in twenty shillings ; then there will be no pressures on poor men, but every man will buy them as his necessity shall require. And this, your petitioner hopes is undeniable ; notwithstanding, with humble submission he submits to your honours grave judgements.”

Neither of these schemes was entertained by the parliamentary authorities ; and the business of the farthings, with the public utility attached to a better regulation, was wholly absorbed in the unavoidable arrangements for the returning

ascendancy of the crown, in the person of King Charles the Second. The cavaliers and other adherents of the royal party, in maddened delight of the event, frequented the taverns which had been greatly depressed under the protectorate of Oliver\*; and, from a picture of their manners and conduct, as portrayed by Cowley, one of themselves, in his comedy of "The Cutter of Coleman Street," must be supposed to have greatly added to the increase of taverns. When, however, the popular effervescence of the coronation had passed, and the sanguine hopes of many were found to be vain, much of the frenzied hilarity died away, and many of the taverns, more especially those in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, became places for transacting business, and tokens served as cards of address. Merchants met there, conferred and settled accounts; lawyers executed conveyances; attornies attended, as at inns in the county-towns on market-days, to receive their clients; and physicians frequented them at certain hours, saw patients, and dispensed prescriptions.

The mischiefs that arose from the unlimited currency of farthing tokens, and the total absence of any national representative of either the half-penny or the farthing, became more than ever manifest to the most cursory observer. One measure to which it gave occasion was an order by the House of Commons, on Tuesday, January 23d, 1661-2, that the numbers of all innkeepers, victuallers, and cooks, who kept shops; chandlers, who sold beer and ale; ale-house keepers; and sellers of coffee, in London, Westminster, and Southwark, should be laid before the House.

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\* The music and the song that enlivened the midnight revelry in the taverns, before the decapitation of King Charles the First, was, by the Commonwealth authorities, wholly forbidden. By the ordinance, 1656, chap. 21, it was enacted, that "if any person or persons, commonly called fiddlers, or minstrels, shall at any time be taken playing, fiddling, or making musick, in any inn, ale-house, or tavern, or shall be taken proffering themselves, or desiring or entreating any person or persons to hear them play or make musick in the places aforesaid, every such person or persons so taken shall be adjudged, and are hereby adjudged and declared, to be rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars."

Violet, Bushel, and others, had fruitlessly solicited a patent for issuing a farthing, in consideration of their asserted demands, for aids rendered to the cause of royalty in years gone by. None of these claims were admitted, or in any way requited; and shortly after, when Blondeau became an officer in the mint, his warrant being dated November 3d, 1662, there appeared a pattern farthing of that year, with an inscribed edge, struck on copper\*; but beyond one or two varieties, as probationary efforts, nothing further was then effected.

In 1665, were issued two other pattern farthings. On the obverse of one is the bust of the king, with a full flowing peruke; the punch was possibly the last work of the memorable Thomas Simon: on the other, certainly by Roettier, the hair is represented closely cut, the ribands of the wreath being the only ornament behind the head. The reverse of both has the figure of Britannia seated on a globe, a spear reclining on her left arm, but holding before her a branch of laurel in her right hand. The design was derived from some of the large brass coins of the Roman emperors, in which are represented Britain, in one instance at least, as seated on an orb buoyant on the waves; the spear on the left arm, as indicative of the power to protect herself; while in her right, was proudly maintained her colonial ensign. The colony, then subject to the greatest power that ever spanned the globe, is now the greatest of all nations; the sun sets not on its wide domain, and its daring manhood is found in every known portion of the world.

Specimens of these patterns are obtainable, in silver and in copper, but as none were issued for circulation, few were struck; and the subject again became dormant. Snelling observes, "no other proposals have come to our knowledge, until the year 1668, when propositions to coin a common farthing were made by Prince Rupert and Lord Henry Howard; and in the next year others by Mr. Elias Palmer; but we are

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\* One in the Beaufoy Cabinet; see Descriptive Catalogue, No. 57\*.

ignorant of what articles either of them consisted, and therefore cannot determine whether they had any affinity to, or agreed with, the patterns of 1665, or the farthing that took place soon after\*."

The scarcity of small change, and in fact of money generally, in 1671, was not in any way attempted to be relieved by the government, but by an announced intention of issuing half-pence and farthings of copper, which were wholly to supersede the tokens in currency issued by private retailers, traders, and others. The farthings were supposed to be of the same type as the QVATVOR MARIA VINDICO pattern pieces, struck in 1665, ludicrously termed Lord Lucas's farthings, because they were the subject of his bitter invective, in his speech before the king, in the House of Lords, on February 22d, 1670-1, on the second reading of the subsidy-bill for granting one-twentieth of all estates to the king's use. After alluding to the disappointed hopes of the nation, in the restoration of monarchy, the increase of taxes, and the diminished means of meeting the demand, he added "it is evident there is scarcity of money, for all the parliament-money has wholly vanished; the king's proclamation, and the Dutch, have swept it all away; and of His now Majesty's coin there appears but very little; so that in effect we have none left for common use, but a little lean coined money, of the late three former princes: and what supply is preparing for it, my lords? I hear of none, unless it be of copper farthings; and this is the metal that is to *vindicate*, according to the inscription on it, *the dominion of the four seas*." This satirical castigation possibly caused the alteration of the legend on the reverse, to the word BRITANNIA; and of the few farthings, dated 1671, they are strictly pattern pieces, and were not issued for circulation.

In 1672, there appears to have been a partial coinage of farthings, struck on copper obtained from Sweden; but delays

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\* *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, fol., p. 36.



not anticipated by the authorities seem to have thwarted the intention of peremptorily staying the circulation of traders' tokens; and in the *London Gazette*, July 25th, it was advertised:

"Whereas divers persons, who presumed in contempt of His Majesty's authority, and the laws of this kingdom, to stamp, coin, exchange, and distribute farthings, half-pence, and pence of brass and copper, have by His Majesty's command been taken into custody, in order to a severe prosecution against them; but upon their humble submission, and promise not to offend in that kind for the future, His Majesty hath been graciously pleased to remit their offences: To the end, none hereafter may through ignorance incur the danger and penalties that attend such practices, these are to give notice that it is His Majesty's pleasure, that no person or persons do for the future make, coin, exchange, or use any other farthings or tokens than such as are coined in His Majesty's Mint; His Majesty having given such directions for the speedy making a considerable quantity of farthings, to be made current for exchange of moneys, by his proclamation now preparing for that purpose."

The farthings of 1672, thus announced for circulation by royal authority, were none of them coined till the following month, August, as appears by the following document in the possession of the writer. Snelling, who was generally well informed in these matters, intimates his inability to afford much elucidation, further than "this appears to have been a coinage by patent; but we do not know the terms of it, nor to whom it was granted, only that it was of pure Swedish copper, and at the rate of twenty pence to the pound weight avoirdupois; that His Majesty advanced 15,000*l.* to pay for copper-blocks [blanks], which were delivered free from customs and excise, and that the dies were engraven by Roettier, at one penny *per* pound weight\*."

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\* *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, 1766, folio, p. 36.

*" Report of the Officers of His Majesty's Mint, concerning the Copper Farthings.*

*" To the Right Honourable the Earle of SHAFTESBURY, and Mr. Secretary COVENTRY.*

*" According to your Lordship's and Mr. Secretaryes order and directions on Saturday last, We have considered of the farthing business, and discoursed with Mr. Cronstrom, the Swedish gentleman, about furnishing of copper for the same; And doe humbly represent, that the last year, upon the agreement made with him about the copper blanks for farthings, the pound weight avoirdupois was to be cut into sixty-eight pieces, or seventeen pence, with three or four pieces remedy; out of which he was to receive in ready money, upon the delivery into the Mint, fourteen pence half-penny; the remaining two pence half-penny being for the defraying the necessary charges and expenses in and about coining and distributing them.*

*" In pursuance of which agreement he hath brought into England four hundred and ninety-seven barrels of copper blanks; each barrel containing three hundred pounds weight avoirdupois; which, at the rate of fourteen pence half-penny per pound, comes to 9008*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.**

*" Of which he received in January and February last, out of the coinage-money of the Mint - - - 2000*l.**

*" And lately, out of the Exchequer, 2969*l.* in all 4969*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.**

*" Soe there remains due to him - - - 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.**

*" But, in regard of a new duty imposed in Sweden upon copper, since the said agreement, amounting to two pence half-penny the pound weight, he did demand after the rate of seventeen pence the pound weight, having as he affirmed paid the said duty there; yet, your Lordship and Mr. Secretary refusing it him, because it was not according to the agreement, and promising to move His Majestie for the 150*l.* demanded by him, for the loss he had formerly sustained for want of ready money, he accepted of your lordship's offer, and was contented to deliver the remaining 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* worth, at the rate of fourteen pence half-penny, as he had done the rest, provided he might be paid ready money for the same.*

*" Wee did likewise acquaint him, that your Lordship and Mr. Secretary intended to move His Majesty for the repayment of the 2000*l.* of the coinage money, and that it was agreed he should receive the same in further part of the said moneys due to him; and the remaining 2039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* out of the first of the farthings coined;*

and that we should receive but 2000*l.* of the coinage money afterwards.

“ Whereupon he desired us to represent unto your consideration, the further loss he had sustained for want of ready money, for the whole 4039*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, which we promised to doe; in discharge whereof, and because it will be some time before the farthings can be coined and uttered for the raising of money to pay him, as also, in respect he hath been a loser upon his last parcel of near 700*l.*, by the new duty paid in Sweden, we doe humbly offer and leave to your consideration, the proposing to His Majesty the allowing him 150*l.* more, for his forbearance therein; which, though it will not recompense his loss, yet we humbly conceive it may suit with His Majesty to allow it him.

“ We are nevertheless to mind your Lordship and Mr. Secretary, that the Exchequer fees of the 5000*l.*, will come to above 50*l.*, and humbly to move you that provision may be made for them, whereby Mr. Cronstrom may receive his summe entire. In respect whereof, and because there will likewise need above 100*l.* for the providing of weights and ballances, and for fitting of the farthing offices, we doe humbly propose, that you will be pleased to move His Majesty for 500*l.* more, upon the privy seale of 15,000*l.* for this service; which will satisfie the Swedish gentleman the 300*l.*, pay the Exchequer fees, help to carry on this affaire, and leave a stock of 5000*l.* entire.

“ We did acquaint Mr. Cronstrom with your intentions of moving His Majesty about leaving a stock of 5000*l.* in the hands of Mr. Hoare, Comptroller of the Mint, for the paying him from time to time ready money for his copper blanks, with which he is very well satisfied; and will thereupon undertake to furnish His Majesty yearly with copper blanks, to the value of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.*; provided he be allowed the two pence half-penny upon the pound weight of copper, imposed in Sweden since his contract; which we humbly conceive is but reasonable. Soe that, for the future, he must be obliged to cut the pound weight into seventy-eight pieces, or nineteen pence half-penny, with the remedy of five or six pieces upon the pound weight, so long as the duty shall continue. But, in case any alteration be made in Sweden therein, he is then to give timely notice thereof; and accordingly to alter his price, and the number of pieces upon the pound weight.

“ As to the quantities of copper blanks, and times of delivering them here, Mr. Cronstrom does declare that, in regard of the Sound's being shut up the winter season, he cannot then ship any copper

blanks from October untill May; but after that time he will engage to deliver here, the season of the year, the winds and hazards of the seas alwayes considered, the said copper blanks, according to the proportions hereafter named, and in the respective months at the furthest; that is to say,

“ In the months of

“ July - - 5000*l*.

“ August - 1600*l*.

“ September 1600*l*.

“ October - 1600*l*.

“ November 2200*l*.

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“ Total - 12000*l*. worth; at 17½*d*. *per* pound.

“ In relation to the quantities of farthings may be weekly coined, we are to acquaint you that, in respect we have not room at present in the Mint to set up above five presses for the coining of farthings, we shall not be able to make above two hundred and fifty pounds [worth?] weekly of them, and scarcely that, untill a full provision of puncheons and dyes be made, and that the moneyers are well versed in the way.

“ As to the time, we doe intend (God willing) on Monday next, [August 5th.] to begin to coin at five presses, soe that all possible diligence shall be used by us in the despatch of this affaire, for the better supply of quantities of farthings for necessary use and change.

“ And as to His Majesty allowing the use of the common farthings, half-pence, and pence of shop-keepers, retailers, and others, untill a sufficient provision of his said farthings may be made, we thought it not fit for us to advise or meddle in, but most humbly submit the consideration thereof unto His Majesty, whose great wisdom and prudence can best determine the same.

“ ANT. ST. LEGER.

“ H. SLINGSBY.

“ JA. HOARE.

“ 1st August, 1672.”

“ JNO. BRATTLE.”

By proclamation, dated [Friday] August 16th, 1672, the farthings and half-pence coined by the king's authority were declared “ to be current, from and after this date, in all payments under the value of sixpence, and not otherwise\*.”

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\* *London Gazette*, Monday, August 19th, 1672.

The reason for making them current was stated to be the necessity of superseding the private tokens for pence, half-pence, and farthings, by which His Majesty's subjects had been greatly defrauded. In order to prevent those abuses, His Majesty had not only directed a severe prosecution of the offenders, but had likewise commanded his officers of the Mint to coin many thousand pounds of sterling silver, into single pence and two pences, for the smaller traffic and commerce; hoping by both these means to have totally suppressed the unlawful practices of such offenders. Since which time, however, it had been found that the mischief increased; partly by the small silver money being bought in and hoarded up, so that there might be a scarcity thereof in common payments; but chiefly by the vast profit attending those tokens, for which the utterers chose to run any hazards of law, rather than quit the hopes of their private lucre.

His Majesty therefore considered that his subjects would not have accepted those private tokens, unless there had been some kind of necessity for such small coins to be made for public use, which could not well be done in silver, nor safely in any other metal, unless the intrinsic value of the coin should be equal, or near, to the current value; and accordingly commanded half-pence and farthings to be coined, which should contain as much copper in weight as should be of their true intrinsic value respectively, the charges of coining and uttering only being deducted.

And all persons, who should, after the 1st day of September, make, vend, or utter any other kind of pence, half-pence, farthing, or other pieces of brass, copper, or other base metal, other than the coins authorised above, or should offer to counterfeit any of His Majesty's half-pence or farthings, were to be chastized with exemplary severity\*.

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\* Quoted by Snelling in his *View of the Copper Coin and Coinage*, p. 36. The proclamation is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

These farthings were coined in the Tower, and the mode of issue to the public was declared by an advertisement in the *London Gazette*, August 22d, intimating that His Majesty's farthings, lately made current by proclamation, would hereafter for some time be daily uttered, at an office appointed for that purpose in Fenchurch street, near Mincing lane, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until twelve, and from two in the afternoon till five. Further, all persons were to take notice, that His Majesty had given strict orders to the officers who were to deliver out the said farthings, not to receive any clipped or counterfeit money in exchange for them, but to return the clipped money, and to cause all counterfeit to be struck through, or cut to pieces in the presence of the parties who should bring and offer the same.

The half-pence, though declared current in the preceding proclamation, were none of them coined till early in the following year. An advertisement in the *London Gazette*, Monday, August 26th, gave notice that the farthing office would not be again opened in that week, until Friday; and that in future it would be constantly opened every Tuesday and Friday; and that none of His Majesty's half-pence had then been delivered out, nor would they be ready until after the following Christmas.

On Monday, September 23d, the *London Gazette* announced that the delivery of the farthings would in future be restricted to Tuesday only in each week.

These facilities and authoritative orders were insufficient to stay the circulation of traders' tokens. In Ireland, they were declared illegal by proclamation, dated October 17th, 1673; in England, notwithstanding the threatened prosecution adjudged against all offenders, the tokens continued still to circulate; for the national farthings, and half-pence, there was but an inconsiderable demand, especially for dissemination in the provincial towns; and that the issuers of the tokens had no very cogent reasons for withdrawing or destroying them,

was patent to all observers. The evil remained as before ; it was therefore determined by the king in council to fulminate another anathema against the practice, in the following denouncement :

“ Whitehall, February 20th, [1673-4]. His Majesty having been informed that divers retailers and shopkeepers, in several cities, towns, and corporations of this kingdom, do continue to utter, in exchanges and payments, pence, half-pence, and farthings of their own making, in contempt of His Majesties proclamation, and contrary to law, to the great injury and abuse of His Majesties good people ; it was ordered by His Majesty in council, that the judges should be acquainted therewith, that they might give the same in charge to the grand juries in the several assizes of the respective counties, that all offenders therein may be severely prosecuted, and punished according to their demerits. And for the better and more speedy furnishing of His Majesty's people with copper farthings and half-pence, His Majesty was further pleased to order, that there should be a daily delivery of them, at the farthing office in Fenchurch street, London, to all such as shall desire the same\*.”

Emboldened by the leniency observed towards several offenders, very little towards the non-circulation of traders' tokens was effected by these missives, although published under the king's name ; and a more determined censure was issued in

*“ A Proclamation enjoining the prosecution of all such persons as shall make or utter any farthings, half-pence, or pence of brass, or utter base metals with private stamps.*

“ CHARLES R.

“ Whereas His Majesty, having by his royal proclamation of the 16th of August [1672], in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, forbidden the use of all private farthings, did cause sufficient quantities

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\* *London Gazette*, Monday, February 23d, 1673-4.

of copper farthings and half-pence, of the intrinsic value, to be coined for the general good and convenience of his subjects : nevertheless, His Majesty hath been informed, that several persons and corporations remote from London have forborne to call in their private farthings, and do still presume to make use of and utter the same ; whereby they continue not only to violate the laws of this kingdom, and defraud His Majesty's good subjects, but hinder the vending of those half-pence and farthings which are provided for necessary exchange, which would have been ere this time dispersed in those parts, if the said abuses of stamping and uttering of private farthings had been duly suppressed : His Majesty, therefore, to the end that all offenders to the premises, who are now left without excuse, may know the danger they daily incur, and desist from any further proceeding in the like kind, hath thought fit by this his royal proclamation to publish and declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that a strict and severe inquiry shall be made, of all persons that shall, after the 2d day of February [1674-5], next ensuing, stamp, vend, utter, or in any way make use of in payment or exchange, any half-pence, farthings, or pieces of brass, copper, or other base metals whatsoever, other than the half-pence and farthings by His Majesties royal proclamation authorised and allowed ; and whosoever shall be found culpable therein shall be severely punished. And for that purpose, His Majesty doth hereby will and command all his judges, justices of assize, justices of the peace, and all other inferior officers and ministers of justice whatsoever, that they take care at their several and respective courts, assizes, quarter-sessions, and other inferior courts, that have or may have cognizance or punishment of the said offences, that after the 2d day of February they cause all such as shall offend in the premises to be proceeded against, and punished as they shall deserve.

“ Given at our court at Whitehall, the 5th day of December [1674], in the twenty-sixth year of our reign.”

This proclamation seems to have wrought a change ; a greater demand for the king's half-pence and farthings was created, and the traders' tokens visibly declined. That however there might be no error in the intention of the governing authorities, it was advertised :

“ Whitehall, [Friday] February 19th. His Majesty was this day pleased to order in council, that copies of His Majesty's late proclamation about farthings be sent to the sheriffs



of the respective counties, to be published ; and that the right honourable the Lord Keeper do direct the judges of assize to give in charge to the grand juries, and other juries, in their respective circuits this next assizes, to present and prosecute all offenders against the said proclamation, that they may be punished according to law. And it was further ordered, that the said proclamation, and this order of His Majesty in council, should be inserted in the Gazette, to the end that all persons concerned may take notice thereof\*."

From this time onward the writer has not met with any document in reference to the circulation of traders' tokens ; their total suppression appears to have been fully effected.

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Notwithstanding Evelyn's maledictory observations in reference to tradesmen's tokens, Browne Willis, an antiquary of no meagre celebrity, was ever most assiduous in amassing every specimen he could procure. In one of his letters to Dr. Stukeley, dated from his residence, Whaddon Hall, June 10th, 1745, he expresses his usual solicitude in this matter :

" You have done great honour to the publick, and no one can more benefit the learned world. I drudge on and amuse myself—still collecting our town and traders' farthings ; and as I have furnished the University of Oxford with my cabinet of above twelve hundred†, have been making a small one of duplicates to fill my empty tables, and fain would have some of Lincolnshire. I have not one left of the whole county, except a single piece of William Browne of Crowland. As I enclose a frank, cannot you put one into it ; a Stamford, Grantham, or Boston town or traders' token, or Lincoln ?

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\* *London Gazette*, Thursday, February 25th, and Monday, March 1st, 1674-5.

† This number comprised a cabinet of specimens of all England. The Beaufof cabinet is of the same extent, but solely of the metropolis—a task of much greater difficulty.

They will come in a letter ; or may be left at Newport Pagnell, as I think your Stamford newspaper comes thither. I was at Newport Pagnell last week, and was told that an old brasier there, who had left off business, had several. I wish I could purchase them, if worth it. One Blakemore, a sadler at Newport Pagnell, if left for me at his shop there, would send to me : three or four enclosed in a frank would come safe, and your goodness in this respect, and indulgence in pardoning this notice, will ever oblige one, who is, with tender of best respects to your lady and self,

“ Your most devoted humble servant,

“ BROWNE WILLIS.”

The doctor was remiss, or there were some insuperable obstacles in the way ; possibly none of the tokens required ; as on the 14th of the following month, Browne Willis, in another letter, after addressing his wonted hopes of his brother antiquary’s “ good health,” adds—

“ Pray pardon my seconding my request about traders’ tokens. I think I enclosed a frank ; but cannot you send some for me to Mr. Blackmore’s ? If you have not opportunity of sending so, a Stamford trader, or town-piece, will come in a letter ; and pray, doctor, favour me in this respect ; who am, begging your excuse of this scrawl,

“ Your most humble servant to command,

“ BROWNE WILLIS.”

Snelling, in closing the preface to his “ View of the Copper Coin and Coinage,” 1766, folio, states : “ The first person who appears to have made a collection of these tokens was the late Browne Willis, esq., now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and is the compleatest that has come under our notice. The next was Dr. Gifford, one of the librarians of the Museum, whose collection is now dispersed, except the town-pieces, which are in the king’s cabinet [now in the British Museum]. The most copious we know of at present is that of Mark Cephast Tutet, esq. ; and several of the finest specimens are

in the collection of Thomas Hollis, esq., of Pall-Mall. Upon the whole, there are few English collections to which some of them are not joined; and on being considered with attention, they will be found not the least interesting part of them."

Tutet's collection of traders' tokens and town-pieces comprised about eighteen hundred coins; they were dispersed in 1786. Dr. Ducarel formed another collection; and the Rev. Richard Southgate, a subsequent librarian of the British Museum, made the acquisition of traders' tokens and town-pieces a decided feature in his cabinet. After his decease in January, 1795, Mr. Samuel Tyssen, of Narford Hall in Norfolk, became the purchaser privately of his coins for 1500*l*.

Apart from the great national collection in the British Museum, the Beaufoy cabinet has no rival, either in extent, or the surpassing interest of many of the traders' and tavern tokens. The large brass pence, that now rarely occur, are here in all their known varieties; and the specimens struck on leather\* may in vain be looked for elsewhere.

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As one of their most prominent uses, the traders' and tavern tokens serve to illustrate the signs that formerly indicated the house or residence of the issuer, which had no other distinctive appellation. The house known by a particular sign generally retained it, under a succession of occupants, without regard to the avocation, calling, or trade of the new comer. Some houses in the city of London are still tenacious of their signs, which they have borne for centuries.

Numbers were not placed on doors or doorsteads of houses in the metropolis, till the reign of Queen Anne. Hatton, a

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\* By an inadvertence, the words "STRUCK ON LEATHER," in pp. 145 and 148, appear as an inscription; it should be read simply as descriptive of the fact, that these tokens are struck on leather.

surveyor of some eminence, particularizes the houses in Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, as being then distinguished by numbers, as the stair-cases in the inns of court and chancery, instead of signs\*; but the practice was not by any means general. Hatton, in fact, notices the circumstance from its singularity†. Advertisements of houses, of callings that required the most extensive publicity, teem with red lamps, green lamps, and lamps of all colours; which, in the absence of parochial lights, must have gleamed at night like so many infuriated hydras on the uninitiated passenger. Signs, however, still continued to arrest the public attention, and at length became chargeable affairs to many persons on commencing business, as the old sign was renewed in expensively wrought-iron frames, either suspended by supports from the walls, or raised to a considerable height on what was called an obelisk sign-post‡. Gay, in his *Trivia*, book ii., gives a caution—

“ Be sure observe the signs, for signs remain,  
Like faithfull land-marks to the walking train.”

And the symbols were doubtless not wholly without interest: but signs, at length, from their universality, were deemed a

\* *New View of London*, 1708, 8vo, p. 65.

† The streets were formerly without indication of their name. A newspaper, printed in October 1742, says that “ within these few days, the names of the several streets that lead to Cheapside have been affixed at the corners of them, painted in black letters on tin plates, for the convenience of strangers, and we hear the same is to be done throughout the city of London.”

‡ The sign-posts, however costly, appear to have become, on the order for removal of the signs, public property, as the following announcement verifies:

“ From the Commissioners for Paving Westminster, *etc.*, June 21st, 1771.

“ Whereas several of the inhabitants (having mistaken the notice given by the commissioners the 23d of April last, respecting the taking down their signs,) have taken up the street-posts; whereby the streets are left in holes, and become dangerous to passengers: Notice is hereby given, that the property of the posts in the streets are by Act of Parliament vested in the committees of the respective parishes, and that whoever shall remove any of the said posts, or break up the pavement, or cause the same to be removed or broken up, will be prosecuted agreeable to the directions of the Act; and if any accident should arise to the public, by the removal of any of the said posts, the respective inhabitants will be liable to the consequences.

“ By order of the Commissioners,  
“ GEORGE BOX, Clerk.”

general nuisance; and, under an hitherto long-required improvement of the principal streets and thoroughfares, their removal was determined. Those who chose to retain them were required to place one side flatly against the front wall of the house; projecting supporters were no longer tolerated. This reformation commenced in 1764; and the houses consequently began to be numbered. New Burlington Street was the first so distinguished; and the second place so remarked was Lincoln's-inn Fields; but, so slowly did the practice obtain, that the journals made it a matter of notoriety.

As time, sooner or later, levels all distinctions of families, and obliterates every other memorial of human greatness, so faded the signs, in all their metropolitan splendour; and street after street gradually became cleared. Wood Street, and Whitecross Street, were among the last from which the signs were taken down, so late as 1773.

J. H. BURN.

29, BOW STREET,  
COVENT GARDEN.



Stow, who died in 1605, in his eightieth year, in his *Survey of London*, first printed in 1598, thus writes of galley half-pence, already noticed in the note, page vi. : " A third lane out of Tower street, on the north side, is called Mincheon lane, so called of tenements there some time pertaining to the Minchuns or nuns of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate street. In this lane of old time dwelled divers strangers born, of Genoa and those parts ; these were commonly called galley-men, as men that came up in the galleys, brought up wines and other merchandises, which they landed in Thames street at a place called Galley key. They had a certain coin of silver amongst themselves, which were half-pence of Genoa, and were called Galley half-pence. These half-pence were forbidden in [1412] 13th of Henry the Fourth, and again by Parliament, in [1417] 4th of Henry the Fifth, it was enacted, that if any person bring into this realm Galley half-pence, suskins, or dodkins, he should be punished as a thief ; and he that taketh or payeth such money shall leese an hundred shillings, whereof the king shall have the one half, and he that will sue, the other half. Notwithstanding, in my youth, I have seen them pass current, but with some difficulty, for that the English half-pence were then, though not so broad, somewhat thicker and stronger."

While subsequently particularizing Thames street and its neighbourhood, Stow describes " Galley key, where the galleys were used to unlade and land their merchandises and wares ; and that part of Thames street was therefore of some called Galley row, but more commonly Petty Wales." The latter appellation appears to have been derived from some large buildings of stone, erected as warehouses for stowage, at the east end of Thames street, over against Galley key, but which were traditionally said to have been, in the olden day, the residence of the princes of Wales. Stow intimates that no galleys had landed there in memory of men living ; and the buildings by neglect having fallen to ruin, were, in his time, let out as stabling for horses, and " to tipplers of beer, and such like. Amongst others, one Mother Mampudding (as they termed her), for many years kept this house, or a great part thereof, for victualling."

A manuscript account of English coins, collected by Burroughs, fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, from the observations of Mr. Sylvester Bolton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and presented by him to Browne Willis, in July 1740, describes, under those of the Commonwealth period, the OLIVER PRO. copper farthing, noticed at page xxii., as " having R under the Protector's head." This is sufficiently confirmatory that no state farthing was then in contemplation, and that this was another of Rawlins's unheeded speculations.





**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE**  
**OF**  
**LONDON TRADERS, TAVERN, AND**  
**COFFEE-HOUSE TOKENS,**  
**IN THE CORPORATION LIBRARY, GUILDHALL.**



# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

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## LEADEN TOKENS,

ANTERIOR TO 1649.

- 1 **Ð A T E**, in gothic characters, occupies the obverse.

*Rev.* Four fleurs-de-lis pointing inwards.

A piece of considerable antiquity, having possibly had some religious use in the times of popery. This specimen has been engraved and noticed in the introduction to Mr. Akerman's recent volume on Tradesmen's Tokens.

- 2 **GOD SAVE THE QVENE**—Tudor rose crowned, E. R.

*Rev.* A spread-eagle occupies the field.

Snelling has engraved this piece in his View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England, 1762, from the specimen then in the Hollis cabinet.

- 3 **Lion rampant**—The royal initials **E. R.**, in the field.

*Rev.* A portcullis, crowned.

These were both struck in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The portcullis was a badge used by King Henry the Seventh, in reference to the descent of the House of Tudor from that of Beaufort.

- 4 **Anchor.** *Rev.* s. s. Very rude in fabric.

- 5 **Arms, worn and illegible.** *Rev.* **W. I. D.**

- 6 **Arms, three birds?** *Rev.* blank.

- 7 **Bakers Company arms.** *Rev.* **A. E. K.**

- 8 **Bear passant.** *Rev.* A vase with flowers, **M. P.**

- 9 Bear? or animal, indistinct. *Rev.* D. S. H.
- 10 Bell. *Rev.* L. S.
- 11 Boar's head. *Rev.* W. S.—Merchant's mark.
- 12 Boar, illegible. *Rev.* S. K. B.
- 13 Bricklayers Company arms. *Rev.* L. C.
- 14 Clothworkers Company arms. *Rev.* B. E. C.
- 15 Same device; above, T. S. *Rev.* A crescent.
- 16 Two cocks; game and dungheap. *Rev.* C. K. T.
- The sign, apparently—the Fighting Cocks; it was frequently so depicted. Cock-fighting was abolished, 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 32.
- 17 Cow. *Rev.* H. M.
- Milk street, Cheapside, received that appellation from its being the stand of milk-sellers, and where possibly tokens similar to the present had currency.
- 18 Eagle and child, Stanley crest. *Rev.* I. K. G.
- 19 T. F. in monogram. *Rev.* 1644.
- 20 CHRISTOPHER FLOWER—In the field, a fleur-de-lis.  
*Rev.* Bricklayers Company arms.
- 21 Four points pointing to an annulet in the centre.  
*Rev.* The same device repeated.
- 22 Fox couchant; FOX above. *Rev.* W. S. H.
- 23 St. George slaying dragon. *Rev.* M. B.
- 24 Same device. *Rev.* L. I. K.
- 25 Grocers Company arms. *Rev.* W. K. F.
- 26 Harp crowned, between I. S. *Rev.* I. E. S.
- 27 Heart, two arrows through it in saltier, crowned.  
*Rev.* W. M. H.
- Query, the Bleeding Heart?
- 28 Helmet. *Rev.* I. A. L.

- 29 Hoy, or sailing boat. *Rev.* I. C. D.  
 30 Ironmongers Company arms. *Rev.* F. I. I.  
 31 Maltese cross pattée, or red cross. *Rev.* A portclose, crowned.  
 32 Same device. *Rev.* A fleur-de-lis.  
 33 Same device. *Rev.* W. N. Smallest size.

The Red Cross of St. George, as emblazoned in the City arms, is rarely denoted on Tokens; the red cross is ever found as a species of cross pattée. The legend related in the thirteenth century, by Matthew Paris, monk of St. Albans, that at the siege of Antioch, in 1098, by Robert duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror of England, St. George, clothed in white, with a red cross on his banner, and attended by innumerable warriors, descended in a beatified vision from the mountains of Syria, to his relief, is undeserving of the slightest credence; but the religious credulity of the age, adopting an unquestioned assurance of the fact, adored St. George with the red cross, as the patron saint, not alone of England, but also of all countries where Christianity was promulgated.

- 34 Man dipping candles. *Rev.* W. P. P.  
 35 Stick of candles. *Rev.* I. S. E.  
 36 The same device. *Rev.* A. M. L.

"Chandelors boxes that have nothing but two-pences, pence, half-pence, and leaden tokens in them," are noticed by Fennor, in the *Compter's Commonwealth*, 1617, as being better furnished than the pockets of the gaily dressed gallants of that era. The Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence were of the white or silver coinage: the Royal Farthing Tokens, issued four years anterior to this date, are not noticed by this writer; they were everywhere treated with scorn.

- 37 S. S. P. *Rev.* 1666.  
 38 Rose, between T. Y. *Rev.* Branches, between T. Y.  
 39 Sugar-loaf. *Rev.* M. A. W.  
 40 Swan. *Rev.* W. M. S.  
 41 Three fleurs-de-lis. *Rev.* A device, T. N.  
 42 WIDOW THVRRITON. *Rev.* IN SKALDDING ALLY.

Stow describes Scalding alley as "of old time called Scalding house, or Scalding wike, west of St. Christopher's church; because that ground for the most part was then employed by Poulters, who dwelt in the high street, from the Stocks Market to the great conduit. Their poultry, which they sold on their stalls, were scalded there." St. Mildred's court is the site of Scalding alley.

43 CHRISTOPHER WARD AT THE—Windmill, in field.

*Rev.* Inscription illegible—In the field, C. F. W.

In the field, on the reverse of most traders' tokens, the initial of the surname is placed uppermost; and below it, those of the issuer and his wife. F is the wife's christian name.

44 Wheatsheaf, between M. L. *Rev.* M. C. L.

45 Wheatsheaf, between G. B. *Rev.* G. B., a crown above.

46 Wheatsheaf. *Rev.* A device. Bakers' tokens.

47–50 Tokens, said to have been discovered while excavating in Aldersgate street, and described in *British Archaeological Journal*, October, 1845, pp. 210 *et seq.* Four varieties, see the plate in that work, Nos 2, 4 a, 7 b, 8.



## ROYAL (Copper) FARTHING TOKENS.

51 IACO. D. G. MAG. BRI—Two sceptres through a crown.

*Rev.* FRA. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; mint mark, a rose.

John Harington, created Baron Harington of Exton in the County of Rutland, in 1603, obtained a patent on terms highly discreditable to the British Solomon, for the issue of these tokens, which were forced into circulation by the King's proclamation, May 19th, 1613.

52 Another type, less in size; mint mark, a cinquefoil.

53 Another type, still less in size; mint mark, a fret.

These tokens encountered the contempt and scorn of all persons to whom they were tendered, as being of the smallest possible value; and were the objects of sarcastic allusion by dramatists, poets, and wits. Meercraft, in Ben Jonson's *Devell is an Ass*, played in 1616, act ii., sc. 1, affirms, in an account cast to a penny half-penny farthing, he will "not bate a Harrington o' the summe." In

the same writer's *Magick Lady*, Interest says, "the wise poor man cannot so dispose of his wit, by legacy, as his children shall be a Harrington the better for it," act ii., sc. 6; and again, *Compass*, in the same comedy, act iv., sc. 8, tells the lady, he "will not bate a single Harrington of interest upon interest;" that is, the least fraction of his demand. Sir Henry Wotton, in his *Letters*, p. 558, complains in a certain transaction he had lost four or five friends, and "not gotten the value of one Harrington." Numerous other instances might be quoted of their being considered as of no value.

The currency of the tokens issued in the preceding reign was confirmed by King Charles the First, by proclamation, May 30th, 1625; and on July 11th, 1626, the patent for seventeen years was granted, to Frances, Duchess Dowager of Richmond, and Sir Francis Crane, knt. Under that authority, the two following types appear to have been issued: the first, devoid of an inner circle, is a fac-simile of the tokens issued under Lord Harrington's patent.

54 CARO. D. G. MAG. BRI—Two sceptres, through a crown;  
mint mark, a rose. *Rev.* FRA. ET HIB. REX—Harp  
crowned.

Six specimens, apparently trial proofs, on a slip of copper.

54\* CARO. D. G. MAG. BRIT—Two sceptres, through a crown.  
*Rev.* FRAN. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; mint mark,  
a lozenge.

The patentees, to baffle the public in their demand for rechange, issued a second type, having an inner circle.

55 CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRIT—Two sceptres, *ut supra*.  
*Rev.* FRAN. ET HIB. REX—Harp crowned; mint mark,  
a woolpack.

By proclamation, March 1st, 1634–5, Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane, the then patentees, were directed in future to strike no farthing tokens but those with a distinctive mark of brass on the copper flan, that they might thereby be known from those previously issued, wholly of copper; and as a means to preclude counterfeits. The fraud was by the patentees seen to be on the wane, and the royal authority of little avail against the general remonstrance, clamour, and resistance on all sides. The pitiable policy of James and Charles led unquestionably to the death of the first by poison, and to the vindictive energies which subsequently deprived the latter monarch of his head on the scaffold. Of the following, there was but one type, less by half in size than those issued previously.

56 CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR.—Two sceptres, *ut supra*; mint  
mark, a crescent. *Rev.* FRA. ET HIB. REX—Rose  
crowned; mint mark, star of five points.

## PATTERN PIECES.

57 ROSA SINE SPINA—In field, the rose and crown.

*Rev.* PRO LEGE REGE ET GREGE—St. George's cross on shield.

A pattern piece, unknown to Snelling, and of extreme rarity.

57\* CAROLVS A CAROLO—Mint mark, lion passant guardant.

Device, the rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp crowned, dividing the field into quarters. *Rev.* QVATVOR

MARIA VINDICO—A three-masted ship of war. On the edge inscribed—MONETÆ INSTAVRATOR. 1662.

Pattern farthing, the dies engraved by Thomas Simon; and the edge inscribed by Peter Blondeau, the means of which he claimed as his own invention, and enjoined an oath of secrecy on the officers of the Tower mint not to divulge the mode of process; but Varin, at the Paris mint, had long previously inscribed the edges of the trial pieces and proofs of coins struck for King Henry the Fourth.



# LONDON TRADERS, TAVERN, AND COFFEE-HOUSE TOKENS,

ISSUED

FROM FEBRUARY 1649 TILL 1672.

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ABCHURCH LANE, Lombard Street.

58 RALPH LVCAS AT THE WHIT—A bear, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ABCHVRCH LANE. 1665—HIS HALF PENY.

The White-Bear tavern was destroyed in the great fire of September 1666, but, on the rebuilding, the proximity of the situation for all purposes of business induced a Frenchman, described by Evelyn as "M. Pontack, the son of the President of Bordeaux, owner of a district whence are imported to England some of the most esteemed claret," to establish a tavern with all the novelties of French cookery, that soon obtained popularity under the appellation of Pontack's. Proud of his descent, he set up his father's head as a sign, as possibly more attractive than his own, and, doubtless being painted in official costume, soon became noticed as the Pontack's Head. Evelyn, in July 1683, however, seems to have thought the son no conjuror, and to have considered his acquirements of but ordinary capacity; as he observes, "I think I may truly say of him, what was not so truly said of St. Paul, that much learning had made him mad."

The fellows of the Royal Society, after the Fire, held their anniversary dinner on November 30th, at the Crown tavern in Threadneedle street; but for some cause, possibly more scientifically cooked viands, moved to the Pontack's Head; and in 1694, Evelyn again records, "we all dined at Pontack's as usual."

In 1731, a scarce tract, entitled "The Metamorphoses of the Town," sufficiently attests the character of Pontack's as the resort of extravagant epicures, and, in the bill of fare of "a guinea ordinary," figure "a ragout of fatted snails," and "chickens not two hours from the shell." The tavern appears to have been at this period conducted by a female, as the Weekly Oracle records; on "Thursday, January 15th, 1736, William Pepys, banker in Lombard street, was married at St. Clement's church in the Strand, to Mrs. Susannah Austin, who lately kept Pontack's, where with universal esteem she acquired a considerable fortune."

ADDLE (or ADELL) HILL.

59 CHARLES DEARE—Sun in rays, from Distillers' arms.

*Rev.* AT ADLIN HILL—In the field, C. E. D.

## ALDGATE.

60 IOHN GAME AT THE COACH—A coach, below it  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Rev.* AND HORSES AT ALLGATE—In field, the above, repeated.

The Coach-and-Horses was a sign adopted by hackney-coach proprietors, who, by an ordinance of the Lord Protector, with the advice of his council, June 23d, 1654, were not, within London, Westminster, and six miles about the late lines of communication, to exceed at any time two hundred persons; the hackney-coaches used by them, not more than three hundred; nor their hackney horses for coaches to exceed six hundred. The entire direction, as to places of standing, rates of fares, and rules of governance, was vested in the Court of Aldermen of the City of London; provided the ordinance did not extend to the prejudice or restraint of any coaches commonly called stage-coaches, coming to, or going from London to remote places.

61 IOHN TIDDER [16]57—Three doves, from the Tallow-chandlers' arms. *Rev.* WITHIN ALDGAT—In the field, I. A. T.

Aldgate was sold by the civic authorities, on Wednesday, July 30th, 1760, for 177*l.* 10*s.* The demolition began on September 4th, the Monday following.

## ALDGATE HIGH STREET.

62 GABRIELL HARPER—In field, angel winged, bearing scroll.

*Rev.* WITHOVT ALLGAT [16]59—In field, a bunch of grapes.

63 GABRIELL HA[R]PER—In the field, an angel *ut supra*.

*Rev.* WITHOVT ALLGAT [16]59—Bunch of grapes, in the field.

The [r] in the surname on obverse in error omitted.

64 ROBERT WARD—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT ALL-GATE—In the field, R. A. W.

65 SIMON TVRNER NEXT—A magpie, in the field.

*Rev.* THE PIE AT ALGATE—Grocers Company arms.

The usual farthing size. Turner also issued a token for one penny.

## ALDERSGATE STREET.

66 RICHARD DOWLEY—In field, the Salters Company arms.

*Rev.* NEAR ALDERSGATE—Same coat impaled with Dowley.

Aldersgate, whence many of John Daye the printer's most rare productions issued in the sixteenth century, was sold by the civic authorities, on Wednesday, April 22, 1761, for 91*l.*, and the demolition commenced in the following week. The site where it stood, on the east side of the street, is now No. 62, St. Martin's-le-grand.

67 NICHOLAS COOKE GROCER AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A cock, in the field.

*Rev.* COCK IN ALDERSGAT STREETE—HIS PENNY.  
1666.

The fire did not reach to this part of the metropolis; Cooke, burned out elsewhere, by this token announced his reestablishment in business.

68 JOHN MYNN—St. George and the Dragon, in the field.

*Rev.* ALDERSGATE WITHOVT—In the field, I. M. M.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MS. in Museum, No. 886, notices, "May 15th, 1634, Richard Lawley, innkeeper at the George without Aldersgate, buried." The same pen subsequently records, "September 14th, 1670, Mrs. Mary Mynn, wife to Mr. John Mynn, grocer, without Aldersgate, died at two a.m. Buried 17th." Grocer implied the company to which he belonged. The George was an inn having that sign.

John Mynn was of the family of Mynn, booksellers, in Little Britain, who for the most part perished of the plague, in 1665. By the marriage of his cousin Dayrell to one of the Mynns, the latter family became connected with that of Richard Smith.

69 THE SWAN AND SVGAR—Swan and sugar-loaf, in field.

*Rev.* IN ALDERSGATE STREET—In the field, C. S. I.

The sugar-loaf, like Abel Drugger's bona roba's cap, "all o' cop," indicated that the issuer was a grocer.

70 Sultan Solyman's head — *Solyman*, in the field.

*Rev.* *The Coffee House in Aldersgate Street*, 1666.

Evidently a coffee-house keeper's token, issued on reestablishing his business here, after the fire in September. Possibly Ward, who adopted the same sign and issued a similar token, on his removal to Bread street in 1671.

71 ROGER WALLMAN AT THE—A horse, in the field.

*Rev.* ALDERSGATE STREET [16]66—HIS HALFE PENY.

Query, the Black Horse? that sign being still there.

72 MICHAELL SYMONDS AT THE—A still, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Symonds was a distiller; the Still being a prominent symbol in the Distillers Company arms.

73 THO. GROVE. CHEESMONGER—Weight, with hand-ring,  
T. E. G. *Rev.* IN ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE

PENNY. 1668.

74 THE MAIDEN HEAD—Virgin's head on shield, E. A.

*Rev.* IN ALDERSGATE STREET—Same device; date —68.

The head is found on the Pinmakers Company arms, with the motto,  
"VIRGINITAS ET UNITAS NOSTRA AETERNITAS."

75 IOHN WARNER IN. 1668—A bell, below a dolphin.

*Rev.* ALDERSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. A. W.

The sign indicated was the Bell and Dolphin.

### ANGEL ALLEY, Thames Street.

76 OBADIAH SVRRIDGE IN ANGELL—Angel with wings, in  
field. *Rev.* ALLY IN THAMES STREET. 1668—HIS

HALFE PENY. O. A. S.

### ANGEL STREET, St. Martin's-le-grand.

77 IOHN ABETHELL—Seven stars, in the field. *Rev.* IN

ANGELL STREET—In the field, I. A. A.

### ST. ANN'S LANE.

78 MATHEW HANSCOMBE—Sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ST. ANNS LANE. [16]58—In the field, M. A. H.

St. Ann's lane, a leading thoroughfare, from Foster lane to Aldersgate, on the north side of the new General Post-office.

## ST. ANN'S STREET, Westminster.

79 RALPH FYLLER IN S.—Scales, Bakers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* ANS STREET WESTMIN—In the field, R. F. F.

## AVE MARIA LANE.

80 GODFREY ROBINSON—Hawk with varvels, in the field.

*Rev.* IN AVE MARY LANE—In the field, G. R. 1658.

Stow, describing the neighbourhood in 1603, observes that Ave Mary lane was "so called, of text-writers and bead-makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede lane, late so called, but sometime Spurrier row, of Spurriers dwelling there." Artizans in matters of hawking, and the chace, afford a fair pretext for the sign of the falcon.

## BANK END, Southwark.

81 ANTHONY CRAVEN AT THE—A castle, in the field.

*Rev.* BANKE END IN SOVTHWARKE — HIS HALFE PENNY. A. B. C.

Bank-end stairs appear to have been the nearest place of landing to Shakespeare's or the Globe Theatre, now involved in the site of Barclay and Perkins's great brewery.

## BANKSIDE, Southwark.

82 WILLIAM BOORMAN—Haberdashers Company arms, in the field. *Rev.* AT THE BANKSIDE—In the field,

W. E. B.

83 WILLIAM CHAPMAN ON—A corn-bushel measure.

*Rev.* THE BANK SIDE SOWTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

84 AT THE EARLE OF ESSEX—A stag, in the field.

*Rev.* ARMES AT BANCKSIDE—R. E. P.

A stag is the crest of the Leathersellers' arms. The allusion is evidently to the parliamentary general, Robert D'Evreux, Earl of Essex, who died in 1646. R. P. was doubtless a partizan of the Commonwealth authorities.

85 MELCHISEDECK FRITTER—Feltmakers' arms, in field.

*Rev.* ON Y<sup>m</sup> BANKE SIDE BREWER—HIS HALFE PENY.

Melchisedeck Fritter's name occurs in the churchwardens' accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1643, when an abatement of 2s. 6d., for weekly payments, and contributions to the outworks constructed in that year, was allowed in the rent due for premises in Turnmill street, Clerkenwell. The building on the Bankside, from the sign, would seem to have been previously occupied by a felt-maker, and although converted into a brewery, the sign it had hitherto borne, the Hat, continued.

86 JOHN LVDGALL AT Y<sup>m</sup> BANKE—A crooked billet? IN  
SOUTHWARK. *Rev.* SIDE. HIS HALF PENY. 1668—  
Watermens' arms, in field.

87 THOMAS MARTIN—A hedge-hog, in the field.

*Rev.* ON THE BANKSIDE—In the field, T. E. M.

The hedge-hog is seldom used in heraldry, though as a symbol the animal may be compared to an expert industrious man, who seizes every opportunity of improving his fortune or preventing poverty. It may be considered the emblem of frugality.

88 *Elizabeth Port at the Banckside*—in script type. *Rev.* HER  
HALF PENY—In the field, two keys crossed; 1668.

Octagonal in shape. The sign termed the Cross or Crossed Keys.

The stews on the Bankside were, in 1506, inhibited by King Henry the Seventh, but a decreased number subsequently permitted, till King Henry the Eighth, in 1546, suppressed them wholly. Stow mentions these allowed stew-houses as having "signs on their fronts towards the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walls, as the Cross Keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell, the Swan," &c.

Bankside was anciently within the jurisdiction of the bishops of Winchester, and the keys are part of the charge on the arms of that see. The house had doubtless been long employed for other purposes; yet "the Cross Keys," apparent on the token, were still its distinctive sign.

89 HANDREY STROVD ON—A unicorn, in the field.

*Rev.* THE BANKSIDE. 1658—In the field, H. E. S.

90 GEORGE VAVASOVR—Arms, Vavasour; with a crescent, marking degree. *Rev.* ON THE BANKE SIDE—In the field, G. F. V.

91 WILLIAM WILLIAMS—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* ON  
THE BANCKSIDE—In the field, W. B. W.

## BARBICAN.

- 92 EDMOND ALEXANDER—A horse-shoe, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BARBYCAN—In the field, E. M. A.

- 93 ELIZABETH BABINGTON—In the field, E. B. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN—1653, in the field.

- 94 THOMAS COOPER—In the field, T. A. C. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN. 1655—CHANDLER, in the field.

- 95 EDWARD GRO . . —The Bowyers' arms, in the field. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN. 1665—In the field, E. G. G.

- 96 ROBERT HAYES AT Y<sup>e</sup> COFFE HOVS — Sultan Morat's head. *Rev.* In Barbican formerly in Pannyer Alley.

Hayes was burned out from Panier alley in September 1666, and pursuing his course in a northward direction, appears to have reestablished himself in Barbican. The house seems to have attained considerable notoriety, and to have been the scene of the outrage recorded by Richard Smith in his Obituary; "April 11th, 1672, Mr. Brand, an old stocking seller in Barbican, died this night, of a blow on his head the day before, from an earthen drinking pott or jug, by one Kitchen, as is commonly reported, at a coffee-house in Barbican."

- 97 IAMES LEECH—BODIS MAKER, in the field. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN—In the field, a naked child?

A bodice or stay-maker. The memorable Tom Paine was a lady's stay-maker. O'Keeffe's Jemmy Jumps is a character, as a calling, now extinct.

- 98 WILLIAM MILTON—MEAL MAN, in the field. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN. 1666—In the field, W. E. M.

John Milton, father of the author of *Paradise Lost*, by profession a scrivener, but who had retired from business many years before his death, died about 1647, at his house in the Barbican, and was buried in Cripplegate church.

Query, Was this William Milton in any degree related to the poet?

- 99 FRANCIS MORLEY AT THE—An oak tree, bearing three crowns. *Rev.* IN BARBICAN. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY. F. M. M.

The Royal Oak, as a sign, derived its impetus from being a principal object in the lord mayor's pageant in the year of the Restoration. Evelyn, in his Diary, October 29th, 1660, mentions, "going to London, my lord maior's show stopped

me in Cheapside ; one of the pageants represented a greate wood, with the royal oake, and history of His Majesty's miraculous escape at Boscobel."

100 WILLIAM RVDD IN—A bull, in the field.

*Rev.* BARBICANN. 1655—In the field, W. A. R.

The Bull was and is, almost everywhere, a prevalent sign. Boys, quoting the town records, in his Collections for the History of Sandwich, pp. 685, 687, states that, "in 1540, information was taken before the burgessees upon oath, a certain person at church said, 'the sacrament of the altar was but a signification and a sign, as the sign of a bull, or the sign of a roose, set up at taverns'"; rather a ticklish assertion for the town magnates to construe: and it appears to have been somewhat dangerous to the heterodoxical assertor; as later, in 1550, when Henry the Eighth had been gathered to his fathers, the same volume records that a deposition was entertained against a certain person, who had said, 'the King's Majesty that dead is, was an heretick!' This was too much; the luckless defamer was immediately sentenced to the pillory, and the loss of both his ears.

BARNABY, *see* BERMONDSEY STREET.

### BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.

101 WILLIAM RVSSELL. 1671—HIS COFFEE HOVSE, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. BARTHOLOMEWS CLOSE—A coffee-man pouring coffee.

### BARTHOLOMEW LANE.

102 ED: HEATH AT S<sup>r</sup> THO. GRESHAM—His head, in the field. *Rev.* IN BARTHOLMEW LANE—HIS HALF PENY. E. M. H.

Sir Thomas Gresham, a name ever to be remembered with lasting honour by the citizens of London, is here represented with the cap-like form on his head; his left hand resting on his sword-hilt.

### BASINGHALL STREET.

103 THO: ARMSTRONGE AT Y<sup>r</sup>—An official in civil costume. *Rev.* IN BASING-HALL STREET—HIS HALFPENY. 1668.

104 GEORGE STARCKEY AT THE—A horse current, in field. *Rev.* IN BASINGHALL STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

The sign was the White or Saxon horse.



## BASING LANE.

105 RALPH EVERSLEY IN—A crown, in the field.

*Rev.* BASING LANE IN—In the field, IARETS HALL.

Gerard's, more properly Gisors hall, is thus noticed by Stow: "On the south side of Basing lane is one great house, of old time built upon arched vaults, and with arched gates of stone brought from Caen in Normandy." John Gisors, pepperer, sheriff in 1240, and mayor in two consecutive years, 1245 and 1246, then resided here. His descendants continued to occupy it. Thomas, who died in 1350, bequeathed to his son Thomas, "his messuage called Gisors hall;" till it was alienated by John Gisors in 1386. Stow, in 1598, adds, "the same is now a common hostrey for receipt of travellers, commonly and corruptly called Gerarde's hall, of a giant said to have dwelt there."

The hostelry described by Stow perished in the great conflagration of September, 1666, but was again rebuilt in part, for the purposes for which it was occupied before the fire. The arched vaults, of the thirteenth century or earlier, are yet remaining, and have been used as a wine-cellar. Some portions of the original stone walls, with small lancet-shaped entrances, are perceptible in the east and south sides of the building. From the crown being on the token, Eversley probably adopted that sign, amid the exuberance of misplaced loyalty that followed the restoration. The figure called "the Giant Gerard," in robe and slouched hat, holding a baton in the right hand, was set over the gateway of the inn, in "good King Charles the Second's days;" but in this instance, the carver appears to have cut his coat according to his cloth, and to have shaped the monstrosity as the twisted piece of timber afforded an opportunity of display of the giant, strangled and ill at ease.

In 1822, during some repairs, the figure was moved from above the gateway, and, shortened by the legs, being cut off below the knee, was fixed on a bracket by the tap-house door. It was there in 1825, when the tenancy of Mr. Young-husband commenced; but by him the premises have been enlarged, by adding five other houses; a new front in Basing lane was erected by him in 1835, and the giant, as Mr. Younghusband informed the writer, traditionally said to have been found in the ruins after the fire, was re-legged and renovated at a sign-carver's in Hosier lane, Smithfield, at a cost of ten guineas, and placed in its present elevated position.

The tenancy of all these houses ceased on Christmas day 1851: the whole will be demolished, and their site form part of the roadway of the new street.

106 AT THE SEAVEN STARES—In the field, seven stars.

*Rev.* IN BASIN LANE. 1650—A. A. P., in the field.

107 AT THE WHIT HORS—In the field, a horse caprioling.

*Rev.* IN BASIN LANE. 1652—I. G., in the field.

108 VINCENT FLETCHER—Seven stars, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BASING LANE. 1666—In the field, V. F. F.

In the great fire of September, 1666, Basing lane wholly perished.

## BATTLE BRIDGE, Southwark.

109 THE BROOD HEN AT BATLE—Hen sitting on nest, in field.

*Rev.* BRIDGE IN SOVTHARKE—In the field, L. E. S.

Battle bridge, so named from being situated on ground, and over a water-course flowing from the Thames, belonging to the abbot of Battle abbey; the place is now called Mill lane.

110 CHESMOVNGER AT—In the field, an angel.

*Rev.* BATTEL BRIDG—A. M. F., in the field.

111 JOHN HOLLAND AT—A castle, in the field.

*Rev.* BATEL BRIDG. SOVTHWARK—In the field, I. E. H.

112 RICHARD SAPP AT BATLE—Peacock, the tail displayed.

*Rev.* BRIDG IN SOWTHARKE—In the field, R. S. S.

## BEAR ALLEY, Southwark.

113 ROWLAND PENNIFATHER—A bell—HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$ . in the field.*Rev.* IN BEARE ALLY. BRIDGFOOT—IN SOVTHWARK.

## BEDFORDBURY, Chandos Street.

114 ELIZ: ROW. VPER EN[D]—Skittle ball and two pins, in field. *Rev.* OF BEDFORDBERY—In the field, E. R.

Skittles, under the appellation of kayles or nine-pins, was, with other games, denounced as an unlawful amusement in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, and the magistrates commanded to seize and burn them. Strutt, while noticing the general failure of such enactments, adds—"I remember, about twenty years back (1780), the magistrates caused all the skittle frames, in or about the City of London, to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at Dutch pins, nine pins, or in long bowling allies, when in many places the game of nine holes was revived as a substitute, with the new name of 'Bubble the Justice,' because the populace had taken it into their heads to imagine the power of the magistrates extended only to the prevention of such pastimes as were specified by name in the public acts, and not to any new species of diversion."—*Sports and Pastimes*, edit. 1810, introd. p. xliv.

Bedlam, or Bethelam, *see* MOORFIELDS.

## BEDFORD STREET, Covent Garden.

115 SAMVELL HOARE AT THE—Crossed keys, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARD.—In the field, S. G. H.

## BEECH LANE.

116 HENRY GREEN NEXT DORE TO GLOVERS HALL.

*Rev.* IN BEECH LANE . 1669 — A HALFE PENY —  
H. A. G.

Beech lane is mentioned in early records, as “the way lying versus le Beche,” the shore of the great water. A red cross, in contrast with the white or stone cross towards Cripplegate, stood at the west corner, both afterwards giving names to the respective streets on their sites. The Roman watch-tower, the Barbican, stood near the red cross, and was subsequently the site of the town mansion of the Bridgewater family; that in its turn has given place to Bridgewater square.

117 ELIZABETH WOOD — Goldsmiths Company arms, in the field. *Rev.* IN BEACH LANE . 1656—In the field, E. W.

## BELL YARD, Fleet Street.

118 WILL. IONSON AT Y<sup>e</sup> DRAKE IN—A drake, in the field.

*Rev.* BELL YARD NEARE TEMPLE BAR—HIS HALFE PENY . 1667.

Bell yard derived that appellation from a messuage or tenement called “the Bell,” in the parish of St. Dunstan's, Fleet street, “lately belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem.” On the dissolution of the priory, King Henry the Eighth granted the said messuage to Anthony Stringer, from whom, in 1543, it passed to John Hornby. The *Inquisitio post mortem* on Hornby, in 1558, elicited these facts.

119 VICTOR DREW IN BELL—Key within half moon, in field.

*Rev.* YARD NEAR TEMPLE BARR—HIS HALF PENY . 1667.

The sign of the Key and Half-moon.

## BENET or BAYNARD CASTLE, Thames Street.

120 EDWARD OAKES AT BENET—A windmill, in the field.

*Rev.* CASTLE . THAMES STREET—In the field, E. G. O.

## ST. BENNET'S HILL, Thames Street.

121 MATHEW TVNSTALE AT THE—A harrow, in the field.

*Rev.* HARROW ONE ST BENNETS HILL—In the field, 1<sup>p</sup>

Large brass, for pence, were chiefly issued by coffee-house keepers on their re-establishment after the great fire.

## BERMONDSEY STREET, Southwark.

122 AT THE RED BVLL IN—A bull passant, in the field.

*Rev.* BERMONDSEY STREETE—In field, . . D. ? indistinct.

123 RICHARD MELTON IN—Crossed keys, in the field.

*Rev.* BARNIBE STREETE—In the field, R. A. M.

The sign of the Crossed Keys is yet extant in Bermondsey street.

124 IOHN STEVENS IN BARMONSI—In the field, i. A. S. 1666.

*Rev.* STREET IN SOUTHWARKE—HIS HALF PENY.

125 AT THE WHITE SWAN IN—A swan with collar and chain.

*Rev.* BARNABEY STREET—In the field, W. A. T.

The Mandevilles, earls of Essex, bore for arms, *gules*, a swan *arg.* ducally collared and chained *or.* The Bohuns, descended from them by a female line, bore the same badge. It was the badge also of King Richard the Second.

## BILLINGSGATE.

126 AT THE QVEENES HEAD—Queen Elizabeth, with high ruff. *Rev.* AT BILLINGSGATE—In the field, R. A. C.

Antecedent to the fire, was the Boar's Head in Billingsgate, that gave name also to Boar's-head alley. Machin, in his diary, a chronicle of the cardinal virtues of catholicism, mentions, on May 17th, 1555, one Hall, a lighterman, of Boar's-head alley, who, while the faithful of Machin's religion were going in procession through Cheapside, was bound to a post there and whipped, as they passed, for his heretical opinions. Well might the accession of Queen Elizabeth induce her sign to be raised, as an expression of general joy.

127 *John Eldridge at Billingsgate*—In four lines, on obverse.

*Rev.* HIS HALF PENY—A lion rampant, and still, in field.

Octangular in form. A distiller of strong water; burned out in the great fire in September, 1666. He appears to have re-established himself in Drury lane,

at the sign of the Eagle and Crown, whence he issued a half-penny token, bearing date 1667.

## BILLITER LANE.

128 WILLIAM PHILLIPS—A crooked billet, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BILLITER LANE—In the field, W. E. P.

“The narrow way called Bellezetters lane” is noticed as a boundary, in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century. *Harl. MS.* 601 b. Billiter lane is now Billiter street.

129 WILLIAM WICKINS . 1657—In three lines, occupying the obverse. *Rev.* IN BILETR LANE—A man dipping candles, in the field.

## BIRCHIN LANE, Cornhill.

130 AT THE SHIP IN—A ship, in the field. *Rev.* BURCHEN LANE—In the field, E. A. D.

“The King’s way called Bercher’s lane, in the parish of St. Edmund in Lombard strete,” is noticed as a boundary, in a survey of land and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century. *Harl. MS.* 6016.

Bercher appears to be a perversion, or misnomer. “Birchover lane,” according to Stow, edit. 1603, was “so called of Birchover, the first builder and owner thereof, now corruptly called Birchyn lane. This lane, and the high street near adjoining, were formerly for the most part inhabited by wealthy drapers; but in the reign of Henry VI., from Birchover lane on that side of the street, to the stocks, the most part dwelling there were fripperers, or upholders, who sold old apparel and household stuff.” What would now be termed a broker’s alley. So, in the *Returne from Parnassus*, 1606, 4to., it is said, “And you, Master Amoretto—it’s fine, when that puppet-player Fortune must put such a Birchyn-lane post in so good a suit—such an ass in so good fortune.”

## BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

131 AT THE ACORNE IN—An acorn, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOP - GATE STREETE—In the field, I. K. M.

132 THO. BLACKBORNE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE STRE—In the field, T. S. B.

133 RICHARD DOWDING Y<sup>e</sup> WHIT—A lion rampant, in field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE STREET—HIS HALF PENY. 1670.

134 HEN: HORNE CHESEMONGER—H. M. H., in the field.

*Rev.* IN BISHOPSGATE STREET—In the field, same initials.

135 EDW: NOVRSE HIS FARTHINGE WORTH OF COPPER.

*Rev.* NEXT THE BVLL IN BISHOP GATE STREET. 1666.

Snelling observes of Nourse's token, "an honest farthingworth of copper it was, requiring no promise of repayment, carrying its value along with it, and certainly would have been taken in any part of the kingdom without scruple."—*Copper Coinage*, p. 30.

The pattern farthing of King Charles the Second, dated 1665, weighs four pennyweights; this of Nourse's, seven pennyweights; while the pattern piece of 1671, and the farthing actually issued in 1672, weigh exactly three and a half pennyweights, half the weight of Nourse's "farthinge worth of copper," specimens of which are among the rarities of traders' tokens.

Nourse had probably been burned out elsewhere in September, 1666, and issued this token immediately on re-establishing himself "next the Bull." What a contiguity! Unluckily no farthing token is known of the Bull, the inn to which Thomas Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, travelled wearily yet successfully, to and fro, backward and forward, during a long life. The man from whom is derived the saying "Hobson's choice: that, or none." He let horses to the students, who were compelled to take the horse in turn as he stood in the stable; thus no horse was worked more than another. He amassed considerable property, and died while the plague was raging in London, January 1st, 1636. The poets of the university eternized his memory in verse: Milton wrote two pieces; both are printed among his minor poems. His portrait, engraved by Payne, is one of the graphical rarities of that period; and Peck, at the end of his *Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell*, has published the will of this eccentric but benevolent person. He was a considerable benefactor to his native town, Cambridge.

136 HENRY RVSELL AT THE—A horse-shoe, in the field:

H. A. R. *Rev.* IN BISHOPSGATE STREET—HIS HALFE PENY. 1667.

137 THE SHIP TAVERN IN—A ship, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE STREETE—In the field, E. D.

138 THE STARR TAVERNE IN—A star of eight points, in the field. *Rev.* BISHOPS - GATE STREETE—In the field,

H. I. B.

The crest to the Innkeepers' arms is a star of eight points.

139 THE SVGAR LOFE AT—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE. GROCER—In the field, F. M. B.

140 THE SHVGER LOFE IN—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE STREETE—In the field, R. S. M.

141 AT THE SVNN IN—The sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE STREET—In the field, W. I. A.

The sun in rays is a device in the Distillers' arms, and doubtless the occasion of its adoption as a tavern sign.

Signs formerly, in addition to the symbol, had frequently an inscription or motto. The *Craftsman*, September 30th, 1738, asserts that "the peculiarities of a nation may be discovered by the choice of their signs," and, as an instance of the art and wit in drawing customers to their houses, quotes, among others

" 'The best drink under the SUN.'

Besides this skill and address in attracting customers, they also show a true judgment of the world, in the following inscription, particularly, which is very common in town and country—

'Drink here, and drown all sorrow,  
Pay to day, and trust tomorrow.'

That might be applied to much higher people than poor ale-house tiplers; and I believe some of the best tradesmen would be obliged to me, if I could inculcate the same maxims into the minds of their premier customers."

142 IOHN WASHBOURN—In the field, I. W. *Rev.* IN  
BISHOPSGATE. SALTER—In the field, 1661.

Bishopsgate was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, on Wednesday, December 10th, 1760, for immediate demolition. The house at the corner of Camomile street has a mitre in the front, with inscription, to mark the site on which it stood.

## BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT.

143 *Ralph Butcher*. 1666—In three lines, across the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—Lion rampant: above,  
a stick of candles.

Same name in Tower street, in 1664. The stick of candles shows he was a candle-maker, and his moval hither was occasioned by the fire of September, 1666.

144 E. C. AT THE BLEW BOORE—A Maltese cross, in field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—A boar, with collar and chain.

The blue boar was the badge of the earls of Oxford. Stow, in 1598, while noticing the sumptuous cavalcades of the nobility of that period, thus distinguishes

John de Vere, lord great chamberlain, and the sixteenth earl, who died in 1562; "The late earl of Oxford, father to him that now liveth, hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house by London-stone, with eighty gentlemen in a livery of Reading tawney, and chains of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him, without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder."

145 FRANCES DASHWOOD—Virginian smoking, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, A  $\frac{1D}{2}$ .

146 THOMAS ENGLISH . 1667—Distillers Company arms.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

147 THOMAS FYDGE . 1666—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

148 THOMAS GOSS WITHOVT—A hive, in the field.

*Rev.* BISHOPSGATE . 1652—In the field, T. G.

149 AT THE GRIDE-IRON—A gridiron, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, H. M. I.

The gridiron is a prominent object in the Girdlers Company arms. H. I. was doubtless a Girdler.

150 THE HALF MOONE BREW—A crescent, or half moon, in the field. *Rev.* HOVSE . WITHOVT BGATE—In the field, G. I. O.

The half-moon was the representative of a sixpence in the alewife's uncanceled scores, when the wall did penance in chalked hieroglyphics for the sins of the tippler. So in "Master W. H., his song to his wife at Windsor," printed in Captain Llewellyn's Men-miracles, and other poems, 1656, duod., p. 40; mention is made of "the fat harlot of the tap," who

"Writes at night and at noon,  
For tester, half a moon;  
And great round O, for a shilling."

151 WALTER SHOWER . 1666—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—A crescent, or half moon, in the field.



152 ARTHVR HALL AT Y<sup>e</sup> SINE OF MY LORD CRAVEN.*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

William Craven, created Earl of Craven, March 15th, 1663, married Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, eldest daughter of King James the First, and widow of the Palsgrave Frederic, afterwards King of Bohemia. The earl died in 1697.

## 153 SAMVEL HAMPSON—A horse current, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, S. A. H.

Query, the White Horse?

154 *Francis Hardy. Grocer*—Above the name the date, 1666.*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—Grocers Company arms, in the field.155 SAMVEL HVTTON AT Y<sup>e</sup> CITY OF—NORWICH, in the exergue. *Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HIS HALF PENY.

## 156 HENRY IORDON, VITLER—A weaver's shuttle, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, H. F. I.

## 157 THOMAS MIDDLETON—T. K. M., in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGAT—In the field, same initials.

## 158 DOROTHY OVERTON AT THE—A pack-horse, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—HER HALFE PENY.

Mrs. Dorothy Overton was professionally a carrier. Parcels, and small packages of letters and papers, were forwarded by packhorses, on roads not sufficient in traffic for the charges of the stage-coach.

## 159 CHRISTOPHER PARRAT A—Stag and dove, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, C. E. P.

## 160 THE ROSE AND CROWN—A rose crowned, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, W. M. I.

The frequency of the rose as a vintner's sign had possibly its origin in the adoption of the red rose of Lancaster, or the white rose of York, by the several adherents of those factions. The marriage of the Lancastrian King Henry the Seventh with Elizabeth of York extinguished the feuds which the rivalry of these royal houses had created; and the Tudor rose, half red, half white, surmounted

by the crown, became the royal badge, and as a sign, designated "the rose and crown;" while the semi-colours became in time unused, their origin and meaning being imperfectly understood.

161 ROBERT STVDD AT THE—Helmet, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, R. M. S.

162 THO: TVCHIN. GROCER—Grocers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT BISHOPSGAT—In the field, I. E. T.

163 IOHN TVTHILL—Head of King Charles II., crowned.

*Rev.* W<sup>TH</sup>OVT BISHOPSGATE—In the field, I. E. T.

### BLACKFRIARS.

164 WILLIAM CRANWELL—Man dipping candles.

*Rev.* IN BLACKFRIERS—In the field, W. R. C.

The precinct of the Black Friars was formerly distinguished as the abode of many zealous puritans, and for the sale of feathers, the two professions being often rather inconsistently united in the same person. In Randolph's *Muse's Looking-glass*, Bird, the featherman, and Mrs. Flowerdew, are described as two of the sanctified fraternity of Blackfriars.

165 THOMAS WILSON—A Tudor rose, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BLACK FRYERS—In the field, T. A. W.

In the ballad describing Admiral Dean's Funeral, a royalist banter on the honours rendered the body on its passage by water for interment in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in June, 1653, it is said—

"Queen-hythe, Paul's wharf, and the Fryers also,  
Where now the players have little to do,  
Let him pass without any tokens of woe,

*Which nobody can deny."*

166 Y<sup>S</sup> DARKE ENTRY—In the field, R. D. S. *Rev.* IN  
BLACK FRIERS—1659, in the field.

167 THO: SVTTON AT Y<sup>S</sup> BLACK FRYER—A Dominican friar.

*Rev.* IN BLACK FRYERS. 1671—In the field, HIS 1<sup>P</sup>

The Dominican is here represented with cross and rosary, the implements of his calling; and across the field in script characters, is the denotation of its celebrity as a *Mum House*. The acquisition of this piece has ever been a great desideratum with collectors; it is engraved in Snelling's *Copper Coinage*, pl. v. fig. 39.

- 168 PAYABLE IN BLACK FRIARS LONDON—In field, a Dominican or black friar, rosary in left hand, preaching, with cross in right hand. *Rev.* The City arms, supporters, crest, and motto—DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.

A token of the eighteenth century, beautifully executed.

### BLACKMAN STREET, Southwark.

- 169 WILLIAM ALLSVP AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Object in field illegible.  
*Rev.* IN BLACKMAN ST. SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

Blackman street extends from St. George's church to the Stones end, by the King's-bench prison.

- 170 DANIEL ARNOLD WINE COOPER 166 . ?—In four lines.  
*Rev.* NEER ST. GEORGES CHVRCH . HIS HALF PENY—  
In five lines.

Octagonal in form.

- 171 IOHN EWING . ST. GEORGES CHVRCH IN SOVTHWARKE .  
*Rev.* An ape seated, smoking a pipe—HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNY.

Octangular in form.

- 172 HVGH LEY AT THE WHITE—A swan, in the field.  
*Rev.* BY ST. GEORGES CHVRCH—SOVTHWARK . HIS  
HALF PENY.

Heart-shaped.

- 173 ROBERT MAYOW . 1667—In the field, a man smoking.  
*Rev.* IN BLACKMAN . STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

- 174 HENRY POWELL IN—Coopers Company arms.  
*Rev.* BLACKMAN STREET—In the field, H. S. P.

- 175 MICHAELL RAYNER IN—Bakers Company arms.  
*Rev.* BLACKMAN STREET . 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
M. E. R.

## KING'S-BENCH PRISON, Southwark.

176 ROBERT STONIER AT Y<sup>e</sup> KINGS BENCH IN—*Rev.* SOVTHWARKE . HIS HALFE PENY . 1669.

The prison of the Court of King's Bench has been situated near the end of Blackman street for ages of which no distinctive records remain. Prince Hal, afterwards the memorable King Henry the Fifth, was committed to this prison by Judge Gascoigne, in 1411, for insulting him in his official capacity while on the bench. The foundation of the present edifice was laid August 6th, 1755, and the debtors who had been confined in the old King's-bench prison became its tenants, November 7th, 1758.

177 NEAR THE BENCH—In the field, R. A. O.

*Rev.* IN SOVTHWARK—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.

## BLANCH-APPLETON COURT, Mark Lane.

178 JOSEPH TAYLOR HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$ —Coopers Company arms. *Rev.*

IN BLANCH APPLETON COURT AT THE END OF MARKE LANE.

## BLOOMSBURY,

179 ANDREW PASHLEY AT Y<sup>e</sup> BVLL—A bull; above, an open mouth. *Rev.* AND MOVTH IN BLOOMSBVRY—

HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Bull and Mouth, said to be a perversion of Boulögne Mouth, *sed qu.*? This was an elucidation that originated with George Steevens the commentator, a mischievous wag in literary matters.

## BOROUGH, Southwark.

180 CHARLES WESTON, POTER—Seven stars, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE BVRRROW. 1666—In the field, C. M. W.

## BOW LANE, Cheapside.

181 AT THE GREENE DRAGON—A dragon, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BOWE LANE—In the field, I. C. K.

The vane on the steeple of St. Mary de Arcubus, or Bow church, in Cheapside, is a dragon. John Dunne, mercer, and parishioner, buried in St. Pancras church,

bequeathed two houses in Bow lane for the maintaining of Bow bells, eternized in Pope's portentous line—

“Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound.”

182 BARTHOLOMEW HILL—A stag, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BOWE LANE—In the field, B. M. H.

Possibly a leather-seller, the stag being the crest of the Leathersellers' arms.

Bow lane, from the occupation of its inhabitants, was formerly called Cordwainers' street: when they left it, hosiers took possession; it was then called Hosier lane; its present name is derived from its proximity to the church of St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary-le-Bow.

183 THE MERMAYD TAVERN—A mermaid, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BOWE LANE. 1652—In the field, I. A. P.

184 JOHN WOLRICH AT THE—A game cock, in the field.

*Rev.* COK. IN BOW. LANE. 1652—In field, I. S. W.

185 JOHN WOLRICH AT THE—A game cock, in the field.

*Rev.* COK. IN BOW. LANE. 1658—In the field, I. W.

In the interim, Wolrich appears to have become a widower, the initial of the wife's name being omitted in the latest dated piece.

The Cock in Bow lane, a house of considerable notoriety even prior to these dates, was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666; but on being rebuilt resumed the old sign; and after the lapse of two centuries “crows still”—the house with its cognomen is yet extant.

## BOW STREET, Westminster.

186 IAMES BEECH IN BOW STREET—Grapes within hoop.

*Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Beech was located in Swan alley, at the foot of Garlick hill, in Thames street, till September, 1666, when the great fire compelled his moving westward.

The sign as here depicted exhibits a deficiency of the ivy, which was wont to be entwined about the hoop, and conferred, during centuries long prior to this date, a certain elegance of form beyond the adventitious irregularities of the ivy-bush. These entwined hoops were in addition to the sign; hence, the horse on the hoop, the swan on the hoop, and many others; but with the disuse of the ivy-bush, the hoop, that was its latest representative, is now almost forgotten.

187 AT THE BLEW LION IN—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* BOW STRET. WESTMIN—In the field, E. F. O.

- 188 THE CROS SHVFLES—Corn-porters' shovels crosswise, in the field. *Rev.* IN BOW STREET. 1653—In the field, H. B. S.

Maltsters used as a sign the crossed shovels. The issuer was possibly a meal-man, or what is now termed a corn-chandler.

Bow street is shown by Porter's map of London, published in or about 1654, to have been semi-circular in form, and extended from King street, Westminster, behind the Westminster market, the site now occupied by the sessions-house, and communicating to Broken cross, at the foot of Tothill street. In Blome's map of St. Margaret's parish, retained in the booksellers' edition of Stow's Survey, 1754, Bow street is there designated "Thieving lane." It would seem, on the extinction of Westminster market, the neighbourhood became the abode of much squalid misery, rogues, and thieves.

### BREAD STREET, Cheapside.

- 189 WILLIAM BARNES IN—A still, in the field.  
*Rev.* BREAD STREET. DISTILLER—In field, W. I. B.

- 190 RICHARD CROFT—Object in the field illegible.  
*Rev.* IN BREAD STRET—R. C., in the field.

- 191 IOHN IENNENS AT THE—Sun in rays, in the field.  
*Rev.* LOWER END. BRED STREET — Ironmongers Company arms.

Stow, in 1598, records that "Bread street, so called of bread sold here, as in a market, is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there, for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city."

John Milton, the poet, was born in this street, December 9th, 1608, his father being a scrivener, at the sign of the spread-eagle, an heraldic symbol that appears in the family arms; so that possibly the sign originated by being set up by the elder Milton, who had another house, "the Rose," in the same street. Aubrey, who intimates that foreigners who came into England would see the house and chamber where the poet was born, quaintly adds—"he was much more admired abroad than at home." The fire in 1666 destroyed the street wholly, and with it every vestige of his birth-place.

Richard Smith, secondary of the Poultry compter, in his Obituary of Civic Functionaries in the Seventeenth Century, Additional MSS. in Museo, No. 886, notices—"March 25th, 1650, died Mr. William Wild (father to Sir William Wild, now recorder), vintner, in Bread street." Wylde appears in the list of recorders, a roll of eminently distinguished legal characters, from 1659 to 1668.

Mermaid in Bread Street, *see* Mermaid in CHEAPE.

## BRIDE LANE, Fleet Street.

192 WILL: HEARNE AT Y<sup>m</sup> WHIT—A bear, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BRIDE LANE—In the field, W. M. H.

## BRIDEWELL.

193 AT Y<sup>m</sup> PYD. BVLL IN—A bull, in the field.

*Rev.* OVLD BRID. WELL 1652—In the field, M. A. E.

## BRIDEWELL STEPS.

194 AT THE SVNN TAVERN—Sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* VPON BRIDEWELL - STEPS—In the field, A. E. C.

## BRIDEWELL DOCK.

195 ROBERT CHAPMAN AT BRIDE—Woodmongers' arms,  
in the field. *Rev.* WELL DOCK. HIS HALF PENY  
—In the field, R. E. C.

196 ROBERT CHAPMAN AT—Woodmongers' arms, in the  
field. *Rev.* BRIDEWELL DOCKE—In field, R. E. C.

The farthing; of less size than the preceding.

197 GILES RAY. WOODMONG—Woodmongers' arms, in field.  
*Rev.* AT BRIDWELL DOCKE—In the field, G. I. R.

Bridewell dock was formerly a landing-place used by the Thames watermen; hence the many houses of entertainment. In Lodowick Barry's *Ram Alley, or Merrie Trickes*, printed in 1611, 4to., Will Smallshankes and the rest of his fellows, while being conducted after supper by torchlight, from the Mitre in Fleet street to the Savoy, are set on, swords drawn, by Throat and his desperadoes, who carry off the pretended heiress unperceived towards St. Giles's; Thomas Smallshankes, nettled at this scurvy luck, affirms she had run off towards Fleet bridge; but Will asserting it as a thing not possible, Thomas reiterates—

“ Upon my life,  
They went in by the Greyhound, and so strooke  
Into Bridewell,—to take water at the dock.”—*Sign.* E i.

The Greyhound was a well-known tavern on the south side of Fleet street.

Bridewell dock, described by Pope, in his caustic lines—

“ — where Fleet ditch with disemboгуing streams  
Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,”

was that portion of New Bridge street from Tudor street to Chatham place. The now road-way for carriages and horses being then water issuing into the Thames from Fleet ditch. See Whishaw's Plan of London before and after the Fire.

### BRIDGE FOOT, Southwark.

198 CORNELIVS COOKE AT THE—A bear passant, with collar and chain. *Rev.* BEARE. AT THE BRIDGE FOOT—In the field, C. A. C.

Gerrard, in a letter to Lord Strafford, printed among the Strafford Papers, dated January, 1633, intimates that “ all back doors to taverns on the Thames are commanded to be shut up, only the Bear at the Bridge-foot is exempted, by reason of the passage to Greenwich.” The tavern was situated on the west side, opposite the end of St. Olave's or Tooley street. Query, whether this “ passage to Greenwich ” was the avenue or way called Bear alley? See No. 113, *ante*.

The Cavaliers' ballad on the magnificent funeral honours rendered to Admiral Dean (killed June 2d, 1653), while passing by water to Henry the Seventh's chapel, has the following allusion :

“ From Greenwich towards the Bear at Bridge-foot,  
He was wafted with wind that had water to't,  
But I think they brought the devil to boot,  
*Which nobody can deny.*”

In another ballad, “ On banishing the Ladies out of Town,” by the Commonwealth authorities, the notoriety of the Bear at Bridge-foot is again manifest :

“ Farewell Bridge-foot and Bear there-by,  
And those bald pates that stand so high ;  
We wish it from our very souls  
That other heads were on those poles !”

Pepys, in his Diary, February 24th, 1667, mentions “ going through Bridge by water, my waterman told me how the mistress of the Beare tavern, at the Bridge-foot, did lately fling herself into the Thames, and drown herself.” Query, A. Cooke?

The Bear tavern was demolished in December, 1761 ; on the 24th of that month the labourers employed found money to a considerable value, chiefly gold and silver coins of the time of Elizabeth\*. The wall that enclosed the tavern remained till early in December, 1764, when the ground was wholly cleared, and “ levelled quite up to the present inconvenient wooden stairs at Pepper alley†.”

The Bear tavern token, in this cabinet, as also several others issued by Southwark traders, now of rare occurrence, were obtained on the demolition of St. Olave's, or Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-school, in 1839 ; they were found between the joists, below the floorings of the school-room, and were acquired by purchase from the labourers then employed.

\* *Public Advertiser*, Dec. 26th, 1761. + *Ibid.*, Dec. 15th, 1764.



199 HENRY PHILLIPS AT—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* BRIDGE FOOT. SOVTHWARK—In field, H. S. P.

### BRIDGE STREET, Covent Garden.

200 AT THE ROSE TAVERN—A rose, in the field.

*Rev.* IN COVEN GARDEN—In the field, W. M. L.

The Rose tavern was in Bridge (now called Brydges) street, Covent garden, and had apparently a right of way in Little Russell street; it continued as a tavern, and was incorporated by Garrick in the new front to Drury-lane theatre, erected by him in 1776, in Brydges street, the sign of the rose forming a conspicuous part of the decoration.

W. M. L. refer to William and Mary Long. The widow, Mary Long, subsequently issued another token, from Russell street, also in this collection, No. 842.

Gay, and other wits, in or about 1726, by clubbing verses, concocted the love-ditty, entitled "Molly Mogg of the Rose," in compliment to the barmaid or waitress. Whatever were the extent of her charms, to induce the adoration of such renowned wits, she appears to have retained her maiden name to the last. The record of her death, on Sunday, March 9th, 1766, at Oakingham, in Berkshire, describes her as Mrs. Mary Mogg, greatly advanced in years, but in her youth a celebrated beauty and toast, possessed of a good fortune, which she had left among her relations.

Hogarth's third print of the Rake's Progress, published in 1735, exhibits the chief room at the Rose tavern; Leathercoat, the fellow with a bright pewter dish and a candle, is a portrait; he had been many-years a porter attached to the house.

201 JOHN MORE IN BRIDGE—In the field, a crowned rose.

*Rev.* STREET. IN COVEN GARDEN — HIS HALFE PENNY.

The notoriety of the Rose tavern, while in the tenancy of the Longs, appears to have created an opponent in this rival rose.

More's token favours the etymology of Bridge street being the way leading anciently from the abbot of Westminster's land, now Long Acre, to the Strand bridge, or landing-stairs at the foot of Duchy lane.

### BROAD STREET.

202 AT THE WHITE HORSE—A packhorse; R above the saddle. *Rev.* IN BROAD STREETE—In the field,

E. A. B. 1658.

The engraver's mark B, shows the dies of this token were the work of THOMAS RAWLINS, chief die-sinker of King Charles the First's ambulatory mint. Rawlins was the engraver of the memorable rare Oxford crown, struck at Oxford in

1644; the metal obtained by melting down the university and college plate. George Hollington Barker's specimen, now in the British Museum, was purchased by Miss Banks for eighty guineas. The Oxford penny, by the same artist, purchased at Dimsdale's sale for the Bodleian cabinet, had twenty guineas, or rather an unlimited sum, named in the instructions to secure it; so rare are the productions of Rawlins.

The White Horse, a house for the reception of travellers, was destroyed in the great fire in September, 1666. On excavating the area for the new Royal Exchange, but one token was found, that issued from the White Horse in Broad street; it is, however, differently described in the Guildhall Museum Catalogue, p. 73, No. 16.

### BROKEN CROSS, Westminster.

203 AT THE BROKEN CROSS—A heart, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER. 1659—In the field, F. A. H.

Prince's street, leading from Storehouse (*vulgo* Storey's) gate, towards Tothill street, is the site of the roadway formerly designated Broken cross.

The Golden Heart?

### BROKEN WHARF, Thames Street.

204 HVGH ANDRVS. 1667—In the field, pair of sheep-shears.

*Rev.* AT BROCKEN WHARFE—HIS HALF PENY.

205 ROBERT AYSTIN WOODM—A faggot, in the field.

*Rev.* AT BROKEN WHARFE—In field, Woodmongers' crest.

Two faggots are symbols emblazoned on the Woodmongers' arms.

206 WILL. AND ELIZABETH—Three hammers crowned; the Smiths' arms. *Rev.* NORTH AT BROKEN WHARF—

W. E. N., in the field.

### BUCKLESBURY.

207 IOHN MOORECOCK—A tongue? in the field. *Rev.* IN

BVCKELBERY. 1666—In the field, I. I. M.

Bucklersbury was formerly distinguished for the number of its houses of public entertainment. Richard Smith, formerly secondary of the Poultry compter, records, in his Obituary, "April 14th, 1639, died Tho. Houff, Bucklersbury, that sold the nappy ale." In front of No. 7, over the first-floor windows, are still the

sculptured effigies of the three magi, the kings of the east ; that, on the rebuilding of the house after the fire of 1666, was possibly a revival only of the sign of an earlier day.

### BUDGE ROW, Cannon Street.

208 THOMAS SNOW—A hawk with bells, in the field.

*Rev.* IN BVDGE ROE—In the field, a stick of candles,

T. A. S.

Budge row, according to Stow, “ so called of the budge furre, and of skinners dwelling there.”

Grocers formerly were dealers in hawks ; possibly, though a chandler, Snow was also a chapman in these matters.

### BULWARK GATE, Tower Hill.

209 AT THE CROOKED BILLET—In the field, R. I. S. *Rev.*

AT THE BVLWORKE GATE—A crooked billet, in field.

210 RICHARD GOODWIN AT—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* THE BVLWARKE GATE—In the field, R. D. G.

### BUTCHER ROW, without Temple Bar.

211 RICHARD CHARTER—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN

BVTCHER ROW—In the field, R. I. C.

Catesby, Percy, Winter, and others of the conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, now conjectured to have been one of the many wily schemes of King James the First, held their meetings in the Butcher-row, or “ the back of St. Clement's,” its usual appellation.

Storer's engraving of “ Temple-bar, from Butcher row, 1796,” presents the best graphic illustration of this vicinity, of which a portion of the inconvenient buildings, with projecting stories, are yet extant on the south side, at the east end of Wyche street.

212 MATHEW DVNE AT Y<sup>B</sup> BACON SHOP—In field, a fitch.

*Rev.* IN BVTCHER ROW. AT TEMPLE BAR—HIS HALFE PENNY. M. E. D.

213 SAMVEL IONES AT THE—A fleece, in the field, S. A. I.

*Rev.* IN Y<sup>B</sup> BVTCHER ROW. TEM. BARR—HIS HALFE PENNY.

See also No. 940.

## CANNON STREET, by London Stone.

214 NATHANIELL BAGNE—An unicorn, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CANNON STREETE—In the field, N. S. B.

The unicorn was a favourite exotic introduced among the *dramatis persone* of the magisterial pageants. In Cooke's *City Gallant*, 1599, 4to, a city apprentice exclaims, "By this light, I doe not thinke but to be lord mayor of London before I die, and have three pageants carried before me, besides a ship and an unicorn."

215 AT Y<sup>e</sup> WHITE HART—A hart couchant, in the field.*Rev.* IN CANNON STREETE—In the field, B. I. S.

The White Hart couchant, with collar and chain, was the ordinary badge of King Richard the Second, surnamed of Bordeaux. His mother's cognizance was a white hind.

216 ANNE BLVNT IN—A Turk's head, in the field.

*Rev.* CANNON STREET. 1672—I<sup>p</sup> amid eight rosettes.

A coffee-house penny of the largest size.

217 THO: COLCOCK GROCER AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Grocers Company arms.*Rev.* GOVLDEN KEY IN CANNON STREE—A key; I<sup>p</sup> below it.

Another of the large brass pence of this period.

## CARTER LANE.

218 RICHARD HASKER—A pendant ball, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CARTER LANE 1664—HIS HALFE PENY.

The "golden ball," a sign peculiar to silk-mercens.

## CASTLE STREET.

219 SAMVELL HODGKINE—A cavalier's boot. S. H., in field.

*Rev.* IN CASTELL STREETE—In field, same object. S. H.

220 RICHARD HODGKINE—A cavalier's boot, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CASTLE STRETE—In the field, R. B. H.

Boots were universally worn by fashionable men; and by others, in imitation of them. Spurs also were worn, whether on horseback or on foot; the practice,

in fact, became so prevalent, that, in the last parliament of Elizabeth, the speaker directed the commons to come to the house without spurs. The practice continued during the seventeenth century, and portraits of persons of any distinction are almost invariably represented in boots, as shown on the token.

The latter token, possibly that of the son, as successor to his father.

## CATEATON STREET.

221 THE KINGS ARMES TAVERNE—I. E. W., in the field.

*Rev.* IN CATEATON STREETE—In the field, the same initials.

Stow, in 1603, describing the north wing of Cheap ward, mentions, "Catte street, corruptly Catteton street." J. W. was possibly of the Ware family; as a Roger Ware issued, in 1664, a half-penny token, bearing the royal arms, "in Cateaton street," now named Gresham street.

## ST. CATHARINE'S, East of the Tower.

222 ROBERT ASKE IN—A crown, in the field. *Rev.* ST. KATHERNS: SALTER—In the field, R. A.

223 WILLIAM BVTLER IN S.—Grocers Company arms.  
*Rev.* KATHERNS. GROCCER—In the field, W. I. B.

224 WILLIAM BVTLER IN S.—Two sugar-loaves braced.  
*Rev.* KATHERINS. GROSER—In the field, W. I. B.

225 AT THE DEARY MADE—A woman churning, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN S. KATHARNS. 1653—In the field, M. S. W.

A cheese-factor's sign.

Howell observes, "from the liberties of St. Katherine to Wapping, 'tis yet in the memory of man, there never was a house standing, but the gallows, which was further removed in regard of the buildings; but now there is a continued street towards a mile long, from the Tower all along the river almost as far as Ratcliffe, which proceedeth from the increase of navigation, mariners, and traffic."—*Londinopolis*, 1657, fol., p. 341.

226 IOHN HAWARD IN ST.—A pair of spectacles, in the field.  
*Rev.* KATRANS. SPECTELE MAKER—In field, I. M. H.

The sign derived from the charge on the shield of the Spectacle-makers Company. Spectacles are asserted to have been invented by Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa, at the close of the thirteenth century; but, although Pliny in his chapter

of inventions mentions them not, Pancirollus, who quotes Plautus, "*Vitruum celo — necesse est conspicio uti*," proves they were in use by the ancients.

227 AT THE BLACK SWAN—Swan, with collar and chain.

*Rev.* IN SANT. KATARNIS. 1659—In the field, I. K. H.

228 *Thomas Houlcroft* 1665—In three lines, on obverse.

*Rev.* BY Y<sup>e</sup> CAGE IN ST KATHERNS—In field, T. M. H.

229 THOMAS LACY. 1669—St. George and Dragon, in field.

*Rev.* IN ST. KATERNIS—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The king's brewery in the olden time was at St. Catharine's, and was probably that noticed about 1670, as "the Bear brew-house." Henry Machin, in his Diary, October 9th, 1551, records, "Giles, the king's beer-brewer, dwelling at St. Catharine's, who had bled to death from a scratch on his leg, was buried this day at Aldgate, with heraldic emblazonments of his arms, and the craft of the Brewers."

### ST. CATHARINE'S COURT.

230 AT THE COOPERS ARMS—In the field, the Coopers arms.

*Rev.* IN S. KATHERNS CVRT—I. A. H., in the field.

231 MARKE HEYNES IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* S. KATHERNS COVRT—Coopers Company arms.

### ST. CATHARINE'S DOCK.

232 THOMAS HOCKWELL—In the field, a horse and cart.

*Rev.* IN S. KATERENS DOCK—T. B. H., in the field.

233 GILBERT TAYLER AT—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

*Rev.* ST KATHERNS DOCK—In the field, an archer.

### ST. CATHARINE'S LANE.

234 AT THE BLACK BOY IN—A Negro boy, with tobacco-leaves. *Rev.* ST. KATHERNS LANE—In field, W. A. B.

The same chubby-faced ebonized resemblance of humanity generally adopted by the tobacco sellers of this period, is continued as the most prevailing sign of tobacco-nists.

235 JOHN CHEQVRIGHT IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* ST. KATHERINS LANE. 1669—A bell, I. S. C.

236 FRANCIS CLARKE IN—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

*Rev.* ST. KATHERNS LANE—In field, three tobacco-rolls.

237 JOHN CVRTIS IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field. *Rev.*

S. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, I. F. C.

238 AT THE 2 DRAYMEN—Two brewers, with slung barrel.

*Rev.* IN ST. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, T. A. D.

The sign described by contemporary writers as "the Two Brewers."

239 THE 3 TOBACCO ROVLS—Three tobacco-rolls, in the field.

*Rev.* IN S. KATHERINS LANE—In the field, T. E. L.

Pendant black rolls, representing coils of tobacco, partially gilded, still constitute the exterior decoration of tobacconists' shops.

### ST. CATHARINE'S MILL BRIDGE.

240 RICHARD BRYAN. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* AT ST. KATHERN. MIL. BRIDG—R. M. B., in field.

### ST. CATHARINE'S STAIRS.

241 *Edward Belitha. Grocer*—HIS DOVBLE TOKEN FOR A  $\frac{1D}{2}$ .

*Rev.* AT S. KATHERN STAIRES—Two sugar-loaves. 1669.

242 THE PLVME OF FEATHERS—Prince's plume, in the field.

*Rev.* AT KATRINS STEARS—In the field, E. A. N.

The feathers, or plume of three feathers, generally supposed to have originated with Edward the Black Prince, was, long before, a badge or device borne by King Stephen, who died in 1154; the motto

"*Vi nulla invertitur ordo;*"

No force alters their fashion.

243 BRIAN WEAVER AT ST.—A roll of tobacco. *Rev.*

KATHERINS STAIRES—B. W., in the field.

## CHAIN GATE, Southwark.

244 THE RED LION. CHAINE—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* GATE IN SOUTHWARK—In field, S. K. T.

## CHANCERY LANE, Fleet Street.

245 THE KINGS HEAD TAVERN—King Henry the Eighth, full faced. *Rev.* AT CHANCERY LANE END—In the field, T. A. K.

A gentleman having drank very hard at the King's-head tavern, reeling up Chancery lane, happened to reel within the rails of the pump, where keeping his motion round so long, he tired, and, leaning on the rails, asked from within, of a passer by, where he was; "Over against the Chancery," was the reply; "I thought so," said he, "and the reason, I think, I shall never get out of this place."—*Cambridge Jests*, 1674.

Chancery lane is a perversion of "the Chancellor's lane;" by that name the way was known in the reign of King Henry the Third.

See also Fleet street, No. 412.

246 AT THE HOLE IN THE WALL—Wall, with circular hole.

*Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE. 1651—In field, I. M. F.

The house, situated on the east side, is immediately opposite the old gate of Lincoln's Inn; and, being supported by the dependants on legal functionaries, appears to have undergone fewer changes than the law, retaining all the vigour of a new establishment.

247 EDWARD CODDINGTON—A skull, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, E. M. C.

Query, Was Coddington one of the medical profession, by this *memento mori*? The famous Dr. Caius, who died July 29th, 1573, bequeathed to his friend Justice Wray "a ring with a death's head."

The death's head on a ring was customarily worn at this period, as a species of repentance for past errors. Gnotho, in Massinger's *Old Law*, bids Agatha his wife, in the tavern, as a preparative to leaving this world—"Down on thy knees, and make thee ready: sell some of thy clothes to buy thee a death's head, and put upon thy middle finger."—Act iv. sc. 1.

248 F. W. AT THE GOLDEN CROS—Maltese, or cross pattée.

*Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, F. A. W.

249 AT THE GLOBE TAVERN—A globe, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHANCERIE LANE—In the field, T. E. L.



- 250 ABRA : HYDSON . APOTHECARY AT—Apothecaries' arms,  
in the field. *Rev.* THE BLEW BOAR . IN CHANCERY  
LANE—A boar, in the field.

The unicorn, as fictionised in heraldry, is a white horse, having the horn of the narwhale emanating from the forehead; the belief in the animal being based on the passage in *Job*, ch. xxxix. v. 9, "Will the unicorn be willing to serve thee?" ; but the original word "*Rem*," thus translated "unicorn," is, by St. Jerome, Montanus, and Aquila, rendered "rhinoceros"; and in the Septuagint, "monoceros," signifying nothing more than "one horn." The rhinoceros is therefore the misinterpreted unicorn of the ancients; and, from a belief in the fabulous medicinal qualities of the horn, has been advanced as the crest of the Company of Apothecaries, on some of whose sign-boards the rhinoceros presented the similitude of anything but the real beast; and being frequently mistaken for a boar, the practice of painting the monster became more monstrous, and the boar proper has, to be more agreeable to the eye, been bedizened as a blue boar.

- 251 THE WHITE SWAN—A swan, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
CHANCERY LANE—In the field, E. A. S.

- 252 HVMPHREY TAFT AT THE—Anchor and sword, in field.  
*Rev.* AT CHANCERY LANE END—CVTLER . 1665.

- 253 THE S. IONS HEAD TAVERN—Bearded head, in a charger.  
*Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, R. M. H.

The Baptist tavern appears to have met during the great fire a disastrous fate, from some misplaced fear. Sir Edward Atkins, then a baron of the Exchequer, in a letter dated from Lincoln's Inn, September 8th, 1666, addressed to his brother Robert in Gloucestershire, describing the ravages he had witnessed, says—"Chancery lane is yet standing, except the St. John's Head near Lincoln's Inn, which was pulled downe, by way of prevention, and another house towards Holborne." The tavern was rebuilt, and its site appears to be identified in the following resolution—"Saturday, February 5th, 1772, the Society of Lincoln's Inn have determined on a plan that has long been in agitation, to take down all the old buildings, except the chapel and hall, and to build a grand row all up Chancery lane, from the Anchor and Baptist tavern, the north end of the garden wall." The tavern at the termination of the wall, towards Holborn, now bears the sign of the White Hart.

- 254 LEOPARD TAVERN IN—A spur, I. S. I., in the field.  
*Rev.* CHANCERY LANE . 1665—HIS HALFE PENNY.

- 255 WILLIAM BRAMPTON . 1666—An unicorn, in the field.  
*Rev.* MILINOR . IN CHANCERY LANE—In field, W. K. B.

The unicorn was most probably the sign of a previous occupant, or series of occupants, and had no reference to Brampton's occupation.

256 THE POPES HEAD TAVERN—Pope's head, with triple mitre, in the field. *Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE—In the field, W. B. I.

257 HENRY REDMAN . 1666—Pope's head, with tiara and staff. *Rev.* IN CHANCERY LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

Redman was possibly a new occupant of the old Pope's Head tavern, after the fire in September, 1666, had dislodged him from a more eastward direction.

258 Turk's Head—*George Dayhin*, in script characters across the field. *Rev.* *Att the Coffee House in Chancery Lane*, in five lines.

259 Turk's Head—In the field, *Robert Terrey his*  $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>D</sup>.  
*Rev.* *Att the Coffee House in Chancery Lane*, in script characters.

Terry appears to have been the successor of Dayhin after the fire, the ravages of which ceased at a large house in Fleet street, a door or two east of Fetter lane.

'Change Alley, *see* EXCHANGE ALLEY.

## CHARING CROSS.

260 MARKE RIDER . AT THE SWAN—Swan; grapes in its beak.  
*Rev.* AGAINST THE MEWES . 1665—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Swan, in Ben Jonson's time, was either distinguished for the excellence of the wine, or the poet had secured to himself the good offices of Ralph the waiter. At some court conviviality, that followed the marriage of Frederic Palgrave of Bohemia and King James's daughter Elizabeth, Ben Jonson was required extemporaneously to say grace, with which he complied :

“ Our king and queen, the Lord God blesse !  
The paltzgrave and the lady Besse ;  
And God blesse every living thing  
That lives and breathes, and loves the king.  
God bless the councill of estate,  
And Buckingham the fortunate.  
God blesse them all, and keepe them safe ;  
And God blesse me, and God blesse Rafe.”

The invocations in honour and praise of Great Britain's Solomon\*, and his family, were sufficiently agreeable to the feelings of the monarch ; but the associa-

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\* That King James believed he richly merited the title, there is no disputing ; but it should be remembered his reign was a general acceptance of error for fact ;

tion of Rafe was to royal ideas incomprehensible, and he became mightily inquisitive respecting him. Ben told the king that Rafe or Ralph was the drawer at the Swan tavern by Charing cross, who drew him good canary. For this drollery, as Aubrey states, His Majesty gave the poet an hundred pounds!

The swan on the obverse of this token differs from all others; the head is crowned, and in the bill is a bunch of grapes.

Pepys appears to have been so consternated by the ravages of the great fire in 1666, as scarcely to have been master of himself. On September 6th, he records his wandering to the Swan, and was there shaved, "trimmed," as he terms it; "and to Whitehall, but saw nobody, and so home," by water to the Navy office in Crutched friars. On the 7th, again to the Swan, with the same result.

The "Swan near the Mewes," was a distinction from another tavern of some celebrity, "the Swan in the Strand, near Charing cross."

261 THE PAGEANT TAVERNE AT CHARING CROSSE—I. W.,  
in a wreathed circle. *Rev.* A triumphal arch, with  
three passages.

The Pageant tavern had as a sign a pictorial representation of one of the triumphal arches erected in Fleet street and the Strand, in April 1661, with leave to remain standing for one year. Pepys, when the arrival of the Queen Catharine of Braganza was hourly expected, notes in his Diary, May 25th, 1662, his being shown by Captain Ferrers, at the Triumph tavern, at Charing cross, some Portugal ladies, who had preceded Her Majesty. These maids of honour, as evidenced by Pepys, were not all Lucretias, nor were they in any way according to his taste. Evelyn too, though loyal to an extreme, when he records the queen's arrival on May 30th, had an eye to her ladies, whom he describes as "sufficiently unagreeable."

## CHARTERHOUSE LANE.

262 FRANCES BENTHAM—Sun in rays, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN CHARTER . HOVS . LANE—In the field, F. M. B.

The sun is an important symbol in the Distillers' arms—the genial influence of which impels humidity to "drop as rain,—distil as dew."—*Deuteronomy*,

and he acquired the cognomen by a source not generally known. It was conferred on the Scottish king, by Henry the Fourth of France, on being apprised of his accession to the throne of England, in allusion to the believed paternity of David Rizzio. The French king had been too close an ally to England's late queen, and had received such substantial benefit from that alliance, that contempt, not respect, was the estimate of his affinity with the Stuart; yet his daughter, Henrietta Maria, became by marriage the daughter of King James the First, whose vaunting assertion of divine right in the crown, and her catholicism, created ill fortune to these realms nearly the whole of the seventeenth century. Luckless in themselves as a family, they brought the same withering qualities with them into England; and it is remarkable that the crown-ensconced head of James the First is not known on any tavern or trader's token.

ch. xxxii. v. 2. In the rare satirical frontispiece to the *Elegy on the Death of Madame Gineva*, 1736, the motto is ludicrously perverted to "cease to drop, distil no more."

263 JOHN BVSH AT Y<sup>e</sup> HARROW—A harrow, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHARTER HOVSE LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.

264 AT THE FLIEING HORSE—Pegasus, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHARTER HOVSE LANE—In field, A. A. L.

The hippogriff Pegasus sprang from the blood of Medusa slain by Perseus. This winged horse flew to Mount Helicon, the seat of the muses, where with a stroke of his hoof he opened the fountain Hippocrene, called by the Roman satirist *Caballinus*, or the Horse's spring.

Bellerophon, becoming arrogant from prosperity, resolved by the assistance of Pegasus to ascend to heaven. As Horace says,

"In our folly we aim at Heaven itself;"

but Jupiter, to punish his presumption, struck him blind, and he fell to the earth; Pegasus, however, continued to mount upwards, was translated to the skies, and ranked among the constellations. It is in this ethereal flight Pegasus is most frequently represented on the tokens.

265 FRANCIS TVRNER IN—The Tudor rose crowned, in field.

*Rev.* CHARTERHOVS<sup>e</sup> LAN<sup>e</sup>—In the field, F. S. T.

266 JOHN HOWES AT CHARTR—Grocers Company arms.

*Rev.* HOVSE LANE END—In the field, I. M. H.

## CHEAPSIDE.

267 AT THE MITRE IN CHEAP—A mitre, in the field.

*Rev.* SIDE: FORGET NOT—In the field, T. D.

"The Mitre in Cheape" is noticed anterior to 1475, in the parish records of St. Michael's, Cheapside. In the play of *Sir Thomas More* (*Harl. MS.* 7368), Robin says—"Faith, Harrie, the head drawer at the Miter by the great conduite, called me up, and we went to breakfast into St. Anne's lane;"—an error that may baffle future commentators. The "great conduite" here alluded to was the western conduit, situated at the upper end of Old Change, and not the really great conduit, in the olden time, at the east end of Cheap. St. Anne's lane led from Foster lane to Aldersgate.

The third act of Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, is laid at the Mitre tavern in Bread street; the dolphin and pomegranate being there characterized as the chief company rooms. So in Middleton's *A Mad World, my Masters*, 1608; Sir Bounteous, pleased at the arrival of Folly-wit and his companions the

players, who proffer to enact at his entertainment a pleasant witty comedy called the Slip, exclaims—"Why! this will be a true feast, a right Mitre supper, a play and all!"

T. D. was possibly the issuer of the Mitre tavern token in 1649, or soon after, and relinquished it for "the Jackanapes," a neighbouring tavern; Jackanapes lane being the eastern end of Paternoster row. Richard Smith, in his Obituary, *Sloane MS.* 886, notices, "June 4th, 1652, died Tho. Dainty, at the Jack-a-Napes, in Cheapside." If this surmise be correct, his successor at the Mitre was not long-lived, as the same record mentions, "May 17th, 1654, died Mr. Scattergood, vintner, at the Mitre, Cheapside." The Mitre tavern subsequently moved westward to the house No. 39, Fleet street, that Macklin opened in 1788, as the Poets' Gallery; and lastly, Saunders's auction-rooms: the site being now part of Messrs Hoare's banking-house. The now Mitre tavern, in Mitre court, was then called Joe's coffee-house.

## 268 AT Y<sup>E</sup> MAREMAYD—A mermaid, with her accessories.

*Rev.* TAVERN. CHEAPESIDE—In the field, I. T. M.

The Mermaid in Bread street, the Mermaid in Friday street, and the Mermaid in Cheap, were all one and the same. The tavern, situated behind, had a way to it from these thoroughfares, but was nearer to Bread street than Friday street. In the manuscript account of the personal expenditure, in 1463-4, of Sir John Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk (Shakespeare's "Jockey of Norfolk"), occurs an item, "Paid for wyn at the Mermaid in Bred street, for my master [Sir John] and Syre Nycholas Latemer, *xd. ob.*"

Later, in the colophon to the rare volume entitled, *The Pastyme of the People*, printed by John Rastell, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, it is said to be "emprynted in Chepeside, at the sygne of the Mearmayd next to Pollys-gate, 1529." This is coming more westward than is agreeable to the writer\*. The entrance to the churchyard from Cheap was by a gate, called Paul's Gate, and the way there so straitened, that, when the pageants passed through Cheap, the larger signs were moved, and the posts at St. Paul's taken up, that they might enter the churchyard; this is evidenced by frequent contemporary disbursements "for setting up the signs again," "for taking up of the spures at St. Pauls," and "for setting them againe," and "for paving," and "for gravell." Rastell's Mermaid next to Paul's gate is almost conclusive; it had no reference to the tavern of that sign, apparently nearer to Bow church†.

Sir Walter Raleigh established a literary club at the Mermaid, in 1603, consolidating such a list of names as its members that at this distant period excite

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\* The site of the Mermaid tavern is clearly defined, from the circumstance of W. R., a haberdasher of small wares "'twixt Wood street and Milk street," adopting the same sign, "over against the Mermaid tavern, in Cheapside."

† Among other memorable taverns in Cheapside, either destroyed in the great fire, or, in the lapse of time and the vicissitudes arising from change of owners, and other causes, now almost forgotten, was the King's Head. The setting of the city watch, or guardians of the night, was in the bygone day an affair conducted with considerable display, and was one of the most attractive public exhibitions in the metropolis. King Henry the Eighth, soon after his accession to the throne, having heard of this annual civic ceremonial, indulged his curiosity,

the liveliest feelings of admiration, reverence, and respect. Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Cotton, Carew, Martin, Donne, Selden, and others:—what a galaxy of genius! that no age has exceeded.

The Mermaid is the subject frequently of a passing notice by contemporary writers; Middleton, however, seems to have attempted the writing it down for the advancement of the Mitre; the exciting cause is not expressed. In the first scene of the second act of his comedy, *Your Five Gallants*, written in 1608, there is this interlocution:

“*Goldstone.* Where sup we, gallants?  
*Pursenet.* At Mermaid.  
*Goldstone.* Sup there who list, I have forsworne the house.  
*Pursenet.* Faith! I'm indifferent.  
*Bungler.* So are we, gentlemen.  
*Pursenet.* Name the place, Master Goldstone.  
*Goldstone.* Why the Mitre in my mind, for neat attendance, diligent boys,  
 and — Push! excels it far.  
*All.* Agreed; the Mitre then.”

This might have arisen from some personal squabble. The “quarrels of authors” had their realities then as now, but that it was the arena of flashing satire and glowing racy witticisms, there is the assertion in the poetical letter to “the immortal Ben,” from Beaumont, who died ere he had reached his thirtieth year, in March, 1615:

“What things have we seen  
 Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been  
 So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,  
 As if that every one from whom they came,  
 Had mean'd to put his whole wit in a jest.”

The Mermaid and the Mitre appear to have been rival taverns, both bearing indiscriminately the distinctive appellations of “the Mermaid in Bread street,” and “the Mermaid in Cheape;” “the Mitre in Cheape,” and “the Mitre in Bread street;” they were evidently connected with these well-known thoroughfares by long entries, the Mermaid having also a passage or way to Friday street.

## 269 AT THE HALFE MOON—A crescent, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE CORTE. 1658—In the field, s. A. M.

See the next token, No. 270.

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by going, on the eve of St. John, June 23d, 1510, to the King's Head in Cheap, and there dressed in the garb of one of his own yeomen of the guard, bearing the halbert on his shoulder, saw unknown to all, with much gratification, the procession in its glorious array pass by. So delighted was the king with its effect, that on the following St. Peter's eve, on the setting of the second division of the watch, Henry and his queen Catherine of Arragon, the Infanta of Spain, and the widow of his elder brother Prince Arthur, rode royally attended by many nobles, from St. James's into the city, whence, after being much gratified, they returned in the morning. What a magnificent subject for a painting; costume, period, history, and every point affording opportunity for the effulgence of artistic power.

270 EDWARD ATTWOOD—A crescent, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
CHEAPSIDE—In the field, E. I. A.

The Half-moon tavern was on the north side of Cheapside, abutting westward on Gutter lane, having a way by the court from Cheapside into Gutter lane. After the fire it was rebuilt, retaining the appellation of the Half-moon tavern. Elias Ashmole, in his Diary, March 11th, 1682, notices his presiding at the Half-moon tavern, in Cheapside, at a noble dinner prepared at the charge of some newly accepted masons: "I was the senior fellow among them, it being thirty-five years ago since I was admitted."

During a long series of years the Half-moon tavern maintained a distinguished notoriety, and is historically recorded as the scene of many public city events; as the property of the Saddlers Company it was leased by them to taverners till 1817, when Mr. Butler, chemist, became lessee of the premises, "heretofore the Half-moon tavern, but lately known as the New London tavern." A fire destroyed the whole in February, 1821, when the house now 140 Cheapside was rebuilt on the site. Half-moon passage, leading from Cheapside to the tavern, is now named Cooper's alley.

271 THE MAN IN THE MOON—Man within crescent, in field.  
*Rev.* TAVERNE IN CHEAPSIDE—In the field, s. s. T.

The generally entertained belief of a man in the moon is one of the earliest, as it is also one of the most widely spread, superstitions in the world. At all times he is described and represented leaning on a forked stake, bearing on his shoulders a bundle of thorns, or bush wood, and accompanied by a dog; the idea evidently based on the story of the man found gathering sticks on a sabbath-day, as narrated in the fifteenth chapter of *Numbers*. Chaucer, in his *Troilus*, alludes to the proverbial expression in his time, of having a care "lest the chorde may fall out of the moone." There is also extant an early English ballad of five eight-line stanzas, in the *Harl. MS.* 2253, commencing

"Mon in the mone, stondant streit,

On is bot-forke is burthen he bereth:

Hit is mucche wonder that he na down slyt,

For doute lest he valle he shoddreth ant skereth."

Shakespeare, in consonance with this popularly received tradition, makes Peter Quince, in the *Midsommer Night's Dream*, direct Moonshine to enact his part with a bush of thorn and a lanthorn; this performer, having such accessories, subsequently declares

"This lanthorn doth the horned moon present,

Myself, the man i' th' moon do seem to be."

To this general acceptance, Demetrius altogether objects, requiring Moonshine, thorn-bush, dog and all, should be shoved into the lanthorn, "for they be in the moon." To most readers will also doubtless recur the incident of Stephano, in *The Tempest*, telling the surprised Caliban he had dropp'd out of the moon, and had been the man in the moon when time was; an assertion to which the monster gives full credence, and affirms he had seen him there, with his dog and his bush.

272 AT THE BVLLS HEAD TAVERNE—A bull's head, in field.  
*Rev.* IN CHEAPSIDE. 1650—In the field, T. E. B.

273 GEORGE PEARCE—A bull's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHEAPSIDE. 1665—In the field, G. M. P.

John Wilkins, subsequently bishop of Chester, began at Oxford, in 1649, an experimental philosophical club, that was held weekly, and was the incunabile of the Royal Society. "When he came to London they met at the Bull-head tavern, in Cheapside, from 1658, and after, till it grew too big for a clubbe, and so they came to Gresham Colledge parlour."—*Aubrey Letters*, ii. p. 583.

When the Restoration was about taking effect, General Monk, on February 12th, 1660, according to Whitelocke, marshalled his forces in Finsbury, dined with the lord mayor, and having had conference with him and the court of aldermen, retired to the Bull's Head in Cheapside, and quartered at the Glass House in Broad street. Multitudes of people followed, congratulating his coming into the city, making loud shouts, bon-fires, and ringing of bells.

The Bull's Head tavern was wholly destroyed in the great fire, in September, 1666.

274 AT THE BLAKE BOY—In the field, a negro boy.

*Rev.* IN CHEPSIDE. 1652—W. A. T., in the field.

275 WILLIAM YATES—Three keys, in the field. *Rev.* IN CHEAPSIDE—In the field, W. Y.

276 EZEKIEL WALLIS—IN CHEAPSIDE, in the field.

*Rev.* AT THE BLEW BOAR—In the field, a boar.

Apothecaries adopted the sign of the Blue Boar.

The author of "Critical observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London," 1771, 4to, observes—"With the multitude, habit sanctifies everything, and even that deformity to which they are accustomed becomes beauty in their eyes. When first the reformation in the streets began, the posts were defended to the last; and the pulling down of the signs which choaked up and disgraced the streets was regretted as a barbarous invasion on the monuments of national taste: the Cat and Fiddle, Goose and Grid-iron, and the like, being regarded as the greatest efforts of inventive genius; and Cheapside, often compared to the Medicean gallery, for its choice collection of paintings—blue boars, green dragons, and king's heads."

277 AGAINST THE GREAT—Three tuns; Vintners arms.

*Rev.* COVNDVIT IN CHEAPSIDE—In field, I. S. H.

The great conduit in Cheapside was in the road-way immediately opposite to Mercers' Hall.

278 CHARLES KIFTELL—A hand pouring coffee, in the field.

*Rev.* AT THE COFFEE HOVSE IN CHEAPSIDE. 1669.

One of the large brass size; current for one penny.



## CHEAPSIDE MARKET.

- 279 EDWARD IARVIS AT THE GEORGE—St. George and Dragon. *Rev.* IN CHEAPSIDE MARKET—Name in monogram.

One of the large brass size, for currency as a penny.

Those pieces became most prevalent about 1670 ; and this is probably of, or about, that date. In 1668, Jarvis issued a half-penny token from the Sun in Foster lane.

Cheapside, or Honey-lane, market was the site of the parish church of All-hallows, destroyed in the great fire in September 1666 ; the church not being again rebuilt.

John Norman, draper, lord mayor in 1453, was according to Stow's account buried here. With him originated the practice of going in procession by water to Westminster, on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude's day, having a stately barge built at his own expense, and the city companies building others for their communities in like manner : their previous cavalcades thus gave place to a triumphal solemnity on the Thames, to the great delight of the watermen, as commemorated by them in the ballad, beginning

" Row the boat, Norman, row to thy leman ;"

His ashes, if ought remained, were probably disturbed in the excavations for Carpenter's or the City of London School, in 1835 ; the market having been abolished for the ground. Pennies of the Anglo-Saxon period, a knife-blade enriched with gold, and other antiquities of the time, seen by the writer, were then discovered.

## CHICK LANE, West Smithfield.

- 280 AT THE GOVLING—A lion rampant, in the field.  
*Rev.* LYON IN CHIK LANE—In the field, R. N. W.
- 281 RICHARD LVKEY AT THE—Pump, with hand attached.  
*Rev.* PVMP IN CHICK LANE—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
R. M. L.

## CHISWELL STREET, Finsbury.

- 282 BARTHOLOMEW FRANCIS—An arched crown, in the field. *Rev.* IN CHISWELL STREET. 1666 — HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 283 AT THE PLOUGH—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* IN CHESEL STREET—I. F. T., in the field.

## CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate Street.

284 JOHN BANNISTER AT THE MATRONS—A cripple.

*Rev.* SELLER IN THE HOSPITAL—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MSS. 886, having recorded the burial of Mrs. Banister of Lad lane, and her daughter Pointer, both buried in one grave, April 18th, 1653; notices the decease, on January 5th, 1654, of old Mr. Banister, in Lad lane, who was possibly the issuer of this token. On February 11th, 1669, Smith again minutes—"died Henry Banister, porter of Christ's Hospital."

## CHURCH LANE. Whitechapel?

285 RICHARD SMITH—HIS HALFE PENNY, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CHVRCH LANE. 1665—In the field, R. E. S.285\* JOHN STONYER IN—King David with harp, in the field. *Rev.* CHVRCH LANE. 1658—In the field,

I. M. S.

Stonyer's token is engraven among the tradesmen's tokens of St. Giles's parish, in Parton's History of that parish, p. 386; to which it has no reference.

## CHURCHYARD ALLEY, Tooley Street.

286 WILLIAM BARNES. 1665—In the field, object illegible.

*Rev.* CHVRCH YARD ALLEY—TOOLEY STREET.287 JOHN COX. IN CHVRCHED ALLY IN SOVTHARK. HIS HALFPENY. *Rev.* THE PVMP RVNS CLEER: W<sup>H</sup>

ALE AND BEER—A hand-pump.

The inscription on the obverse in seven lines.

## CHURCHYARD GATE, Westminster.

288 ED: ROGERS. SALTER. 1659—A horse, in the field.

*Rev.* CHVRCHYARD GATE. WESTM — Fishmongers Company arms.

## CLARE STREET, Clare Market.

- 289 HVM: MVNTT. IRONMONGER—Three candlesticks, in the field. *Rev.* IN CLARE STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

## ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCHYARD, Strand.

- 290 THE CASTEL TAVERN IN—A castle, in the field. *Rev.* S. CLEMENT CHVRCH YAR—In the field, I. I.; third letter illegible.

- 291 THE CASTEL TAVERN IN—A castle, in the field. *Rev.* S. CLEMENT CHVRCHYARD—In field, I. A. P.

## Behind ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, Strand.

- 292 Y<sup>e</sup> ANGEL BACK SIDE—An angel, in the field. *Rev.* OF ST. CLEMENTS. [16]57—In the field, S. L.

The Angel, an inn-yard yet extant at the end of Wyche street, next St. Clement's churchyard, is much older than generally supposed. A letter, dated "from York, February 6th, 1503," printed in the *Plumpton Correspondence*, pp. 172, 173, is addressed "to Sir Richard Plumpton, knight, being lodged at the Angell behind St. Clement kirk, without the Temple barr, at London."

- 293 *Abraham Jorden at ye*—(Turk's head)—*his*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in four lines across the field. *Rev.* *behind St. Clements church*. 1664, in four lines.

## ST. CLEMENT'S LANE.

- 294 RICH. CHIDLEY. IN CLEMENT—A tobacco-roll, and R. B. C. *Rev.* LANE. NEARE NEW MARKETT—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1666.

The upper end, next Clare market, is here implied; it was in the immediate neighbourhood of the theatre in Gibbon's tennis-court; and also that in Portugal row, Lincoln's-inn fields; hence its fitness of situation for a tobacconist.

The entrance of St. Clement's lane, at "the back of St. Clement's," is admirably pourtrayed in an etching by J. T. Smith, entitled "Old Houses in the Butcher row," as they appeared previous to demolition in March, 1798.

## CLINK STREET, Southwark.

295 *John Rollings in Clinks . Street*, in script characters.

*Rev.* HIS HALF PENY—Green or wild man, bearing club.

Octagonal. The green man, as he was termed, was at this period an indispensable object in the civic pageantries: the Orson of our day, bearing, like Hercules, a huge club.

## CLOAK LANE, Dowgate Hill.

296 AT THE WILLOW TREE—In the field, a willow tree.

*Rev.* IN CLOAKE LANE—I. P. P? in the field.

297 AT THE WILLOW TREE—In the field, a willow tree.

*Rev.* IN CLOAK LANE—N. I. B., in the field.

## CLOTH FAIR, Smithfield.

298 RICHARD GIMBART—Two draymen, barrel on sling, in the field. *Rev.* IN CLOTH FAIER—In field, R. M. G.

Gimbart's, and a few other tokens of what may be termed good work, are distinguished by a heart, in place of mint-mark.

299 HENRY INGERSOVLE—Bakers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* IN CLOATH FAIRE . [16]58—In the field, H. D. I.

300 HENRY INGERSOLE AT Y<sup>n</sup> 3—Vintners arms, in field.

*Rev.* TVNNES IN CLOATH FAIRE—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

The baker appears to have turned vintner; or the second token might be that of his son.

301 RICH: TAYLER . MEALE—R. T., in field. *Rev.* MAN . IN CLOTH FAIER—In the field, the same initials.

302 WILLIAM WITTINGAM—A winged dragon, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CLOTH FAIRE . 1657—In the field, W. D. W.

Coale Staires, *see* SHADWELL, No. 850.

## COCK ALLEY, Without Ludgate.

303 HENRY MORICE AT THE BLACK DOGG—In the field, 1<sup>p</sup>*Rev.* IN COCK ALLEY. NEAR LVDGATE—A spaniel dog.

The Black Dog, on the south side of Ludgate hill, was the house frequented by the dramatists and players belonging to the Blackfriars theatre, which stood in Playhouse yard; the immediate site of the theatre being occupied or built on, for the back premises of Apothecaries' hall.

## COCK LANE, Smithfield.

304 RICHARD NORMAN IN—Bakers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* COCK LANE. BAKER—In the field, R. I. N.

## COCK LANE, Shoreditch.

305 THE COCK AT COCK—In the field, a game cock.

*Rev.* LANE END. IN SHORDICH—T. C. A., in the field.

## COLE HARBOUR, Thames Street.

306 LANCELOT CHAPMAN—Innholders' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* AT COAL HARBOR—In the field, L. M. C.

307 HENRY COOPER AT THE—Horns and draymen, in field.

*Rev.* COLE HARBER. THAMS STRET—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

Messrs Calvert's brewery now occupies the site of Cole Harbour.

308 THOMAS KNIGHT AT Y<sup>s</sup> DYER<sup>s</sup>—Dyers Company arms.*Rev.* ARMES IN COLE HARBER—HIS HALFE PENY.  
T. E. K.

## COLEMAN STREET.

309 NICHOLAS HARINTON AT—A hind, in field. *Rev.* Y<sup>s</sup>

HIN[D]E IN COLEMAN STREET—HIS HALFE PENEY. 1665.

In Richard Smith's Obituary, he notices—"August 6th, 1658, Mr. Robert Dawkes, innkeeper at the White Hinde, in Coleman street, a constant appearer on juries, buried."

310 JOSEPH SIBLEY AT Y<sup>e</sup> BLACK—A bell, in the field.

*Rev.* IN COLMAN STREET. 1663—A HALF PENNEY.

Query, if the house referred to by John Taylor, the waterman poet, in his *Carriers' Cosmographie*, 1637, 4to: "The carriers of Cambridge doe lodge at the Bell in Coleman street; they come every Thursday."

### CONDUIT LANE, Dowgate.

311 DAN. BERRY WOODMONGER—A woodland gate, in field.

*Rev.* CONDUIT LANE AT DOWGATE—In field, D. M. B.

The woodmongers, when seaborne coal was not so generally used, had their stores, for the most part, at the wharves in Thames street and the neighbourhood, and sold their billets to the consumer by the score or number. That they cheated like other traders, is evident; but when detected, their punishment was summary in effect, and in the way of example singularly disgraceful. Machin, in his Diary, mentions, "September 17th, 1561, a woodmonger dwelling beside the Red Bull, beyond Cold Harbour, in Thames street, was set in the pillory, near the Cross in Cheapside, with billets hanging about him, for false marking of billets."

### CORNHILL.

312 AT THE SEVEN STARS—In the field, seven stars.

*Rev.* IN CORNHILL. 1648—M. I. W., in the field.

King Charles the First was beheaded January 30th, 1649, but as the year did not commence till March 25th, this, like all other tokens dated 1648, was struck during the following month, February, or in the next before March 24th, 1649. There are but few tokens of this date, and that few very scarce.

313 THE 3 GOLDEN LYONS—Three lions passant guardant.

*Rev.* IN CORNHILL. 1660—In the field, s. c.

Richard Cœur de Lion, on his return in 1193, from Austrian captivity, assumed as a charge on his great seal three lions passant guardant in pale, as they are still emblazoned in the arms of England.

The Three Golden Lions appears not to have been a tavern in the reign of Charles the First. Weemse's *Portraiture of the Image of God*, 1632, 4to, is on the title said to be "printed for John Bellamie, and sold at his shop, at the signe of the Three Golden Lyons, in Cornehill, neere the Royall Exchange."

The taverner's name was Cade. Pepys, in his Diary, June 1st, 1665, records—"walked to Cornehill, and there at Mr. Cade's stood in the balcon, and saw all the funeral, [of Sir Thomas Viner, sheriff in 1648, and lord mayor in 1654,] with the blue-coat boys and old men, all the aldermen, lord mayor, &c. The number of the company very great; the greatest I ever did see for a taverne."

- 314 THE MERMAID TAVERN—In field, a mermaid with attributes. *Rev.* IN CORNHILL. 1651—W. M. T., in field.

In Ben Jonson's *Devell is an Ass*, played in 1616, act iii. sc. 1., Meercraft reproaches Everill for "haunting the Globes and Mermaids"; Gifford, his commentator, vol. v. p. 80, intimates that "the Globe was on Bankside, the Mermaid tavern in Cornhill." In this, though rarely in error, the reference should have been to the Mermaid in Cheap.

When Dun, who kept the Mermaid tavern in Cornhill, being in a room with some witty gallants; one, who it seems knew his wife, too boldly, in a fantastic humour, cried out "I'll lay five pounds, there's a cuckold in this company!" "Tis Dun!" said another.—*Coffee House Jest*, 1688, duod., p. 182.

- 315 UNION IN CORNHILL—The figure 3 in small compartment. *Rev.* Blank; struck on leather, one inch and three eighths in diameter.

"A leather three-pence, Union in Cornhill," occurs in the sale catalogue of the coins and other articles of vertu, the property of Peter Birkhead, goldsmith and antiquary, deceased, sold in January 1743, at his house, the Queen's Head, in Grafton street, Soho; but no other has been discovered in any sale catalogue.

The Union was a coffee-house in high vogue with the mercantile world, and frequently a place of meeting for their discussing matters of general import. See advertisements in *The Tatler*, August 2d, 1709, and elsewhere.

## COVENT GARDEN.

- 316 THE CROS KEYES TAVERN—Two crossed keys, in field. *Rev.* IN COVENT GARDEN—In the field, C. G. G.

- 317 WILLIAM FARNCOMBE—In the field, OYLE MANE. 1654. *Rev.* IN COVENT GARDEN—W. F., in the field.

- 318 AT THE FLEECE TAVERNE—A fleece, in the field. *Rev.* IN COVEN GARDEN—In the field, W. C.

The Fleece tavern was in York street. W. C. implied William Clifton, who appears to have been a taverner of some distinction. In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Paul, Covent garden, for the year ending at Easter 1658, is a disbursement on April 12th, "to Mr. Clifton, 3*l.* 13*s.*, for wine, for the last year\*."

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\* The Fleece tavern is noticed in previous churchwardens' accounts, 1656-7, in a disbursement of 26*s.* "for mending the grate over the sewer, by the Fleece tavern." Some arch villain has lately carried off the volume of vestry minutes, from 1640 to 1681; thus all the parish annals during a most interesting period are lost. An inspection of the burial register being recently solicited for these

The taverns in Covent garden, immediately after the Restoration, became houses of most licentious resort. Assassinations were not unfrequent; and the plague of 1665 caused a depopulation in the neighbourhood that would now be scarcely credited. Pepys, in his Diary, January 19th, 1666, in reference to the ravages of the pestilence in the metropolis, notices as "a remarkable thing, how infinitely naked all that end of the town, Covent garden, is at this day, of people; while the city is almost as full again as ever it was."

These murderous assaults, achieved during drunken broils, were the fiendlike operations of bullies who designated themselves "the Hectors," frequenting the taverns for the glory of pinking or wounding some fuddled fool of the opposing party. Shadwell, in his comedy of *The Scow'ers*, 1691, 4to, when these excesses had greatly declined, observes of these cowardly ruffians "They were brave fellows indeed! In those days, a man could not go from the Rose tavern to the piazza once, but he must venture his life twice."

Aubrey, under "Local Fatality," says—"The Fleece tavern in Covent garden (in York street) was very unfortunate for homicides; there have been several killed; three in my time. It is now, 1692, a private house."

For the Rose tavern, in Covent garden, see No. 200, *ante*; and No. 842.

### COW CROSS STREET.

- 319 JOHN HAMMOND—CHEESMONGER, in field. *Rev.* AT COW CROSS. 1667—A pile of cheeses, I. H., in the field.

### COW LANE, Smithfield.

- 320 JOHN BEARD AT THE—Bull's head, in the field.  
*Rev.* BVLL HEAD. IN COW LANE—In the field, I. L. B.
- 321 AT THE PLOW—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* IN COW LANE—C. A. T., in the field.
- 322 AT THE RED CROSS—A cross, in the field. *Rev.* IN COW LANE [16]58—In the field, T. A. T.
- 323 JOHN WERREN—In the field, a still. *Rev.* IN COW LANE—I. S. W., in the field.

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notices, by the writer, who had the honour of serving as chief auditor of the parochial accounts (in the first year following the obtainment of the new act) of St. Paul's, Covent garden, it was denied, heavy fees being demanded. This tells admirably for the clerical authorities, in a parish where the lay officials are ever liberality personified.



## CREE-CHURCH LANE, Leadenhall Street.

324 WILL. CLARKE . CHANLER—In the field, W. A. C.

*Rev.* NERE CREE CHVRCH—Same initials, in the field.

325 THE OATE SHEAF IN CREE—An oat-sheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* CHVRCH LANE . CHANDLER—In field, R. M. B.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

326 EDWARD SHRAWLEY AT THE CROWN—A crown, in field.

*Rev.* IN CREE CHVRCH LANE . 1669—HIS 1<sup>P</sup> E. I. S.

Evidently a coffee-house penny of the large brass size, struck for that currency.

## CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN.

327 THOMAS ASHLEY . 1666—Open arched crown, in field.

*Rev.* WITHIN CRIPPLE . GATE—HIS HALF PENY.

Cripplegate immediately faced the end of Little Wood street; it was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, July 30th, 1760, for 91*l.*, and demolished in the following month.

## CRIPPLEGATE WITHOUT.

328 JAMES HAYDYE . WITHOVT—Three storks, in field. *Rev.*

CRIPPLEGATE . POVLTERER—HIS HALF PENY. I. S. H.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, Sloane MSS. 886, records—"August 4th, 1669, Mr. Heddy, poulterer in Fore street, buried at Cripplegate; Mr. Welbank, preacher."

## CROWN COURT, Little Russell Street.

329 IOHN SPICER . IN CROWN COVRT—A crown, in field. *Rev.*

IN RVSSSELL STREET . 1667—HIS HALF PENY; a lute.

Possibly a lutenist, or musician, from its being so near to the theatre royal in Riding-house yard, Drury lane. The token may indicate the sign of one of the many music-houses in that part of the metropolis at this period.

## CROUCHED or CROSSED FRIARS, Mark Lane.

330 THO: GREENE AT THE—Crossed keys, in field. *Rev.* IN

CRVCHED FRYERS . [16]67—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. I. G.

331 HVMPHRY MILLINGTON—A horse-shoe, in the field.

*Rev.* IN CRVTCHED FRYERS—HIS HALF PENY.

The adoption of the horse-shoe as a sign had more in the intention than is generally supposed—it was an invocation to good luck, or success; and had reference to a protective power against witches; as Gay expresses it—

“The horse-shoe's nail'd, each threshold's guard.”

Mason, in his *Anatomic of Sorcerie*, 1612, 4to, mentions, among omens of good luck, “if drink be spill'd upon a man, or if he find olde iron.” To find a horse-shoe, and nail it below the threshold of the door, was, according to Ramsay's *Elminthologia*, p. 76, a certain means of keeping witches in doors, as well as keeping them out. The practice seems founded on the custom among the Romans of driving nails into the walls of cottages, generally believed to be an antidote against the plague; for this purpose L. Manilius, A. U. C. 390, was named dictator, to drive the nail.

Thetis, in John Lord Scudamore's *Homer à la Mode*, a travesty of the first two books of Homer's Iliad, printed in 1664, describes Jove's house, as one

“he hath by leasehold,

With horse-shoe nail'd upon the threshold.”

And Dr. Barton Holiday, in his comedy, entitled *Texnogamia: or the Marriage of the Arts*, 1610, 4to, proffers, with other good wishes, one, that the writer heartily concurs in, to the reader—“May the horse-shoe never be pull'd from your threshold!” In other words—may your good fortune never fail you.

332 AT THE SHIPPE—A ship, in field. *Rev.* IN CRVCHED FRIERS—In the field, W. C. B.

### CURRIERS' ALLEY, Shoe Lane.

333 AT THE BIRD IN HAND—Hand, holding a bird, in field.

*Rev.* IN CVRRIERS ALLEY—In the field, I. A. W.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

334 ARTHVR BALDWIN AT—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

*Rev.* THE CVSTOM HOVSE KEY—In the field, A. I. B.

### DAGGER ALLEY, Clerkenwell.

335 AT DAGGER ALLEY—A dagger, point upwards, in field.

*Rev.* IN TVRNMILL STREET—In the field, H. H. B.

Dagger alley assumes the more reputable designation of Cross-dagger court, Turnmill street, Westminster liberty, St. James's Clerkenwell, in the Parish Clerks' Survey, 1732, p. 217.

## DEADMAN'S PLACE, Clink Liberty.

- 336 JOHN FREMAN IN DEADMAN PLACE—A griffin, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. SAVIOURS SOUTHWARKE—HIS HALF PENY.

Strype, in his *Continuation to Stow*, 1720, second appendix, p. 12, intimates that "Deadman's place seems to be a corruption of Desmond place, where the Earl of Desmond, in Queen Elizabeth's time, dwelt." James Fitzgerald, the seventeenth and protestant earl of Desmond, died here in 1601. The head of his father, Gerald Fitzgerald, for his rebellion, was for years placed, as that of a criminal, on London Bridge.

## DISTAFF LANE, Friday Street.

- 337 THE BELL TAVERNE IN—A bell, in the field.  
*Rev.* DISTAFFE LANE. 1657—In the field, R. A. T.

The bell as a sign, possibly in more instances than one, was symbolical of the formerly usual prize at horse-races. A small gold bell was the prize contended for on the York race-course in 1607. The proverb, to "bear away the bell," originated from this custom. R. H., the author of *Paradoxical Assertions and Philosophical Problems*, 1664, 8vo, speaking of women, ventures to assert that "Whoever bears the bell [i. e. belle] away, yet will they ever carry the clapper."

- 338 THOMAS WATERSFIELD—Wheatsheaf; T. M. W., in field.  
*Rev.* BAKER. IN DISTAFF LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

## DOCK HEAD, Bermondsey.

- 339 HENRY BEDFORD AT—The Prince's plume, in the field.  
*Rev.* S. SAVERIES DOCK—In the field, H. I. B.

- 340 JAMES COWAN LITER - MAN—Man in a boat, rowing.  
*Rev.* AT S. SAVERY DOCK HEAD—HIS HALFE PENNY.

- 341 GRACE HARWOOD AT ST.—Cornporters, lifting a sack.  
*Rev.* SAVERYS DOCK HEAD. 1667—HER HALFE PENNY.

The sign was possibly "the Corn Porters."

- 342 THOMAS HILL. BAKER—Bakers Company arms, in field.  
*Rev.* AT S. SAVERIES DOCK—In the field, T. I. H.

343 GEORGE KERINGTON BAKER—Bakers Company arms, in field. *Rev.* AT ST. SAVIERS DOCK—In field, G. M. K.

344 BENIAMIN PARRAT AT—Lion rampant, in the field. *Rev.* S. SAVERIES DOCK HEAD—In the field, B. E. P.

345 L. E. R., in the field—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668. AT *Rev.* YE. DOCKHEAD BREWHOVSE—IN SOWTHWARKE, in a pentacle.

Aubrey notices this mark, the Pentacle, "heretofore used by the Greek christians, as the sign of the cross is now, at the beginning of letters or books, for good luck's sake"; and amongst the Jewes," as Dr. Ralph Bathurst informed him, "the women did make this mark on the children's chrysome cloathes." "The Jewes in Barbarie have this marke on their trunkes, in nailes, and on their cupboardes and tables." White Kennet, bishop of Peterborough, adds—"the figure of three triangles, intersected and made of five lines, is called the Pentangle of Solomon; and when it is delineated in the body of a man it is pretended to touch and point out the five places wherein our Saviour was wounded; and therefore an old superstitious conceit that the figure was a *fuga demonium*—the devils were afraid of it."—*Lansdowne MSS.* 231, fol. 129 r.

The *Pentaculum Salomonis*, the "Druden-fus" of the German magical writers, still regarded by the superstitious in Germany as an effective talisman against the power of witches, is said to have its origin in the secret doctrines of the Pythagoreans, and to have been thence transferred to the mysteries of Druidism. However derived, the pentacle was in the middle ages considered as a sign of immense power, and the magical pentalfa in the western window of the southern aisle of Westminster abbey is one of the emblems, still extant, bearing evidence to the initiated that the black monks who once chanted in the choir were deeply read in occult science. Goëthe has made Faust avail himself of its influence, as to his personal preservation; and Barrett, in his *Magus*, a modern delusion, while affording instructions for divination with spirits (book ii. part iii.), intimates, "it is always necessary to have this pentacle in readiness to bind with, in case the spirits should refuse to be obedient, as they can have no power over the exorcist while provided with, and fortified by, the pentacle, the virtue of the holy names therein written presiding with wonderful influence over the spirits. It should be made in the day and hour of Mercury, upon parchment made of a kid skin, or virgin, or pure clean white paper, and the figures and letters wrote in pure gold, and ought to be consecrated and sprinkled (as before often spoken) with holy water."

346 ELIZABETH WAPSHOTT AT Y=—Two draymen, in field. *Rev.* AT SEVERIES DOCKHEAD. 1663—HER HALF PENY.

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\* John Evelyn appears to have adopted it for a similar reason. In many of his books, after inscribing his name in monogram, it was his wont, with the pen, to draw the pentacle, between the words "*Dominus providebit.*"

347 SAMVEL WHITE AT Y<sup>e</sup> VIRGINNY—An Indian, with bow.

*Rev.* AT SAVORYS DOCK HEAD—HIS HALF PENNY.

S. A. W.

A tobacconist's token.

Though "tobacco is an Indian weed," according to the starting line of the old ballad, its exhilarative influence has long obtained the devoted suffrages of the most dignified persons, and its whitened cloud has towered majestically everywhere. Our puritan ancestors at this period sought solace, amid the perplexities of a long debate in the house of Commons, by a recurrence to the pipe; a homely, though, for the place, a somewhat inelegant luxury. Among the standing regulations which emanated from that body of senators about the middle of the seventeenth century, it was "Ordered, that no member of the house do presume to smoke tobacco, in the gallery, or at the table of the house sitting as committees." The representatives of the seventeenth century had not the dignity in parliament, of those M. P.'s of the nineteenth; the former, it appears, could find pleasure in a pipe. Had the practice become established and unthwarted, what a ludicrous scene would St. Stephen's now afford, when possibly a reply might have been addressed to "the honourable member, now lighting his pipe," to "the victorious officer now smoking 'returns,'" or to the younger man of family, "the gallant gentleman smoking his cigar," the "cane tobacco" of a former period.

### DOVE COURT, Lombard Street.

348 AT THE 6 BELLS IN DOVE COVRT—Six bells, in field.

*Rev.* AT THE LOWER END LVMBARD STREET—Dove, with olive branch.

Large brass size; for currency as a coffee-house penny.

### DOWGATE.

349 THO. BATT. GROCER AT THE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* SVGER LOF. AT DOWGATE—In the field, T. H. B.

"Dowgate or Downegate, so called of that down-going or descending to the Thames. On the east side, near to the church of St. Mary Bothaw, was a great old house called the Erber; it belonged to Richard Neville, earl of Warwick; then to George Duke of Clarence, by gift of King Edward the Fourth, in 1474. Lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullison, it was afterward inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous mariner."—*Stow*, p. 87. Destroyed in the great fire; the site south of the church is marked in Whishaw's Plan.

350 IAMES CROMEE—The pope's head, with mitre, in the field.

*Rev.* THE POPES HEAD AT DOWGATE—1671.

Octangular in shape: inscription on the reverse, in five lines.

## DRURY LANE.

351 JOHN BARNES. IN DREWRY—A sunflower, in the field.

*Rev.* LANE. CHEESEMONGER—HIS HALF PENY.

352 THOMAS WILSON—In the field, IN DRVRE LANE.

*Rev.* OVER AGAINST THE—A sunflower, in the field.

The sunflower was the sign adopted by Barnes; see the preceding token. Wilson's house appears to have been on the opposite side of Drury lane.

353 ROBERT DE LVKE AT THE—Angel bearing scroll, in field.

*Rev.* ANGELL. IN DRVRY LANE—In field, same figure.

354 DAVID DE MONCI AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A helmet, in field. *Rev.* IN

DRVRY LANE—In the field, D. M. D.

355 RICHARD IOHNSON—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN

DREWRY LANE—In the field, R. S. I.

The Bell tavern extended through from Wyche street to the Strand, against the may-pole, now the church of St. Mary-le-Strand.

356 WILL. WRIGHT IN DRVRY LANE—In field, a phoenix. *Rev.*

Y<sup>e</sup> CORNER OF BLACKMOR STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The Phoenix, a bird of Arabia; one only being said to exist in the world, which after many hundred years is consumed in the nest, and from the ashes rises its successor; a fiction fully entertained by the fathers of the Romish church, Cyril, Epiphanius, Ambrose, Tertullian, and others; and noticed also by profane writers, Herodotus (who first mystified the Greeks with the strange tale), Tacitus, and also Pliny; the heretical faith, however, of the later writers in this matter, to their praise be it spoken, is on record. Those who believe in the ideality of the phoenix refer to the equivocal passage in the Psalms, "*Vir justus ut Phoenix Arescit.*" The phoenix is again mentioned in Job; but the Greek word phoenix implies a palm-tree. The phoenix has therefore no further identity than as a sign, and as a palladium at Charing cross and Lombard street, set up as a defensive against the effects of ravages by fire.

## LITTLE DRURY LANE.

357 ANTHONY HALL IN—Crossed daggers, in the field.

*Rev.* LITTLE DREWRY LANE—In the field, A. W. H.

Little Drury lane had also the cognomen of May-pole alley, retained long after the may-pole had vanished. The neighbourhood must have been densely popu-

lated. In October, 1781, a fire that began at the house of a hatter named Ballard, eastward of St. Mary-le-Strand, notwithstanding every possible exertion to extinguish it, destroyed the old lath and plaster buildings with such rapidity that upwards of thirty houses were consumed; passing on to Holywell street, and through the Five Bells tavern, up to Wyche street. The iron railing on the north side of the new church was forced down, by the falling of two of the houses. The site lay in ruin till leave was given by the house of Commons, May 17th, 1782, for the bringing in a bill, to form a street from the Strand to Clare market, now Newcastle street.

### DUCK LANE, Westminster.

358 RICHARD SWADDON IN—In the field, R. M. S.

*Rev.* WESTMIN. IN DVCK LANE—1654, in the field.

Duke street, Westminster, leading from the State Paper office in St. James's park to Storey's gate, was formerly called Duck lane.

### DUNNING'S ALLEY, Bishopsgate Without.

359 JOHN STANTON IN DVNINGS—Hand pouring coffee, in the field. *Rev.* ALLY. WITHOVT BISHOPGATE—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

### ST. DUNSTAN'S in the East.

360 THE LOCK AND SHEERS—Lock, between two pairs of shears. *Rev.* AT S. DVNSTONS EAST. 1649—In the field, T. C. C.

### DURHAM YARD, Strand.

361 WILLIAM BRIDGER AT—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.

*Rev.* IN DVRHAM YARD. 1663—In the field, W. E. B.

Farthing size.

362 WILLIAM BRIDGER AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Fleur-de-lis, in the field.

*Rev.* IN DVRHAM YARD. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

W. E. B.

The heraldic charge, the fleur-de-lys, originated, as now generally accredited, as a device to represent the French royal name of Loys, now Louis.

## GREAT EASTCHEAP.

363 THE . BORES . HEAD . TAV[E]RNE—Boar's head ; a lemon  
in the mouth. Rev. IN . GREAT . EAST . CHEAP—In  
the field, I. I. B.

"The Bore's Head neere London Stone," enumerated with other taverns in the rare tract entitled *News from Bartholomew Fayre*, is doubtless that which Shakespeare has so memorably described as the scene of Prince Hal's vagaries, and the drunken debaucheries of Sir John Falstaff and his more humble dependants, Bardolph, Pistol, and Doll Tearsheet. They are all flourishes of Shakespeare's poetical fancy, and have no other identity than as the creation of the inspired mind of England's dramatic bard. Eastcheap, in the days of Henry the Fourth, was noted as the arena of cooks' shops, and as such is eternized in the ballad of *London Lackpenny*\*, written by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, who was certainly in the metropolis, and witnessed the triumphal entry of King Henry the Fifth into London, on St. Clement's day, 1415: but the Boar's Head tavern had possibly no earlier origin than the reign of Queen Elizabeth; when, in compliment to John de Vere, earl of Oxford and lord great chamberlain, who resided in almost regal magnificence at his house by London Stone, and died there in 1562, the boar's head might have originated in the blue boar being the cognizance of that nobleman.

Shakespeare, Burbage, Ben Jonson, and the bevy of geniuses of his day are said to have frequented the house, in their way over London bridge to the theatres in Southwark and the Bankside, or on their return; and it became, by their means, a house of distinguished general resort; certain it is, Shakespeare's immortal pen has conferred an imperishable notoriety upon the Boar's Head tavern in Eastcheap; while there are one or two points that show the dramatist threw back to an anterior time the customs and practices of his own; constituting an almost unpardonable anachronism. Prior to 1543, vintners sold no other wines than red and white claret. The sweet, and all other wines, were till 1541, the thirty-third year of King Henry the Eighth, in use by the apothecaries only, for compounding of medicines. Among the sweet wines was the far-famed sack, that when first sold at taverns by licence, at the last mentioned date, was rarely more than from sixpence to eight pence per quart, yet the charges in Dame Quickley's

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\* A transcript of the ballad, in John Stow the London historian's autograph, will be found in *Harl. MS.* 542. The verse referring to Eastcheap reads thus:

"Then I hied me into Estchepe:—  
One cried ribes of befe, and many a pie;  
Pewter potts they clatteryd on a heape,  
Ther was harpe, pipe, and sawtry.  
Yea by Cokke, Nay by Cokke, some began to cry,  
Some sang of Jenken and Julian to get themselues mede;  
Full fayne I wold hade of that minstralsie,  
But for lacke of money I cowlde not spede."

The "sawtry," or psaltery, was an instrument of the harp kind. Another but inferior version of Lidgate's ballad is contained in *Harl. MS.* 367.



bill, demanded from the memorable Jack, the prince of debauchees, are to the following purport :

“ Item, a capon, 2s. 2d.

Item, sauce, 4d.

Item, sack, two gallons, 5s. 8d.

Item, anchovies and sack after supper, 2s. 6d.

Item, bread, a half-penny !”

An unequivocal tavern bill of the Elizabethan period. Sack was not vendible in taverns, nor did it bear any such value per gallon in King Henry the Fourth's reign. Query, did Shakespeare leave it to be inferred that Dame Quickly had a double nick in her chalk ?—or was it to be implied that long credit, and but little chance of payment, might occasion the overcharge ? An explanation is possibly to be derived from the amount of wrongs Dame Quickly had received from Falstaff's excesses. Shakespeare has recorded her exclamation before the lord chief justice, when she complains—

“ O my most worshipful lord, an please your grace, I am a poor widow of Eastcheap, and he is arrested at my suit.

*Chief Justice.* For what sum ?

*Mrs. Quickly.* It is more than for some, my lord ; it is for all, all I have ; he hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his.”

Can he forget, who has read Goldsmith's nineteenth essay, his Reverie at the Boar's Head tavern in Eastcheap ?—when, having confabulated with the landlord till long after “ the watchman had gone twelve,” and suffused in the potency of his wine, a mutation in his ideas, of the person of the host into that of Dame Quickly, mistress of the tavern in the days of Sir John, is promptly effected, and the liquor they were drinking seemed shortly converted into sack and sugar. Mrs. Quickly's recital of the history of herself and Doll Tearsheet, whose frailties in the flesh caused their being both sent to the house of correction, charged with having allowed the famed Boar's Head to become a low brothel ; her speedy departure to the world of spirits ; and Falstaff's impertinencies as affecting Madame Proserpine, are followed by an enumeration of persons who had held tenancy of the house since her time. The last hostess of note was, according to Goldy's account, Jane Rouse, who having unfortunately quarrelled with one of her neighbours, a woman in high repute in the parish for sanctity, was by her accused of witchcraft, taken from her own bar, condemned, and executed accordingly !—These were times, indeed, when women could not scold in safety. These and other prudential apothegms on the part of Dame Quickly seem to have dissolved Goldsmith's stupor of ideality ; on his awaking, the landlord is really the landlord, and not the hostess of a former day, when “ Falstaff was in fact an agreeable old fellow, forgetting age, and showing the way to be young at sixty-five. Age, care, wisdom, reflection, begone ! I give you to the winds. Let's have t'other bottle. Here's to the memory of Shakespeare, Falstaff, and all the merry men of Eastcheap.”

The tavern token of the Boar's Head is anterior to the fire of September, 1666, when the building was wholly destroyed, not a vestige remaining. The token is of extreme rarity, and is wanting in most cabinets. The tavern was rebuilt in 1668, and over the first-floor windows, the sign, cut in stone, bearing the above date and the initials I. T., was affixed. These initials probably indicate the owner's name, as soon after, or not later than 1672, another token, one penny in

value, was issued from the same house, by John Sapcott, as mine host of the Boar's Head. A specimen is in the rich cabinet of Mr. John Huxtable, and, like the former, is also of great rarity.

How long the Boar's Head maintained its distinction as a tavern the writer is unable to determine. In the churchyard of St. Michael, Crooked lane, was formerly a tablet "to the Memory of Robert Preston, late drawer at the Boar's Head tavern in Great East Cheap, who departed this life March 16th, A. D. 1730, aged twenty-seven years," followed by ten lines in commendatory verse, printed in the London Magazine for August 1733, which declare him to have been a paragon of excellence, and more than that, "he drew good wine, took care to fill his pots," and was moreover a pattern "in measure and attendance."

Dr. Goldsmith appears to have written his *Reverie* when the house was a tavern in 1758, or early in the following year; but when John Carter drew and etched the Boar's Head, for Pennant's *Account of London*, 1790, 4to, the house had ceased to be a temple of Bacchus for some years.

The Boar's Head tavern, a large house, was subsequently divided into two tenements, and constituted Nos. 2 and 3, Great Eastcheap. The freehold was early in June, 1831, purchased by the Corporation, for the London Bridge improvements, for 2563*l.* 15*s.*, and a further disbursement for unexpired lease and other claims, of 980*l.* 5*s.*, amounting in all to 3544*l.* The house was immediately demolished. The stone sign of the Boar's Head, set up in 1668, and now in the museum attached to the Corporation library, Guildhall, immediately faced the house now No. 65, King William street, a few feet westward of the statue of King William the Fourth, placed there in December 1844.

### LITTLE EASTCHEAP.

364 AT THE RED LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* LITTLE EASTCHEAP—In the field, I. S. V.

### EAST SMITHFIELD.

365 THE BVLLS HEAD TAVERNE—A bull's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ESTE SMITHFIELD—In the field, I. A. W.

366 NATHANIELL EVRBIDGE—HIS HALFE PENY. 1666.

*Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, a bale of wool.

The bale of wool is the heraldic charge on the arms of the company of Woolmen.

367 I. HUTTON: G. IERRARD—Stick of candles within crescent.

*Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, a wheatsheaf.

An instance of the practice where two persons in different trades were jointly concerned in the issue of a farthing. • Hutton appears to have been a chandler, or candle-maker, at the sign of the Half-moon; Jerrard a baker.

- 368 JEFERY LANGHAM—MELE MAN, in the field. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITH FIELD—In the field, I. A. L.
- 369 THOMAS ROBERTS—A stick of candles within crescent. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—Tallow-chandlers arms.
- 370 WILLIAM SMITH IN—Swan, with collar and chain. *Rev.* EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, W. E. S.
- 371 AT THE STAR TAVERN—Star of six points, in the field. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, C. A. H.
- 372 THE TALLO CHANLER—Man dipping candles, in field. *Rev.* IN EST SMITHFIEELD—In the field, W. A. T.
- 373 AT THE 3 SVGAR LOVES—Three sugar-loaves braced. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, R. A. C.
- 374 ELIZABETH TICHBVRN—Man dipping candles, in the field. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFIELD—In the field, E. T.
- 375 AT THE TWO DRAMEN—Brewers, bearing a slung barrel. *Rev.* IN EAST SMITHFELD—In the field, W. E. A.
- 376 WALTER WILLFORD IN—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY. *Rev.* EAST SMITHFEILD. 1666—Tallow-chandlers arms.

Elephant Stairs, *see* ROTHERHITHE, No. 828.

### EXCHANGE (*vulgo* 'CHANGE) ALLEY.

- 377 *The Coffee House in Exchaing Alley*, in four lines. *Rev.* *Morat*—Head of the sultan Amurat, or Morat.

*The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, a weekly paper, published by authority, in 1662, intimates this to be a "new coffee-house," and its distinguishing sign, "the Great Turk." An advertisement states as follows:

"At the coffee-house in Exchange alley is sold by retail the right Coffee-powder, from four shillings to six shillings and eight pence per pound, as in

goodness ; that pounded in a mortar, at two shillings per pound ; also that termed the East India berry, at eighteen pence per pound ; and that termed the right Turkie berry, well garbled, at three shillings per pound. The ungarbled for lease, with directions gratis how to make and use the same. There, likewise, you may have Chocolate, the ordinary pound boxes, at two shillings and sixpence per pound ; the perfumed, from four shillings to ten shillings per pound ; also Sherbets, made in Turkie, of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed ; and Tea or Chaa, according to its goodness. For all which, if any gentleman shall write or send, they shall be sure of the best, as they shall order ; and to avoid deceit, warranted under the house seal ; viz. Morat the Great. Further, all gentlemen that are customers and acquaintance are (the next new-year's day) invited at the signe of the Great Turk, at the new coffee-house in Exchange alley, where coffee will be on free cost."

- 378 MORAT Y<sup>e</sup> GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL—Head and front face of the sultan Amorat, *beautifully engraved.* Rev. A crescent—WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVER'D ALL—In field, *Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea, Chocolat, Retail in Exchange Alee.*

The dies are apparently the work of John Roettier. The word tea occurs on no other tokens than those issued from "the Great Turk" coffee-house in Exchange alley. Pepys, with whom novelty was an exciting attraction, mentions in his Diary, September 25th, 1660, his sending for "a cup of Tee, a China drink," he had not before tasted. Jonas Hanway and other writers notice tea as having been first introduced at court by Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, in or about 1666, where it was adopted with considerable favour. Sir Charles Sedley, in his comedy entitled *The Mulberry Garden*, produced in 1668, in reference to the prevailing mode, says "he who wished to be considered a man of fashion always drank wine and water at dinner, and a dish of tea afterwards."

A commendation of "chocolate, an Indian drinke, by the wise and moderate use whereof health was preserved," by a Spanish writer named Colminero, was translated by Captain J. Wadsworth, and printed in 1652, in a small octavo volume.

- 379 MORAT Y<sup>e</sup> GREAT MEN DID MEE CALL—Face, profile to left. Rev. Crescent—WHERE EARE I CAME I CONQVER'D ALL—In the field, *Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea and Chocolat, Retail'd in Exchange Alley.*

A cast piece, brass.

Morat figures as a tyrant in Dryden's *Aurengzebe*.

- 380 MORAT ; same obverse. Rev. Crescent—WHERE EARE I came I CONQVER'D all—In field, *Coffee Chocolat Tea Sherbett & Tobac sould in Exchaing Alley.*

A cast piece, brass.

An advertisement in the *Mercurius Publicus*, March 19th, 1662-3, notified "Coffee, Sherbets made in Turkie, of lemons, roses, and violets perfumed; Tea, according to its goodness, from six to sixty shillings a pound, for sale at the coffee-house in Exchange alley, the sign Morat the Great." These advertisements appear to have led to a successful traffic; as, in *The Intelligencer*, of Monday, January 23d, 1664-5, it is intimated that

"One Constantine, a Grecian, living in Thredneedle street, over against St. Christopher's church, London, being licensed to sell and retail coffee, chocolate, cherbut, and tea, desires it to be certified that the right Turkey coffee berry, or chocolate, may be had as cheap and as good of him the said Constantine, at the place aforesaid, as is any where to be had for money; and that people may there be taught to prepare the said liquors gratis."

381 AVRTHVR STANLEY—In the field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

*Rev.* IN EXCHAINGE ALLEY. 1666—Portal of Royal Exchange.

The reverse of this token shows, through two arches, the north side of the interior quadrangle of Gresham's bourse, more clearly defined in Hollar's engraved view, of 1647. That Stanley's token has immediate reference to that building, and was issued anterior to the fire, is clear from the fact that the Royal Exchange being destroyed in September, 1666, the foundation for the new edifice was not laid till May 6th, 1667, or opened for the reception of the merchants and traders, till September 28th, 1669, during the mayoralty of Sir William Turner. The second building was destroyed by fire in the night of January 10th, 1838, when, as the writer well remembers, as the fire approached the clock and its musical chimes, its last expiring tune was "There's nae luck about the house."

'Change alley, before September, 1666, was but a narrow passage, and in the disposition of the new sites had still a confined space, till Alderman Backwell's house in Lombard street was demolished for the enlargement of the thoroughfare.

### FASSON STREET, Spitalfields.

382 RICHARD NICHOLSON IN FASSON—A roll of silk.

*Rev.* STREET. IN SPITTLEFEILDS—HIS HALF PENY.

Fasson has been perverted to Fashion street.

### FENCHURCH STREET.

383 THE ANGELL TAVERN—An angel, in the field. *Rev.*

IN FANCH. STREETE—In the field, W. B.

The Angel yet remains at the Aldgate end of Fenchurch street, on the north side.

On the north side of Fenchurch street, between where the Mitre stood and the Angel, is the sign of the Elephant—originally it was the Elephant and Castle, "the pig and tinder-box," as some will have it; but the old house has passed

away, and a new building is erected on its site; the sign, too, is changed; and for that change, tradition has assigned a rather droll reason. A former occupant was blessed with a shrewish rib, but she at length going the way of all flesh, he gave an entertainment on the occasion, and, to express his gratitude for such good fortune, said, that as his shoulders had been relieved of so great a burthen, he should do no less than also relieve those of his friend the elephant; and accordingly had the castle expunged from the sign. The house has since been known as the Elephant in Fenchurch street; and long may it continue so, for the weal of its tenant.

384 JOHN BAKER. OYLEMAN—Three oil-flasks, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FANCHVRCH STREET—In the field, I. B.

385 BEN. BRANND GROCER—Sugar-loaf, in the field. *Rev.*

IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, B. B.

Stow mentions "Sprinkle alley, now named Sugar-loafe ally, of the like sign;" as the alley was a passage into Fenchurch street from Leadenhall street, the sign of the sugar-loaf was possibly that in Fenchurch street.

386 THE FOVNTAIN TAVERN—A fountain, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, W. A. K.

387 AT THE MITETR [for MITRE] IN—A mitre, in the field.

*Rev.* FENCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, D. M. R.

Daniel Rawlinson, citizen and vintner, and his wife Mary, are the names implied by the initials. He appears to have been a staunch royalist. Dr. Richard Rawlinson, whose jacobitical principles are sufficiently on record, in a letter to Tom Hearne, the nonjuring antiquary at Oxford, says "of Daniel Rawlinson, who kept the Mitre tavern in Fenchurch street, and of whose being suspected in the Rump time, I have heard much. The whigs tell this, that upon the king's murder, January 30th, 1649, he hung his sign in mourning: he certainly judged right; the honour of the mitre was much eclipsed by the loss of so good a parent to the Church of England. These rogues [the whigs] say, this endeared him so much to the churchmen that he threw amain, and got a good estate."

Pepys, who expressed great personal fear of the plague, in his Diary, August 6th, 1666, notices that, notwithstanding Dan Rawlinson's being all the last year in the country, and the sickness in a great measure past, one of his men was then dead at the Mitre, of the pestilence; his wife Mary Rawlinson, and one of his maids, both sick, and himself shut up. Pepys adds—"which troubles me mightily. God preserve us!" On the 9th, Pepys minutes—"Mrs. Rawlinson dead of the sickness; and her maid continues mighty ill: Rawlinson himself is got out of the house." On the 10th, "at Mr. Rawlinson's, the maid was ther dead; three corpses lying there at one time; Mrs. Rawlinson, the man-servant and a maid-servant."

Rawlinson's tavern, the Mitre, appears to have been destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666, and immediately after rebuilt; as Horace Walpole, from

Vertue's notes, observes that "Isaac Fuller was much employed to paint the great taverns in London; particularly the Mitre in Fenchurch street, where he adorned all the sides of a great room, in pannels, as was then the fashion." Vertue, who had seen them, describes "the figures being as large as life; over the chimney, a Venus, satyr, and sleeping Cupid; a boy riding a goat, and another fallen down:" this was, he adds, "the best part of the performance. Saturn devouring a child, the colouring raw, and the figure of Saturn too muscular; Mercury, Minerva, Diana, and Apollo; Bacchus, Venus, and Ceres, embracing; a young Silenus fallen down, and holding a goblet into which a boy was pouring wine. The Seasons between the windows, and on the ceiling, in a large circle, two angels supporting a mitre." Fuller, who died in Bloomsbury square, July 17th, 1672, was however a wretched painter; his colouring was raw and unnatural, and not compensated by disposition or invention; an opinion fully borne out by Elsum's

*Epigram on a Drunken Sot:*

"His head does on his shoulder lean,  
His eyes are sunk, and hardly seen:  
Who sees this sot in his own colour  
Is apt to say, 'twas done by Fuller."

388 FRANC. TYLER . OYLMAN—A bale of wool, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FENCHVRCH STREET—In the field, F. E. T.

The bale of wool is conspicuous in the Woolmen's arms.

389 IAMES WAGGONER IN—Man dipping candles, in the field.

*Rev.* FANCHVRCH STREET. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

390 AT THE WHEATSHEFE—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FANCHVRCH STREETE—In the field, I. A. G.

The wheataheaf, as a sign by innkeepers, is derived from three wheatsheaves being among the charges emblazoned on the shield of the Innkeepers arms.

391 IOHN YOVNG STATIONER—A stag's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FANCHVRCH STREET—HIS HALF PENY. I. Y.

FETTER LANE, Fleet Street.

392 WILLIAM BYRMAN—A chequer, in the field. *Rev.* IN

FETTER LANE—In the field, W. I. B.

In early times a chequered board, the emblem of calculation, was hung out to indicate an office or place for changing money. Afterwards it was adopted as the sign of a hostelry or inn, where strangers were lodged, entertained, and victuals were sold.

- 393 THOMAS DVYCH—A dog and ball, in field. *Rev.* IN  
FETER LANE—In the field, T. L. D.

Fetter lane was in the olden time called Feuter, or Feuterer's lane, from the French *vastrier*, or *vaultrier*, one who leads a lancehound or greyhound for the chace. Stow, writing at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, says "Fewter lane stretcheth south into Fleet street, by the east end of St. Dunstan's church, and is so called of fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years, on both sides, built thro' with many fair houses."

- 394 IOHN SMITH IN—A mermaid, in field. *Rev.* FETTER  
LANE. 1654—In the field, I. K. S.

- 395 ROBERT TOTHAKER IN—R. E. T., in the field. *Rev.*  
FETTER LANE. MEALMAN—In the field, 1657.

- 396 AT THE GOOLLDEN LYON—Lion rampant, in the field.  
*Rev.* TAVERN IN FETTER LANE—In the field, R. M. S.

- 397 ROBERT REDWAY AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Lion rampant, in the field.  
*Rev.* LION IN FETTER LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.

Query, the Golden Lion, under a new tenancy?

- 398 CLEMENT WILLCOCKS. AT THE — St. Andrew's cross.  
C. E. W. *Rev.* WHITECROSS. IN FETTER LANE—HIS  
HALFE PENNY. 1666.

- 399 WILLIAM GARRETT IN—A butt and still, in the field.  
*Rev.* FETTER LANE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY, W. M. G.

## FIELD LANE.

- 400 AT THE GEORGE—St. George destroying the dragon.  
*Rev.* IN FEILD LANE—In the field, I. A. G.

"St. George that swinged the dragon, and e'er since  
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door."

## FINSBURY.

- 401 IOHN MARGROVE IN—Three fish, query, Lucas? in field.  
*Rev.* FINSBERRY. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENNY.



- 402 WILLIAM GODBEE—HIS PENNY, in the field. *Rev.* AT  
FINSBVRY. 1671—A bell, and horse above.

The sign was "the Bell and Black Horse." In Richard Smith's Obituary is this notice: "Mrs. Read, at the Bell in Finsbury, died September 28th, 1658; buried October 2d."

John Harcourt issued, in 1668, a token from the Bell and Black Horse, at Finsbury; and Smith's Obituary records—"March 17th, 1668-9, Mrs. Hackett, (for Harcourt) wife to Mr. Hackett, innkeeper at the Bell in Finsbury, died suddenly." Godbee appears to have been Harcourt's successor.

The token is of the large brass size, issued as a penny in currency.

### FINSBURY YARD.

- 403 EDMOND FLEEMING—A skull, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
FINSBVRY YARD—In the field, E. F.

The tokens having the skull appear to have been issued by some meditative apothecary. Yet, who's afraid!—in the language of Dean Swift's *Lillibullero*,

"Get thee gone, raw head and bloody bones.  
Here is a boy that don't fear thee!"

### FISH-STREET HILL.

- 404 Y<sup>e</sup> SWAN & BRIDGE IN—A swan standing on bridge.  
*Rev.* NEW FISH STREETE. [16]57—In field, G. E. B.

London Bridge, with the houses, are represented on the obverse; the swan standing on it is intended for a pun—the swan above bridge, to distinguish it from the Old Swan in Upper Thames street.

New Fish street, or Fish-street hill, was wholly destroyed in the great fire in 1666; but, on being rebuilt, the sign of the Swan was again adopted, and yet remains at the corner of Globe court.

- 405 AT THE HARROW INN—A harrow, in field. *Rev.* IN  
NEW FISH STREETE—In the field, I. A. C.

The acclivity from London Bridge to Gracious street was called New Fish street, or Fish-street hill, and from the steepness highly inconvenient; after the fire, the road in Thames street was raised considerably, and the hill reduced; so that Pepys, in his Diary, August 22d, 1668, notices with much satisfaction that "the hill was then easy and pleasant."

- 406 WILL. NEWMAN AT THE—Anchor and cable, in the field.  
*Rev.* ON NEW FISH STREET HILL—HIS HALF PENY.

In the scarce print of Fish-street hill and the Monument, in which the signs are distinctly affixed to the houses, the Anchor and Cable is the fourth house from the Monument, towards Little Eastcheap.

## FLEET LANE.

407 AT THE SHIP IN—A ship, in the field. *Rev.* FLEETE  
LANE. 1649—In the field, s. A. O.

408 WIL: DVGDALE. MEALE-MAN—HIS HALFE PENY, in field.  
*Rev.* IN FLEET LANE NEAR Y<sup>e</sup> BRIDGE—In the field,  
W. D. 1663.

The bridge over Fleet ditch, that continued the thoroughfare from Fleet lane, through Harpur (now Harp) alley, into Shoe lane. Ben Jonson, in *The Famous Voyage*, describes Fleet ditch,

“ The ever-boiling flood, whose banks upon,  
Your Fleet-lane furies, and hot cooks\* do dwell,”

as the vortex of disgusting nuisances. After the fire, the city authorities ineffectually attempted, at great cost, its renovation: Swift, later, details its compounds—

“ Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and blood,  
Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drench'd in mud,  
Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood.”

And Gay, in the second book of his *Trivia*, as

“ The black canal of mud,  
Where common sewers sullen murmurs keep,  
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal steep.”

On the projected clearance of Woolchurch or Stocks market, from the site of the present Mansion-house, the Fleet ditch was arched over, “its nauseous stench to offend no more;” the Fleet-lane bridge vanished in these improvements, and Stocks market, newly named Fleet market, commenced, at Michaelmas, 1737, in the centre of the whole range of Farringdon street; where it continued till Michaelmas, 1829.

409 HENRY YEO. HIS HALF PENNY—In the field, three  
horse collars? or hanks of silk from the Silk Throwers  
arms? *Rev.* AT THE PLOUGH IN FLEET LANE—A  
plough, in the field.

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\* These cooks, however, appear to have been of an equivocal character. Anne Frugal, in Massinger's *City Madam*, in reply to Holdfast's encomium of the proficiency of the cooks he had provided, “they were the best of the city; they've wrought at my lord mayor's,” observes “Fie on them! they smell of Fleet lane and Pie corner.”





THE DEVIL TAVERN IN FLEET STREET,  
MDCCLVI.

## FLEET STREET.

410 AT THE D[EVIL] AND DVNSTANS—St. Dunstan holding Devil by nose. *Rev.* WITHIN TEMPLE . BARRE—In the field, I. S. W.

The St. Dunstan's tavern within Temple bar appears to be one of very old date. The name of Simon Wadlow appears for the first time, under the erroneous appellation of Simon Waddell, in the list of licensed vintners returned by the wardmote of Farringdon without, in January 1609; but in the return on the following St. Thomas's day, December 21st in that year, the name is correctly certified Simon Wadlow. The Devil on the sign-board was as usual sable; the origin of the practice being thus *satisfactorily* explained by Dr. Jortin\*: "the devils used often to appear to the monks in the figure of Ethiopian boys or men, thence probably the painters learned to make the Devil black." The popularity of the devil, however, has long superseded that of the saint, and the Devil tavern was a place of great resort in James the First's reign.

At what period Ben Jonson began to frequent this tavern has not been defined. He considered his *Volpone*, the *Alchymist*, and *Silent Woman*, among his happiest efforts; their excellence, as he has remarked, "owing to the influence of good sack, while the *Divell is an Asse* was written when I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." "My boys" has reference to his poetically adopted sons. The *Divell is an Asse* was played in 1616.

The Apollo, and its dignified orgies, were possibly subsequent to this date; the meeting of the poets and dramatists in the great room of the tavern appears to have been conducted in great order and decorum. Above the door was the bust of Apollot, and the following verses, the paternity of which is self-evident,

\* *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iii. p. 20.

† The bust, from the Apollo Belvedere, in terra cotta, and the Welcome, are yet extant in the possession of Messrs Child, bankers, at Temple bar, who purchased the old Devil tavern in June, 1787. The banking-house of Messrs Child and Co. was, in King James the First's reign, a public ordinary; the sign being the Marygold,

"The marigold that goes to bed with the sun,  
And with him rises weeping."

*Winter's Tale*, act iv. sc. 3.

As an ordinary it appears to have borne a riotous character, and at the wardmote held on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1619, Richard Crompton, keeping an ordinary at the Marygold in Fleet street, was presented "for disturbing the quiet of John Clarke, being next neighbours, late in the nights, from time to time, by ill disorder." Messrs Child are also in possession of the original sign—a full blown marygold, exposed to a meridian sun; and round it, the motto "AINEI MON AME." Carved in oak, but gilded in part, it is over the door in the front office, and may be readily scanned by any person whose business with the house may draw him thither.

Among the memorable banking accounts at Messrs Child's, in the olden time, may be particularized that of Madame Eleanor Gwynne. The world have yet much to learn respecting this extraordinary individual, who certainly on her

were painted in golden letters on a black board, and "placed over the door at the entrance into the Apollo:"

"Welcome all! who lead or follow  
To the Oracle of Apollo.  
Here he speaks out of his pottle,  
Or the tripos, his tower bottle:  
All his answers are divine,  
Truth itself doth flow in wine.  
Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,  
Cries old Sym, the king of skinkers;  
He the half of life abuses,  
That sits watering with the Muses.  
Those dull girls no good can mean us;  
Wine it is the milk of Venus\*,  
And the poet's horse accounted:  
Ply it, and you all are mounted.  
'Tis the true Phœbian liquor,  
Cheers the brains, makes wit the quicker,  
Pays all debts, cures all diseases,  
And all at once three senses pleases.  
Welcome all! who lead or follow  
To the Oracle of Apollo."

"O rare Ben Johnson†!"

The Welcome was originally in gilded letters on a black ground, on a thick board, thirty-three inches long by twenty-seven inches wide, eight measure, chamfered into a narrow reeded frame. As might be supposed, the gilded letters of Ben's time have not lasted till now: the tablet has undergone a repainted black ground, and the same verses are restored in gold. The old writing of Wadlow's day, when leaf-gold was used much more solid, may yet be almost wholly read,

outset in life sold oranges from a basket borne on the arm, in the pit of Drury lane theatre. Charles the Second died February 6th, 1685; and is said, almost *in extremis*, if not really his last words, to have enjoined on his successor, "let not poor Nelly starve." If such was really his injunction, the commiseration would seem to have been ill placed; Nelly, who refused all titles of honour for herself, was anything but poor; and in the closing her banking account in January, 1688, the executors of her will, Lawrence Hyde Earl of Rochester, Al. Sydney, Sir Robert Sawyer, and Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke, collector of the justly distinguished cabinet of coins recently dispersed, severally attest its settlement by their signatures; and as one of the items appear 14,443 ounces of plate.

\* From the Greek anacreontic—*Οἶνος γαλα Ἀφροδιδιτης*.—*Whalley*.

† These words "O rare Ben Johnson" not only follow the last line of the Welcome as now extant, but are apparent in what remains of the original inscription. Query, Were these words placed on the lower verge of the board after Ben Jonson had ceased to visit the Devil, or after his death? It is hardly probable they were there while in jollity he was presiding in the Apollo: the compliment, while living, was gross flattery. Again: Did those words suggest the inscription on the pavement over his grave in the abbey; or was the line drawn thence, as a passing memorial to the Delphic Oracle who had thus so boonly spoken?

as an embossment, through the more modern black ground ; while the legibly gilded characters, from the thinness of the metal employed, and modern dexterity, scarcely ruffle the surface ; the softest finger would scarcely trace the characters in the dark.

The Welcome, it may be inferred, was in the interior of the room ; whether on the ground or first-floor is not mentioned. The Rules, also painted in golden letters on a black board, were fixed over the fire-place. Written in elegant Latin, by Ben Jonson, the following is the translation, by Alexander Brome, one of the wits who frequented the Devil :

“ Ben Jonson’s Sociable Rules for the Apollo\*.

“ Let none but guests, or clubbers, hither come.  
 Let dunces, fools, sad sordid men keep home.  
 Let learned, civil, merry men, b’invited,  
 And modest too ; nor be choice ladies slighted.  
 Let nothing in the treat offend the guests ;  
 More for delight than cost, prepare the feasts.  
 The cook and purvey’r must our palates know,  
 And none contend who shall sit high or low.  
 Our waiters must quick-sighted be, and dumb,  
 And let the drawers quickly hear and come.  
 Let not our wine be mix’d, but brisk and neat,  
 Or else the drinkers may the vintners beat.  
 And let our only emulation be,  
 Not drinking much, but talking wittily.  
 Let it be voted lawful to stir up  
 Each other with a moderate chirping cup ;  
 Let not our company be, or talk, too much ;  
 On serious things, or sacred, let’s not touch  
 With sated heads and bellies. Neither may  
 Fiddlers unask’d obtrude themselves to play.  
 With laughing, leaping, dancing, jests, and songs,  
 And whate’er else to grateful mirth belongs,  
 Let’s celebrate our feasts ; and let us see  
 That all our jests without reflection be.  
 Insipid poems let no man rehearse,  
 Nor any be compelled to write a verse.  
 All noise of vain disputes must be forborn,  
 And let no lover in a corner mourn.  
 To fight and brawl, like hectors, let none dare,  
 Glasses or windows break, or hangings tear.  
 Whoe’er shall publish what’s here done or said  
 From our society must be banished.  
 Let none by drinking do or suffer harm,  
 And, while we stay, let us be always warm†.”

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\* The original terra cotta bust has apparently been several times painted in black, so that from an elevated position it would have the appearance of a rich dark bronze.

† Poems and Songs, by Alexander Brome, gent. 1661, 8vo.

John Lord Soudamore has in his *Homer à la Mode*, a travesty, said

"Apollo had a flamen,  
Who in's temple did say amen."

This personage, certainly, Ben Jonson represented in the great room of the Devil tavern. The regal title of King of Skinkers, that Apollo's high priest conferred on Simon Wadlow, in his verses entitled *The Welcome*, appears to have arisen more from the adventitious circumstance of his christian name, than for any recorded superlative claims as the goodman of the St. Dunstan tavern. Ben's observation on the fate of his *Divell is an Asse* is almost a proof positive of the fact\*. Long before the birth of "old Simon," there was extant "a ballad in print," as Autolycus would designate it, the burden being "old Simon the king." Robert Laneham, one of the Earl of Leicester's company of players, narrating the particulars of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment by the earl, at Kenilworth castle, in 1575, mentions, among the memorables, a Captain Cox, mason of Coventry, whose ballad-collecting propensities the player Laneham has rendered in such glowing phraseology as to have driven half crazy many a modern aspirant to similar distinction: "What a bunch of ballets and songs, all ancient; as Brome, Brome on hill, Hey ding a ding, and a hundred more, he hath faire wrapt up in parchment, and bound with a whipcord." Hey ding a ding is the burden of a song, even then accounted as one of ancient date:

"Says old Simon the king†,  
Says old Simon the king,  
With his aldropt hose,  
And his malmesey nose,  
Sing hey ding ding a ding ding."

\* Aubrey reports his uncle Danvers to have said, that Ben Jonson, to be near the Devil tavern in King James's time, "lived without Temple barre, at a comb-maker's shop, about the Elephant and Castle. In his later time, he lived in Westminster, in the house under which you passe as you goe out of the church-yard into the old palace, where he dyed." The site of his house is defined in Capon's plan of the Palace of Westminster. Ben Jonson died August 6th, 1637, and was buried on the 9th in Westminster abbey, "in the north aisle, in the path of square stones, opposite to the scutcheon of Robertus de Ros."

The brevity of the inscription over his grave, "O RARE BEN JOHNSON," has excited the surprise of many not aware of its origin. Sir John Young, of Great Milton, Oxfordshire, passing through the abbey, and not finding any memorial to the poet, gave one of the masons then working there, eighteen pence to cut that line in the stone that covered his last deposit.

† Another ballad, in praise of drinking, by one supposed to be in quest of good company, with a similar burden—"Says old Simon the king," is apparently not older than the time of Charles the Second, though said, without reflection, to have been made on Simon Wadlow. The singer fails to find any company to his mind, till he came to the sign of the Crown, where those he found were not so satisfactory as could be wished:

"My hostess was sick of the mumps,  
The maid was ill at her ease,  
The tapster was drunk in his dumps,  
They were all of one disease,  
Says old Simon the king."



In Ben Jonson's *Staple of News*, played in 1625, Pennyboy Canter advises, to

"Dine in Apollo, with Pecunia  
At brave duke Wadloe's."

Pennyboy junior replies

"Content i' faith;  
Our meal shall be brought thither; Simon the king  
Will bid us welcome."

Simon Wadlow's name appears for the last time, as a licensed vintner, in the wardmote return of December, 1626; and the burial register of St. Dunstan's records, "March 30th, 1627, Symon Wadlowe, vintner, was buried out of Fleet street." On St. Thomas's day in the last-named year, the name of "the widow Wadlowe" appears; and in the following year, 1628, of the eight licensed vintners, five were widows. The widow Wadlow's name is returned for the last time by the wardmote on December 21st, 1629.

The death of old Simon Wadlow appears not to have abated aught of the festal rites of Apollo's temple. Shakerley Marmion, a dramatist, in his *Fine Companion*, printed in 1633, thus compliments Ben Jonson, as "the boon Delphic god:"

"Careless. I am full  
Of oracles, I am come from Apollo.  
Emilia. From Apollo!  
Careless. From the heaven  
Of my delight, where the boon Delphic god  
Drinks sack and keeps his bacchanalia,  
And has his incense, and his altars smoking,  
And speaks in sparkling prophecies; thence I come,  
My brains perfumed with the rich Indian vapour,  
And heightened with conceits. From tempting beauties\*,  
From dainty music and poetic strains,  
From bowls of nectar and ambrosial dishes,  
From witty varlets, fine companions,  
And from a mighty continent of pleasure,  
Sails thy brave Careless."

The name of John Wadlowe, apparently the son of old Simon, appears firstly as a licensed vintner in the wardmote return on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1646. He it was who issued the token showing on its obverse St. Dunstan holding by the nose the devil, his lower half being that of a satyr; a crucible of the precious metal being between them. This appears to have been in conformity with the sign-board; as either in allusion to it, or the token, Flecknoe, in his *Enigmatical Characters*, 1658, 8vo, while observing on the puritanical changes effected among the tavern signs by the then fanatical reformers, says "there only wants their making the dragon to kill St. George, and the Devil to tweak St. Dunstan by the nose, to make the reformation compleat."

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\* In the rules of the Apollo club, women of character were not excluded from attending the meetings—*Probæ feminae non repudiantor*.

Wadlow's name is continued annually in the wardmote returns onward to December 1660, when he is mentioned for the last time. He appears to have been a loyal man, and on the Restoration had possibly other views than those prevailing in the period when royalty was subverted. Pepys, who witnessed in Cornhill the sumptuous cavalcade that accompanied King Charles the Second from the Tower to Whitehall, on the 22d of April, 1661, the day preceding his coronation, notices particularly that "Wadlow, the vintner at the Devil\* in Fleet street, did lead a fine company of soldiers, all young comely men, in white doublets." Did he eschew the Devil and become a dependent at court?

Wadlow, after the great fire in September, 1666, rebuilt the Sun tavern behind the Royal Exchange, and whatever interest he had then in the Devil, if any, possibly ceased. Hollar's *Map of London*, 1667, sold by Nathaniel Brooke, shows the site of the Devil tavern, and its approximation to the barrier designated as Temple bar.

*The Tatler*, October 11th, 1709, contains Bickerstaff's account of the wedding entertainment at the Devil tavern†, in honour of his sister Jenny's marriage. Among other particulars, he mentions "the rules of Ben's club, in gold letters, over the chimney." It has been stated that the rules, as drawn up by Ben Jonson, were "in golden letters ensculpt in black marble;" this is erroneous, they were gilded letters on a black board; and this notice in *The Tatler* is the latest of this celebrated code. When, or by whom, the board was taken from "over the chimney" the writer has failed to discover.

Dean Swift, in his *Journal to Stella*, October 12th, 1710, writes—"I dined to-day with Dr. Garth and Mr. Addison, at the Devil tavern by Temple bar; and Garth treated." The house was the resort of lawyers and physicians. In the rare volume of *Cambridge Merry Jests*, printed in the reign of Charles the Second, the will of a tavern hunter has the bequeathment of "ten pounds, to be drank by lawyers and physicians at the Devil's tavern, by Temple bar."

In October 1734, — Taylor, of St. Bride's parish, was certified as the owner of the two houses adjoining the Middle Temple gate; the old Devil tavern being then in the occupation of John Goostrey. In 1746 the Royal Society held here their annual dinner; and in 1752 concerts of vocal and instrumental music were given in the great room.

A view of the exterior of the Devil tavern, with its gable-pointed front, engraved from a drawing by Wale, was published in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761. The sign-iron bearing its pendant sign represents the latest effort of the artist, the saint being painted as a half length, and the devil behind

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\* The Devil tavern, under the tutelage of John Wadlow, would seem to have acquired some portion of its former fame, as in the ludicrous ballad, entitled *The Post of the Signe*, in reference to the Three Bears, or Bear brew-house, at St. Catharine's, printed in *Recreations for Ingenious Head-pieces*, 1650, it is said

"For any ale-house, we care not a louse,  
Nor tavern in all the town-a;  
Not the Vintry Cranes, nor St. Clement Danes,  
Nor the Devill can put us down-a."

† The notoriety of the Devil tavern created an opponent on the opposite side of Fleet street, named "the Young Devil tavern;" and to this place the Society of Antiquaries, who previously were wont to assemble on Friday evenings, from six till ten, at the Bear tavern in the Strand, changed their rendezvous, January

him grinning grimly over his shoulder. On the moval of signs by authority, it was, in 1764, placed flat against the front, and there remained till the demolition of the house.

In July, 1766, Richard Andrews, of St. Dunstan's parish, became the purchaser of Taylor's property in the two houses; and on the morning of Saturday, October 12th, 1771, the Devil tavern was accidentally set on fire; the mischief was, however, by the promptness of the engines, early subdued without much damage.

Dr. Kenrick, in January, 1774, attempted a series of lectures in the Apollo at the Devil tavern, which he termed the School of Shakespeare. His manner of delivery, and reckless abuse of existing commentators, gained him no popularity, and after a few evenings failed to attract. A print, showing the interior of the Apollo, the doctor on a dais lecturing, and audients in the balustraded music gallery, was published at the time in a magazine, but is now excessively rare.

Brush Collins, in March, 1775, delivered for several evenings in the great room a satirical, mimical, and analytical lecture on the elements of modern oratory. In the following year, a Pandemonium club was held here; and, according to a notice in the writer's possession, the first meeting was to be on Monday, the 4th of November, 1776. These devils were lawyers, who were about commencing term, to the annoyance of many a hitherto happy *bon-vivant*.

From bad to worse, the Devil tavern fell into disuse; and Messrs Child purchased the freehold of Andrews, in June, 1787, for 2,800*l*. It was soon after demolished, and the site is now occupied by the houses called Child's place.

#### 411 AT THE DOLPHIN—A dolphin, in the field. *Rev.*

WITHIN TEMPLE BARR—In the field, W. M. W.

The Dolphin at an earlier date would seem to have been a house of no great reputation. At the wardmote courts of 1640 and 1641, Timothy Howe, at the Dolphin near Temple bar, was presented for using unlawful measures. Howe appears to have been several times under the ban of the inquest. He and others then residing in Ram alley, were, in December, 1618, presented for keeping their tobacco shops open all night, and having fires therein to which there were no chimneys; for uttering hot waters (spirituous liquors), and selling ale without licence; to the great disquietness, terror, and annoyance of that neighbourhood. Howe was again, with others, presented in December, 1630, for annoying the judges at Serjeants' inn, Chancery lane, by the smell and stench of their tobacco.

#### 412 THE KINGS HEAD TAVERN—Henry the Eighth, full faced. *Rev.* AT CHANCERY LANE END—In the field, T. A. K.

See also No. 245, *ante*.

9th, 1707-8: "this evening and in future," as their Minutes state;—but mine host failed, and, as Browne Willis intimates, the antiquaries, in or about 1709, "met at the Fountain tavern, as we went down into the Inner Temple, against Chancery lane."

A music-room, called the Apollo, was also attempted: an advertisement for one of the Castle tavern concerts, December 19th, 1737, intimated "tickets to be had at Will's coffee-house, formerly the Apollo, in Bell yard near Temple bar."

413 WILLIAM HART. CHANCEREY—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY. *Rev.* LANE END IN FLEET STREET—Henry the Eighth, full faced. WM. K.

By an error of the die-sinker, the letter K is punched on the reverse, instead of H, for the name of Hart, the issuer.

414 AT THE KINGS HEAD—Henry the Eighth, full faced. *Rev.* IN FLEET STREETE—In the field, L. W : H. M.

The King's Head tavern stood at the west corner of Chancery lane, as tradition states, on the site or near to a mansion that had been the residence of Sir John Oldcastle, summoned to parliament as baron Cobham, and who died in 1417. The King's Head tavern is asserted, from some old papers, to have been erected in the reign of King Edward the Sixth; the sign was, however, that of the burly reformer his father. Queen Elizabeth, in her fourth year, was entertained by the students of the Temple, and on that or an ensuing occasion of a visit to the city authorities, a species of masque was presented to Her Majesty on her entering the city; and, from some cords across the street, adjusted from the King's Head tavern to the opposite side, several cherubs descended, and proffered for her acceptance a crown of gold and laurels, with several complimentary loyal verses. Those presented by a fourth cherub were the following quatrain:

“ Virtue shall witness of her worthiness,  
And fame shall registre her princelie deeds;  
The worlde shall still praie for her happyness,  
From whom our peace and quietude proceeds\*.”

Here was no vague prophecy; for, as Henry Kirke White most eloquently expresses it,

“ Virtue blooms,  
Even in the wreck of life, and mounts the skies;”

thus it is, the princely glories of “good Queen Bess's” days continue as fresh in the pages of history as ever, and the brightness of their halo is of unsurpassed effulgence; and yet these lines seem but written as today, and in praise of our own monarch.

Like many of the large houses which were taverns at this period, the tavern or wine-rooms appear to have been on the first floor. Richard Marriott, for whom, while residing in St. Dunstan's churchyard, Fleet street, in 1653, the rare first edition of Isaac Walton's *Compleat Angler* was printed by Thomas Maxey, announced by advertisements, in 1665, that his publications were “to bee sold at his shopp in Fleet street, vnder the King's Head tauerne.” How long it continued under that denomination is doubtful; the house was demolished in May, 1799†, to widen the entrance into Chancery lane.

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\* The quatrain here quoted forms part of George Peele's pageant, represented on the inauguration day of Sir Wolstan Dixie, October 29th, 1585.

† In some particulars relative to the old King's Head soon after its demolition, it is said—“the old corner house was, till within thirty or forty years past, known

There are several prints of the old house at the west corner of Chancery lane; but none approach in fidelity that from a drawing by William Capon. That by William Alexander is interesting, as showing the old wine-room on the first floor to have been lastly a reading-room; an inscribed board to that effect being placed at the window.

415 JAMES FARR. 1666—A rainbow based on clouds, in the field. *Rev.* IN FLEET STREET—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The Rainbow appears to have been the second coffee-house opened in the metropolis. Aubrey, having noticed Bowman's coffee-house in St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, as the first established, in 1652\*, adds "'twas about four years before any other was set up, and that was by Mr. Farr." Aubrey wrote this in 1680, and Mr. Farr had then become a person of distinction.

Farr's success as a coffee-man appears to have annoyed his neighbours; and at the wardmote held in St. Sepulchre's church, on Monday, December 21st, 1657, among the presentments of nuisances was the following: "We present James Farr, barber, for making and selling of a drinke called Coffee, whereby in making the same he annoyeth his neighbours by evill smells; and for keeping of fire for the most part night and day, whereby his chimney and chamber hath been set on fire, to the great danger and affrightment of his neighbours." To this presentment were annexed the names of five complainants, one of them, Daniell Pakeman,

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by the sign of the Harrow." This is an error; Sir John Hawkins, in his edition of *Walton's Angler*, printed in 1759, quotes a legal instrument that described Walton's residence from 1624 to 1632, "on the north side of Fleet street, two doors west of the end of Chancery lane, and abutting on a messuage known by the sign of the Harrow." Sir John adds "until a few years of the period of his writing, an old wooden house known by that sign remained." The King's Head stood half a century later! The house built on the site of the Harrow would be that now numbered 194. The titles of some books are inscribed "Printed for Thomas Dring, at the sign of the White Lyon, next Chancery lane, in Fleet street, 1671;" and on others "at the Harrow, next Chancery lane, in Fleet street, 1678;" and again on others "at the Harrow, over against the Temple gate, in Fleet street, 1678." Dring appears to have changed the sign between the above dates, and the house known by the sign of the Harrow was demolished, as Sir John Hawkins has shown, possibly before 1750.

\* Coffee appears to have been known some years earlier at Oxford. Anthony Wood's notes record that while Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, continued in Baliol college, he made the drink called coffee for his own use, and usually drank it every morning. Conopius left the university in 1648; but, as the ancients of that house informed Wood, his was the first coffee that was drank in Oxford. In 1650, Jacob, a jew, opened a coffee-house at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter in the East, in Oxford, and there it was drank by some who delighted in novelties. In 1654, Cinques Jobson, a jew and jacobite, born near Mount Lebanon, sold coffee in Oxford; and in 1655, Arthur Tillyard, an apothecary, in his house against All Souls college, sold coffee publicly: "this coffey house," old Anthony adds, "continued till His Majesty's return, and after; and then they became more frequent, and had an excise set upon coffey."

law bookseller\*, "at the Rainebow, in Fleet street." As a bookseller, Pakeman, his fears increased by Farr's continuing his fires day and night, and having already set his chimney and chamber on fire, was apprehensive the Rainbow might become too hot to hold him. The presentment, the avowed object of which was to oust the salamandrine coffee-vending barber, appears, however, to have failed in effect; Farr possibly promised reform, or amended the alleged annoyance; certain it is, Farr became eminently successful†, and is returned at the wardmotes in 1663 and 1668, among persons of eminence and repute, to constitute the grand jury for those years. Farr's token was doubtless occasioned by the disastrous great fire of September, 1666, to indicate that with him all was yet safe, and the Rainbow still radiant.

The rainbow, so far as is known to the writer, does not occur on any other tradesman's token.

Hatton notices the Phoenix insurance office, established about the year 1682, as (1708) at the Rainbow coffee-house in Fleet street. The first promoter appears to have been Dr. Nicholas Barbone; if he was related to Praise God Barebone, long a distinguished parishioner of St. Dunstan's, its establishment and retention at the Rainbow is immediately explained.

The Rainbow is even now a house of considerable business. The entrance is the second door westward of the Inner Temple gate in Fleet street. There are two or more small engraved views of the entrance, in the respective editions of Hughson and Malcolm, in 1807 and 1808.

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\* Pakeman's name, as a publisher of law books "at the Rainebow in Fleet street," occurs in 1650, if not before. Richard Smith, in his memorable Obituary, records, "September 3d, 1664, Daniel Pakeman, bookseller in Fleet street, buried." Pakeman's shop possibly faced Fleet street: Farr's coffee-room abutting on the Inner Temple passage.

† Aubrey, relating some anecdotes of Sir Henry Pope Blount, a distinguished literary character of the seventeenth century, adds "when coffee first came in, Sir Henry Blount was a great upholder of it, and hath ever since been a constant frequenter of coffee-houses, especially Mr. Farre's at the Rainbowne by Inner Temple gate, and lately, John's coffee-house in Fuller's (Fulwood's) rents, in Holborn." These notes were written in 1680.

Sir Henry appears to have been a practical joker, an adroit fabricator of white lies, "one who," as Aubrey insinuates, "tells falsities not to doe anybody an injury, but to impose on their understanding." The knight alleged "at Mr. Farre's, that at an inne (naming the signe) in St. Alban's, the innkeeper had made a hogs-trough of a free-stone coffin, but the pigges after that grew leane, dancing and skipping, and would run up on the tops of the houses, like goates. Two young gentlemen, hearing Sir Henry tell this sham so gravely, rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire. Coming there, nobody had heard of any such thing; 'twas altogether false. The next night, so soon as they alighted, they came to the Rainbow and found Sir Henry, and, looking learingly on him, told him they wondered he was not ashamed to tell such stories. 'Why, gentlemen! have you been there to enquire?' 'Yea,' said they. 'Why truly, gentlemen,' rejoined Sir Henry, 'I heard you tell such strange things I knew to be false; that I would not have gone over the threshold of the door to have found you in a lye;' at which all the company laughed at the two young gentlemen."

416 JOHN SECOL AT S. DVNSTANS—In the field, I. P. S.

*Rev.* CHVRCH . FLEET . STRETE—The same initials, as above.

John Seacole's name is inscribed in the list of licensed victuallers, in the wardmote returns of 1649 and 1650. He was possibly dead in 1651, as his name appears not in that year. "The widow Seacole" is mentioned in that of December, 1652, but not afterwards.

417 ROB: MARKHAM AT THE—Seven stars, in field, AGAINST.

*Rev.* ST. DVNSTONS CHVRCH . FLET STRET—In field, R. E. M. I<sup>p</sup>

Very different in type to the penny issued by Robert Markham, in 1672, engraved in Snelling's *View of the Copper Coinage*, 1766, pl. v. fig. 7.

418 THE HERCVLES PILLERS—Hercules grasping two pillars.

*Rev.* IN FLEET STRETE—I. M. S., in the field.

The date of this piece is early; as subsequently Edward Oldham issued an undated token "at ye Hercules pillars, in Fleet street." Oldham is named in the wardmote returns of licensed victuallers from 1657 to 1659; and among the free cooks from 1660 to 1680. The Hercules Pillars tavern was in repute among the *bon-vivants* of this period. Pepys frequently mentions it in his Diary, as a house to which he and his friends resorted. It stood on the site of the house now No. 27, in Fleet street. Hercules Pillars alley is still, *de facto*, opposite to Clifford's-inn passage, but without name. With the extinction of the tavern, the title of the neighbouring inlet of tenements seems also to have been forgotten.

419 FITZ. IEFERY . MILINER—N. A. F., in field. *Rev.* IN FLEET STREET—In the field, 1656.

Master Nicholas subsequently pursued his trade as a milliner at the sign of the Sunflower, in the Strand, whence he also issued a token.

The millinery business formerly, as evinced by the tokens, was conducted by men, who imported (as was presumed, from Milan,) fashions and elegancies for females. Hotspur (1st pt. Hen. IV., act iii. sc. 1.) contemptuously describes the king's messenger as "perfumed like a milliner."

"No milliner can so fit his customer."

420 WILLIAM HALSTED AT THE—Grocers Company arms.

*Rev.* IN FLEET STREET. HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNY—Name in monogram.

421 IO. HARWARD AT 3 NVNS—Three Nuns, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FLEET STRETE—In the field, I. H.

422 THOMAS TISBURY OLE—In the field, T. T. in monogram.

*Rev.* MAN IN FLEET STREETE—1653, in the field.

Thomas Tisberry, oilman, was presented at the wardmote court, on St. Thomas's day, December 21st, 1664, "for selling his goods by light weight;" certain weights being particularised as not according to the standard of weights settled by the lord mayor.

423 WILLIAM HEALEY AT THE—Boar's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FLEET STREET. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

W. M. H.

William Hayley was no doubt the same person who appears in the wardmote returns of licensed victuallers for the years 1664 and 1665. The Boar's Head, situated between Water lane (now Water street) and the Bolt-in-Tun inn, was destroyed in the great fire of the following year. On its being rebuilt, Hayley resumed business, issued his token, and his name again appears in the wardmote returns from 1669 to 1680. He served the offices of constable and scavenger in 1674. The Boar's Head is still there.

Westward of the Boar's Head is the Bolt-in-Tun inn, the rebus of the family name of Bolton; and the device being an arrow or bolt piercing the bung of a tun. It is an inn of earlier date than generally supposed: the "*Hospicium vocatum le Boltenton*" is mentioned as a boundary, in a license of alienation to the Friars Carmelites of London, of certain premises in the parish of St. Dunstan, Fleet street, enrolled on the Patent Roll, 1443, 21 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 24.

424 LEWIS WILLSON AT Y<sup>r</sup>—Sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* TAVERNE IN FLEET STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

The name of Lewis Wilson is among the licensed vintners in the wardmote returns for 1661 to 1665 inclusive. As it is not in the lists of 1666, was the Sun tavern within range of the great fire that year, and not the tavern of that sign by Shire lane at Temple bar?

## NEW FLEET STREET.

425 WILL. WARDE AT THE VNICORNE—In the field, I<sup>p</sup>

*Rev.* IN NEW FLEETE STREETE—Unicorn, in the field.

Large brass.

"New Fleet street" is apparently the new buildings eastward of Fetter lane, caused by the ravages of the fire in September, 1666.

The frequency of the unicorn as a sign has induced some persons to conjecture that it had been assumed on the accession of King James the Sixth of Scotland, and that the Tudor dragon had given place to the Scottish unicorn; that however is not the fact; on the tokens the animal is represented *gradiens*, and never heraldically with collar or chain.



## FLEET CONDUIT.

426 AT THE CASTLE TAVERN—A castle, in the field.

*Rev.* AT FLEET CONDVT—In the field, D. S. G.

In the *Chronicle of London*, compiled in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, under the year 1439, is recorded, "The newe conduit in Fleet street, began." It stood in the main street, a little westward of Shoe lane end. The great fire in September, 1666, seems to have wholly destroyed it.

## FLEMISH CHURCHYARD, St. Catharine's.

427 AT THE GOAT IN—In field, a goat. *Rev.* FLEMISH CHVRCH YARD—T. D. H., in the field.

428 THE LABOR IN VAIN IN—Women scrubbing a negro.

*Rev.* FLEMISH CHVRCHYARD—In the field, I. I. C.

## FORE STREET, Cripplegate.

429 THOMAS WHITE—The royal oak, 1664, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FORE STREET—In the field, T. W.

## FOSTER LANE, Cheapside.

430 LANCELOTT AYRES AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A rose, in field. *Rev.* IN

FOSTER LANE HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$  PENY—In the field, L. M. A.

Foster lane previous to the fire in 1666 was chiefly occupied by working goldsmiths. Dugdale, in his *Diary*, March 12th, 1663, has the following notice: "Paid to a jeweller in Foster lane, for the gold, and making the medall granted to me by the king, to wear as Norroy King of Armes, 5*l.* 12*s.* Paid for the gold chain 8*l.* 10*s.*, in toto, 14*l.* 2*s.*" The engraved portrait of Dugdale, from the picture at Blythe hall, Warwickshire, by Holl, exhibits the Norroy medal pendant from the shoulders.

431 IOHN CHAMBERS AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A woolpack, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FOSTER LANE—In the field, I. A. C.

432 AT THE DAGAR AND—A dagger; magpie on point.

*Rev.* PYE IN FOSTER LANE—In the field, M. H. D.

Richard Smith, in his *Obituary*, Sloane MS. 886, records, "December 22d, 1657, Moses Dannet, at y<sup>e</sup> Dagger in Foster lane, buried."

433 EDWARD IARVIS AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FOSTER LANE. 1668—HIS HALF PENY. E. I. I.

Issued on opening the newly erected house, after the fire.

434 ANTHONY POOLE IRONMONGR—Nag's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FOSTER LANE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

### FOUNTAIN LANE, St. Giles.

435 THO: BRODWAY OF ST. GILES—Hand holding pine-apple.

*Rev.* AT FOVNTAN. LAN. END—In the field, T. A. B.

### FRIDAY STREET.

436 AT Y<sup>e</sup> WHIT HORS—A horse current, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FRYDAY STREETE. [16]57—In field, E. M. M.

Fantastique, in Peele's *Old Wives' Tale*, 1595, says, "I had even as lieve the chamberlaine of the *White Horse inn* had called me up to bed."—Act i. sc. 1. The chamberlain is an officer whose duties are now nearly extinct. Chytraeus, a German, who visited England about 1580, and narrated his observations in Latin verse, noticed, as an extraordinary circumstance, the custom in the English inns of being waited on by women.

The White Horse tavern in Friday street was, from its contiguity to houses of distinction, the Mermaid in Cheap, and others in that locality, of considerable notoriety among *bon-vivants*, players, playwrights, and roisterers, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the *Jests* of George Peele it is mentioned as the scene of some of his mad pranks and irregularities; and in the poetical productions of that period. The tavern was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666, and on being rebuilt was constituted an inn with spacious yard, resuming the old sign. It is still there.

437 ANDREW VINCENT Y<sup>e</sup> COFFEE—Hand holding coffee-pot.

*Rev.* HOVSE IN FRIDAY STREET. [16]71—In field, I<sup>d</sup>

A coffee-house penny of the large brass size.

### FULLER'S RENTS.

438 GEORGE RYTHE AT THE—Angel and crown, in the field.

*Rev.* IN FVLLERS RENTS. HOLBORN—HIS HALF PENNY.

Fuller's is a perversion of Fulwood's rents, buildings erected by Christopher Fulwood, a member of Gray's Inn, in the reign of King James the First. The facetious Ned Ward, late in life, had here a punch-house, within one door of Gray's Inn; at this house he died in 1731.

## GARDEN ALLEY, Westminster.

- 439 JOHN MEDOWCOVRT IN—In the field, I. E. M. *Rev.* ST.  
 IONESES. GARDEN ALYE—I. E. M., in the field.

Garden alley appears to have been some way to garden ground, near the Horseferry road, in St. John's parish.

## GARLICK HILL, Upper Thames Street.

- 440 THE GRAHVND TAVERNE—Greyhound, collar and chain.  
*Rev.* AT GARLICK HILL—In the field, A. B.

Stow, describing the vicinity in his day, says "Garlick hithe, or Garlicke hive, was so called for that of old time, on the bank of the river Thames, near to the parish church of St. James, garlick was usually sold." He mentions also "the great house of stone, formerly belonging to the earls of Ormond, in Knight-rider street, at the corner towards St. James at Garlicke hithe, called Ormond place, given to Elizabeth Woodville by her husband King Edward the Fourth, in the fifth of his reign: this house is now [1603] lately taken down, and divers fair tenements built there, the corner house whereof is a tavern." Possibly the Greyhound tavern, destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666.

## GEORGE YARD.

- 441 WILL: ADKINES IN GEORG. YARD—In field, the Queen's  
 Head. *Rev.* IN KING STREET. WESTMINSTER—HIS  
 HALFE PENNY. W. A. A.

The Queen's Head, as on all the early tokens, is the portraiture of Queen Elizabeth, whose name is even now associated in our fondest retrospections, with the epithet of "good Queen Bess."

- 442 THOMAS COOKE BAKER IN—1666, in the field.  
*Rev.* GEORG. YARD. WESTMINSTER—In field, T. M. C.

## ST. GILES IN THE FIELDS.

- 443 WALT. BIGG AT THE BEL IN—In the field, a bell.  
*Rev.* GYLESES IN THE FEILDES—Same device, in field.

The difficulty of appropriating the several traders' tokens having the general description of St. Giles's in the Fields will be best appreciated by those who will peruse Gay's memorable lines on the Seven Dials:

"Where famed St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
 An inrail'd column rears its lofty head;

Here to sev'n streets, sev'n dials count the day,  
 And from each other catch the circling ray.  
 Here oft the peasant, with enquiring face,  
 Bewilder'd, trudges on from place to place;  
 He dwells on ev'ry sign with stupid gaze,  
 Enters the narrow alley's doubtful maze,  
 Tries ev'ry winding court and street in vain,  
 And doubles o'er his weary steps again."

444 PHILIP WETHERELL IN—Three lions passant guardant.

*Rev.* ST. GILES IN FIELDS—In the field, P. I. W.

Among the fines registered in the parish books of St. Giles's in 1646, is the following: "Recd of Mr. Wetherill, headboro', which he had of one for an oath, 3s. 4d."

445 ROBERT STARKY IN ST. GILES—A talbot, in the field.

*Rev.* Y<sup>e</sup> FEILD . HIS HALF PENY—In field, R. A. S.

446 AT THE WHEATSHEIFE—In the field, E. E. H. *Rev.* IN SAINT GILESES—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

447 NAT. HARDING . GROSER—In field, N. H. *Rev.* GILESES IN THE FEILDS—Grocers Company arms.

448 THE TALOW CHANDLER—Man dipping candles, in field. *Rev.* IN ST. GILES FEILD—In the field, I. H.

449 ROBERT NEW IN GILLES—Tallowchandlers arms.

*Rev.* IN THE FEILDES . 1652—In the field, R. E. N.

450 DANYELL IAMES . GILES—A ship, in field. *Rev.* THE FEILDES . 1657—In the field, D. M. I.

451 HENRY POWELL IN—In the field, CHEESEMONGER.

*Rev.* SAINT GILES FEILDS—1662, in the field.

"We find nothing of this parishioner beyond the information on his token." Parton's *History of St. Giles's Parish*, p. 386.

452 ELIZABETH PEARCE [16]63—HER HALFE PENNY, in the field. *Rev.* ST. GILES IN Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDES—Tallowchandlers arms.

453 IOHN WOODMAN AT THE—A raven, in field. *Rev.* IN  
ST. GILESES IN Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDS—CHEESMONGER . 1665.

454 ROBERT HVLLCVP IN—Bear, in the field. *Rev.* GILES  
IN THE FEILDES—In the field, R. M. H.

Robert Hulcup, "a parishioner of much respectability," was chosen a vestry-man in 1667, and continued such till 1682. Having previously served as overseer, and other offices, he was churchwarden in 1671, and was on most committees for the conducting of parochial business. To the poor of his parish he was a considerable benefactor, having bequeathed a legacy of 40*l.* *per annum* "charged on certaine messuages or tenements, late of Captain William Whitcombe, situate neare unto Drury lane." This bequest the heir-at-law disputed, and in 1686 the parish relinquished further claim by accepting a certain sum.

455 IA: WAGSTAF IN ST. GILES IN—In the field, I. W. 1669.  
*Rev.* Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDS . NEAR Y<sup>e</sup> WHITE HART—HER DOVBL.  
TOKEN FOR A  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

456 IOHN BVTLER IN ST.—A castle, in field. *Rev.* GILES  
IN THE FEILDS . 1670—In the field, I. E. B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

John Butler bequeathed by will, in 1685, the rents and profits and all his term of years, "in the messuage or tenement situate at Pye-corner, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, known by the sign of the Bell;" to be applied to the benefit of the most necessitous poor of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Butler's lease expired in 1738, and his charitable bequest then ceased.

### GILTSPUR STREET.

457 IAMES STEPHENS AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Three nuns, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN GILTSPVR STREET—WITHOVT NEWGAT.

"The way towards Smithfield, called Gilt Spurre, or Knightriders' street, so named of the knights and others riding that way into Smithfield, replenished with new buildings on both sides up to Pie corner."—*Stow*, 1603.

### GLASSHOUSE YARD, Aldersgate Street.

458 FROM GLASHOVSE HALL—In the field, a Turk's head.  
*Rev.* GOD PRESERVE THE NATION—A ship sailing.

Struck on large brass.

The Glass-house liberty of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, situate in Goswell and Pick-axe streets, supports its own poor, and is extra-parochial, deriving its name from a glass-house that formerly stood there.

## GLEAN ALLEY, Tooley Street.

459 HEN: MVMFORD—IN GLEANE ALLEY, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TOOLEY STREET—In the field, H. E. M.

## GOLDEN LANE, Barbican.

460 DANIEL CHERRY IN—In field, D. M. C.     *Rev.* GOLDING  
LANE . BREWER—1656, in the field.

461 RICHARD PAWLEY AT THE 3—Grocers Company arms.  
*Rev.* CVPPS . IN GOLDING LANE—HIS HALFE PENY.  
R. M. P.

462 THOMAS PERROT IN—Two sugar-loaves, in the field.  
*Rev.* GOLDEN LANE . 1658—In the field, T. L. P.

463 AT THE VINE IN—A vine, in the field.     *Rev.* GOLDEN  
LANE—In the field, G. W. B.

The sign appears to have conferred its name on a neighbouring court. See No. 1081.

Bede, in the eighth century, notices the culture of the vine in this country ; and vineyards are mentioned in the laws of Alfred. Domesday, among other vineyards therein particularised, includes one at Holeburne, and another at the village of Westminster.

464 AT THE WHITE SWAN—A swan, with collar and chain.  
*Rev.* IN GOLDEN LANE—In the field, W. A. T.

## GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

465 GOODMAN'S FIELDS BREWHOVSE . 1760—A bear, ring in  
nostril.     *Rev.* THOMAS IORDAN AND CO.—THREE  
PENCE.

Large size. A rare brass token of the eighteenth century.

## GOSWELL STREET.

466 AT THE BUTCHERS ARMES—Butchers Company arms.  
*Rev.* IN GOSWELL STREETE—In the field, M. A. G.

## GRACECHURCH STREET.

467 SAMVELL KING IN—Man dipping candles, in the field.

*Rev.* GRACIOVS STREET—St. George quelling the Dragon.

Stow, after noticing the conduit in Grasse street, observes, "higher in Grasse street is the parish church of St. Bennet, called Grasse church, of the herb market there kept." These notices are followed by a particular of the customs, or tolls, of Grass-church market, in the reign of King Edward the Third. Grass church became in time, by the extinction of the market, perverted into Gracious street, as it occurs in the rare volume of Tarlton's Jests, 1611, 4to. Tarlton, who died in 1588, as therein stated, "dwelt in Gracious street, at a tavern, at the sign of the Saba," king Solomon's queen of Sheba. The fire of September, 1666, destroyed the whole street; and on being rebuilded it appears to have been then newly named Gracechurch street.

468 THE 3 TVNN TAVERNE IN—Three tuns, Vintners arms.

*Rev.* GRACE CHVRCH STREETE—In the field, I. E. K.

469 WILLIAM WILLIAMS IN—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* GRACE-CHVRCH STREET—In the field, W. F. W.

Possibly the White Lion, prior to the fire. The white lion, derived from the family of Mowbray, was the badge or ensign of the house of Howard.

470 ROBERT CARTER AT Y<sup>e</sup> WHITE—Lion rampant, in field.

*Rev.* IN GRACECHVRCH STREETE—HIS PENNY. 1668.

Large brass, for penny currency.

471 THOMAS ALLISON. 1668—Three tuns, Vintners arms.

*Rev.* IN GRACIOVS STREET—HIS HALFE PENNY. T. A. A.

472 NEW COFFEE HOVSE HALL—A dog, in field. *Rev.* IN

GRACE CHVRCH STREET—In field, T. D. N. B. I<sup>p</sup>

Another of the large brass size. Two persons appear to have been concerned.

## THE GRANGE, Bermondsey.

473 THO: PRICE. THE RED COWE—A cow; above, a sugar-loaf. *Rev.* AT Y<sup>e</sup> GRAYNGE IN SOVTHWARK—HIS

HALF PENY.

## GRAVEL LANE, Southwark.

474 HENRY ENGLISH—Two tobacco-pipes crossed, in the field.

*Rev.* IN GRAVEL LANE—In the field, H. E.

The Puritans appear to have been as great whiffers as the royalists, and the prevalence of smoking excited the holy vengeance of Hugh Peters, who in one of his admonitory sermons exhorted his congregation to "beware, beloved, of three mischievous Ws—wine, women, and tobacco: but you will object, tobacco is no W; to which I answer, tobacco must be understood under the notion of a weed, and then it holds right."

## OLD GRAVEL LANE, Wapping.

475 JOHN ABBOT IN OVLD—A black jack, in the field.

*Rev.* GRAVELD LANE. IN WAPING—In field, I. E. A.

The sign was the Black Jack; but a change has passed over signs as with every thing else: a destructive mutation is everywhere paramount. The Black Jack was not an uncommon sign in the seventeenth century, but one only is known to the writer, in Portsmouth street, Lincoln's-inn fields; its history replete with anecdote. The leather bottle, that induced a devout lyrist of the olden day to

"Wish in heav'n his soul may dwell,  
That first found out the leather bottel,"

has also figured as the guiding star to many a jolly carouser. Doubtless it was no other "mery botell" than is alluded to in the early enterlude of the *Four Elements*, by Rastall, in or about 1510:

"So merely pypys the mery botell."

No sign of that designation remains in the knowledge of the writer; and although it once gave character and distinction to Messrs Hoare's banking-house, opposite St. Dunstan's church in Fleet street, yet even there refinement has stepped in; the leather bottle is placed over the entrance, visible to every passer-by, but it is profaned by gilding: it is the golden, and not "the leathern bottle."

The ballad "in praise of the Black Jack," printed in *Westminster Drollery*, 1672, 8vo, pp. 94-5, declares that

"No tankard, flaggon, bottle, or jug,  
Are half so good, or so well can hold tug;  
For when they are broken, or full of cracks,  
Then must they fly to the brave black jacks.

*Chorus.* And I wish his heires may never want sack,  
That first invented the bonny Black Jack.

When bottle and jack together stand—fie on't,  
The bottle's a dwarf compar'd to a giant:  
Then jacks had we not reason to choose?  
For jacks make boots, when the bottle mends shoes.

*Chorus.* And I wish his heires, etc.



And as for the bottle, you never can fill it  
Without a funnell, but you must spill it ;  
'Tis as hard to get in as 'tis to get out ;  
Not so with the jack, it runs like a spout.

*Chorus.* And I wish his heires, *etc.*"

The sign of the Black Jack appears on two other tokens in the Beaufoy cabinet, Nos. 756 and 815.

## GRAY'S-INN LANE.

476 THE C[ASTLE] TAVERNE—In the field, a castle.

*Rev.* IN GRAYES IN LANE—T. M. H., in the field.

476\*JAMES COLE IN GRAYSE—HIS HALFE PENNY, in field.

*Rev.* INNE LANE . PEICE BROKER—In field, I. K. C.

Dealer in short remnants of cloth.

477 IOHN FARMER IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* GRAYES INN LANE—Man dipping candles.

478 TIMOTHEY HALSEY—Man dipping candles, in the field.

*Rev.* IN GRAISEN LANE—In the field, T. S. H.

479 AT THE SWAN TAVERNE—A swan, in field. *Rev.* AT  
GRAYS IN LANE - END—In the field, W. M. G.

480 HVMPHREY WIGAN 1663 —A harrow, in the field.

*Rev.* IN GRAIES INN LANE—In the field, H. B. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

481 ROBERT KEMBLE . BAKER AT THE — Star with eight  
points, wavy. *Rev.* STARR . IN GRAIES INN LANE  
—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

482 LYDIA DVNWELL AT Y\*—Oil-flask, in field. *Rev.* IN  
GRAIES INNE LANE—HER HALFE PENY. 1668.

## GREAT GARDEN, St. Catharine's.

483 IOHN MAYSEY AT THE—Three tuns, Vintners arms.

*Rev.* GREAT GARDN IN ST. KAT—In the field, I. A. M.

- 484 JOHN WEDELL AT THE—Corn-meter's shovel, in field.  
*Rev.* IN GREAT GARDEN—In the field, I. K. W.

### GREEN YARD, Within Leadenhall.

- 485 HUMPHREY EEDS AT THE—Nag's head, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THE GREENE-YARD—HIS HALF PENY.

The Green yard was a portion of the garden attached to the old mansion of Leadenhall, when the residence of the Neville family.

- 486 THO: LANE Y<sup>m</sup> GREEN YARD—Lion rampant; T. M. L.  
*Rev.* WITHIN LEADENHALL—HIS HALF PENY.

- 487 RICHARD NETTLETON—King's head (Charles II.), in field.  
*Rev.* IN THE GREENE YARD—HIS HALF PENY.

### GREEN'S RENTS, Bride Lane.

- 488 EDM. JAMES. GREENS—Sun in rays, in the field.  
*Rev.* RENTS. FLEET BRIDG—In the field, E. M. I.

- 489 EDM. JAMES. GREENS—The sun, in field. *Rev.* RENTS.  
 FLEET BRIDG—In the field, a pestle and mortar.

### GRAY FRIARS, Newgate Street.

- 490 JAMES WATERS AT—A gray friar, in the field.  
*Rev.* GRAYE FRIARS GATE—In the field, I. A. W.
- 491 RICHARD TART IN GRAY—Coffee-man filling coffee-cup.  
*Rev.* FRIERS HIS HALF PENY—In the field, R. T.

### GRUB STREET, Cripplegate.

- 492 JOHN DAWSON AT THE—A rose and crown, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN GRUB STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENY.

Grub-street writers, and Grub-street publications, are phrases of condemnation, the origin of which seems but little known. Grub street and its neighbourhood abounded with old and mean houses, let for the most part in tenements at low

rents to persons of restricted means. During the commotions of the civil war, and the interregnum that followed, a prodigious number of ephemeral papers on both sides were issued from the teeming press. The authors, for the most part men of indigent or not unfrequently of improvident circumstances, were by necessity compelled to live in the suburbs or obscure parts of the town. Grub street and its vicinity became the vortex of this class of writers, and hence the anonymous publications, all tending to exasperate the people, and render confusion still worse confounded, were by reflective readers contumeliously noticed as "mere Grub street;" yet here, a century earlier, Fox is said to have compiled his memorable Martyrology; and Heywood has recorded the singular seclusion in Grub street of Henry Welby, a gentleman of a thousand *per annum*, who during forty-four years was not seen by any person, but by his old servant, and then only in cases of urgent necessity. She died six days before her master. In his eighty-fourth year he expired, October 29th, 1636, and was buried in St. Giles's church, near Cripplegate.

493 ROGER FOSSETT—A crane, in the field. *Rev.* IN GRVB STREET—In the field, R. M. F.

494 *George Hide. Grocer*, in three lines across the field.  
*Rev.* IN GRVBB STREET—In the field, tobacco-roll and half-moon.

495 SAM. WRIGHT. APOTHECARY—An unicorn; crown above.  
*Rev.* IN GRVB STREET. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

The sign designated the Crown and Unicorn.

## GUILDHALL GATE.

496 THOMAS AILAY AT THE 3—Three tuns: Vintners' arms.  
*Rev.* AT GVILDHALL GATE. 1665—In field, T. E. A.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

"December 16th, 1654, Richard Major, vintner, at the Three Tons, by Guildhall, died intestate."—Richard Smith's Obituary, Sloane MS. 886.

497 ROBERT PEETE. OVER AGAINST—Lion rampant, in field.  
*Rev.* GVILDHALL GATE. 1669—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The White Lion, of which there are frequent notices by contemporary writers; as in Richard Smith's Obituary, "January 20th, 1656, James Glasbrook, that once kept the White Lyon ale-house in Guildhall yard, and after fined for alderman, died sodenly at Dr. Micklethwait's door, in Little Britain." Another token, "at the White Lyon, in Guildhall gate," was issued, bearing the initials W. A. C.,

before the great fire in September, 1666, when Guildhall having been much injured, it was wholly restored or rebuilt in 1669, and the exterior greatly beautified to what it had been. Peete's token has reference to the year of its renovation; and the White Lion might then possibly have appeared with a new face.

### GUTTER LANE, Cheapside.

498 THOMAS FITZHVGH AT Y<sup>n</sup> GOLDEN—In the field, I<sup>p</sup>

*Rev.* ANCHOR IN GVTER LANE—An anchor, in field.

Fuller, speaking of Gutter lane, says "it took its name from him who was once the owner thereof, and was anciently inhabited by gold-beaters." Gutter lane is a perversion of Guthrum, a Danish name of notoriety in the reign of King Alfred. In 1280, Gregory de Rokesley, mayor of London, chief director of the royal mint, ordered the silver of the new coinage then progressing to be of the fineness "commonly called silver of Guthuron's lane." In the accounts of the Goldsmiths Company, of the quarterage received from those of the livery in 1492, some are described as residing in "Goodryn lane."

Fitzhugh's token is one of the large brass, or penny size.

### HAND YARD, Holborn.

499 WILLIAM BARRETT. IN HAND—A hand, in the field.

*Rev.* YARD IN HOLBORN. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

Hand yard appears to have been on the north side of Holborn. Hand court, nearly opposite to Great Turnstile, a well-known thoroughfare to Bedford row, was formerly known as Hand alley.

### HARP ALLEY, Shoe Lane.

500 HENRY BROWNE AT HARPE—HIS HALFE PENNY.

*Rev.* ALLEY END. AT DITCH SIDE—In field, H. I. B.

Harp alley, formerly called Harper alley, was for many years the mart of signs and sign-irons. Carved grapes and gilded sugar-loaves, for pendants, were till recently displayed in the shops; but the main character of the neighbourhood is wholly changed: it is the bathos of the professions of gilders and painters.

### HATTON GARDEN.

501 THOMAS PRENCE IN—Three sugar-loaves, and T. M. P.

*Rev.* HATTON GARDEN—In field, HIS HALFE PENY.

Evelyn mentions in his Diary, June 7th, 1659, his going "to see the foundations laying for a street and buildings in Hatton garden, designed for a little town, lately an ample garden."

## HATTON WALL.

- 502 REBECKA NEGVS—A game cock, in the field—AT  
*Rev.* HATTON WALL. 1657—In the field, R. N.

## HERMITAGE, Wapping.

- 503 WILLIAM KEDWARD BAKER—HIS HALFE PENY.

*Rev.* AT THE HERMETTAGE—Bakers Company arms.

"On the east side and by north of the Tower, lieth East Smithfield. From thence, Nightingale lane, which runneth south to the Hermitage, a brewery, so called of a hermit sometime being there."—*Stow*, ed. 1603.

- 504 KINGS HEAD TAVERN—Head of King Henry the Eighth.

*Rev.* AT THE HERMITAGE—In the field, W. E. A.

## HERMITAGE STAIRS.

- 505 JOHN NEWELL NEA<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup>—Stick of candles, in the field.

*Rev.* HERMITAGE STAIERS—A Virginian, with bow and arrow.

Evidently a ship-chandler, made candles, and sold the best Virginian tobacco.

## HOG LANE.

- 506 JOHN BAVET—Dog leading by the bridle a horse, in field.

*Rev.* IN HOGG LANE—In the field, I. A. B.

Crown street, St. Giles's, was at this period called Hog lane; in East Smithfield, another Hog lane; and another in Shoreditch.

## HOLBORN CONDUIT.

- 507 THE HEN AND CHICKENS—Hen with her brood, in field.

*Rev.* AT HOLBORNE CVNDVT—In the field, T. B.

Holborn conduit stood on the rise of Snow hill, between Cow lane and Cock lane. The precinct of these tokens was wholly destroyed in the great fire.

- 508 ANTHONY IOYCE—Three stags, in the field. *Rev.* AT

HOBORN CONDVIT—In the field, A. K. I.

Apparently a leatherseller.

509 THE THREE SVGAR LOVES—Three loaves pendant.

*Rev.* AT HOLBORNE CVNDITE—In the field, T. E. S.

510 MATT. BAYLY AT Y<sup>n</sup> RED COW—A cow, in the field.

*Rev.* NEAR HOLBORN CONDVIT—In field, M. T. B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### HOLBORN BRIDGE.

511 ROBERT BOOTH—Two men with staves, in the field.

*Rev.* AT HOLBORNE BRIDG—In the field, R. B.

Query, the sign of the Two Bailiffs?

The "Description of a City Shower," printed in *The Tatler*, October 17th, 1710, and subsequently published in the collected works of Dean Swift, forcibly depicts the condition of Holborn bridge, from the streams of filth of all hues and odours, under such a visitation:

" Each torrent drives, with rapid force,  
From Smithfield or St. Pulchre's shape their course,  
And in huge confluent join'd at Snow-hill ridge,  
Fall from the conduit, prone to Holborn bridge."

512 RICHARD CORNISH—A castle, in the field. *Rev.* AT

HOLBORN BRIDG—In the field, R. M. C.

513 JOHN MYRDOCK NEARE—Mercers Company arms.

*Rev.* HOLBORNE BRIDGE—In the field, I. B. M.

### HOLBORN.

514 WILLIAM BLOW AT Y<sup>n</sup> KINGS—HIS HALFE PENY.

*Rev.* ARMES IN HOLBARNE—The Royal arms crowned.

The "Old King's Arms" is still extant by Ely place.

Holborn bridge was the ascent from the now top of Farringdon street to Ely place, where stood the palace of the bishops of Ely, and the garden, now builded on and called Hatton garden. Westward to the city boundaries, terminating the wide part near Gray's-inn lane end, called Holborn bars, was formerly called Low Holborn, or latterly, as on the tokens, Holborn. High Holborn is that portion of the main street from Holborn bars to Drury lane. Holborn is a perversion of Old-bourne.

515 IANE BOARDMAN NEERE—Ship sailing, in the field.

*Rev.* STAPLES INN IN HOLBORN—HER HALFE PENNY.

- 516 WILLIAM COBB—Sun in rays, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
HIGH HOLBVRN—HIS HALF PENY.

The sun being a charge in the Distillers Company arms, the issuer was no doubt a distiller, or seller of hot waters, i. e. spirituous liquors.

The Sun tavern was near Fulwood's rents. In the *Banquet of Jests*, 1639, duod., it is thus noticed: "A pleasant fellow willing to put off a lame horse, rode him from the Sunne tavern within Cripplegate, to the Sunne in Holborn, neere the Fuller's rents, and the next day, offering to sell him in Smithfield, the buyer asked him why he looked so leane; 'marry! no marvell,' answered he, 'for but yesterday I rid him from sunne to sunne, and never drew bit.'"

- 517 WILLIAM DANCER—Apple-tree, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
HOLBORNE. 1659—In the field, W. D.

- 518 BAPTIST FRERE IN—In field, 1661. *Rev.* HOLBORNE.  
OYLEMAN—B. S. F., in the field.

- 519 THE GOLDEN GRIFFIN—A griffin, in the field.  
*Rev.* TAVERNE IN HOLBORNE—In the field, T. S. P.

Among the informations exhibited to the committee of inquiry relative to the great fire, printed in 1667, 4to, pp. 17, 18, is a long account of the apprehension of a woman charged with being an incendiary; her being carried to the Griffin in Holborn, and ordered by lord Craven to be secured; but no further proceeding instituted. The woman, as in the case of Hubert, who was hanged, confessed voluntarily; but was never required to justify the words spoken by her.

- 520 ROB. HOLMES AT THE—Prince's plume, in the field.  
*Rev.* FETHARS IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. H.

The Feathers tavern was on the south side of High Holborn. A court leading into Whetstone park, called Pargiter's rents, obtained subsequently the name of Feathers court from the sign. It is now the only thoroughfare from Holborn into Whetstone park, and is midway between the two Turnstiles.

- 521 AT THE KINGS HEAD—Bust of King Henry the Eighth.  
*Rev.* TAVERN IN HOLBORNE—H. M. H., in the field.

- 521\*JOHN IONES IN HOLBORN—In the field, a pair of scales.  
*Rev.* NEER GRAYES IN GATE—HIS HALFE PENY.

- 522 SYMON PANNATE—Butchers Company arms. *Rev.* IN  
HIGH HOLBORNE—In the field, S. M. P.

523 AT THE RED LION—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* IN HYE HOLBORN. 1652—In the field, L. C. S.

The Red Lion, whence Red-lion street, is in the parish of St. Giles in the fields. The fine stained glass windows of the old church were, during the sway of puritanical frenzy, ordered to be destroyed; but on the receipt of the order to that effect, the emblazoned glass was by a better feeling wholly moved and concealed, till on the restoration of royalty, the windows were replaced and again shone in their wonted splendour. One on the south side, that had become faulty, or was altogether deficient, would seem to have been supplied at the cost of mine host of the Red Lion, who appears to have been a loyalist.

Months after the establishment of Charles the Second, the royalists carried their pitiable resentment beyond the grave, by exhuming the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw. The order for this purpose passed by a vote of the House of Commons, December 8th, 1660. On Saturday, January 26th, 1661, the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, in their coffins, were taken from their graves in Westminster abbey, and in the night of the following Monday conveyed in two carts to the Red Lion inn in Holborn. Bradshaw's was removed on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday, the 30th, the anniversary of Charles the First's execution, to whose memory by this outrage no honour was rendered, the three coffins were placed on sledges, and ignominiously drawn from the Red Lion to Tyburn. The bodies were there taken from the coffins, and hanged on the cross-pieces of the triple-tree till sunset, when the heads were struck off and the corpses flung into a deep hole below the gallows; the heads on three poles were raised at the north end of Westminster hall, and there continued till blown down by gusts of wind. On the part of the exhumers this appears not to have been a promptly paid job, as the receipt for fifteen shillings, dated May 4th, 1661, is extant, "for taking up the corpses of Cromell, and Ireton, and Brasaw, rec. by mee, John Lewis."

The Red Lion continued to be a house of eminence; as baron Atkins, in a letter dated from Lincoln's Inn, September 8th, 1666, describing the horrors of the late fire, writes "Sir Richard Broom's house burned to the ground, where he has sustained great losses; and my brother Browne likewise, for my sister being then very ill, all the care was to remove her: they are all now at the Red Lyon in Holborne."

Andrew Marvell, who hated the Stuarts, and has left a name memorable for many reasons, ceased to exist August 18th, 1678, and was buried in St. Giles's church. Aubrey, desirous of learning the immediate site of his last home, enquired of the sexton, and was informed that "his body lay below the pews, on the south side of the church, under the window in which was painted in the glass a red lion, given by the innholder of the Red Lion in Holborn." In vain may the archæologist aim at further enquiry, or seek the

"Storied window richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light;"

as preparatory to the building of the present church, the windows and materials of the former one were, in 1735, consigned to Flitcroft, the builder, in part liquidation of his estimate of cost of the new edifice. Nothing is now known of the old windows.

The Red Lion inn was on the south side of Holborn, but the house bearing the sign is no longer extant. Red Lion yard, west of the old George and Blue Boar, being now an extensive range of stabling.



- 524 RICHARD SHEPHEARD CORNE—Three horse-shoes, in the field. *Rev.* CHANDLER IN HIGH HOLBORN—HIS HALFE PENY. 1668.

The Three Horse-shoes are the emblazonment on the Farriers' arms.

- 525 HVMPHRY SIMES—A cavalier's boot, in the field. *Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1658—In the field, three pigeons?

- 526 ROBERT THODY AT Y<sup>e</sup>—King's head; Charles the Second, in the field. *Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY.

The King's Head was recently demolished for the opening of new Oxford street into Holborn.

- 527 AT THE THREE CVPS—In the field, M. D. B. *Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1658—Three cups, in the field.

Winstanley, who has recorded many interesting traits of his contemporaries, notices his being with Richard Head, the author of the *English Rogue*, on the coming forth of the first part, "drinking a glass of Rhenish, at the Three Cup tavern in Holborn." The commendatory verses written on that occasion are printed in his *Lives of the English Poets*, 1687, 8vo, p. 208.

Heywood, noticing the appliances of the taverners, says—"Come to plate, every taverne can afford you flat bowles, French bowles, prounet cups, beare bowles, beakers; and private householders in the citie, when they make a feast to entertaine their friends, can furnish their cupbords with flagons, tankards, beere-cups, wine-bowles; some white, some parcell guilt, some guilt all over, some with couers, others without, of sundry shapes and qualities."—*Philocothonista: the Drunkard opened*, 1635, 4to, p. 45.

- 528 THE 3 SVGAR LVES IN—Three sugar-loaves pendant. *Rev.* TVRNSTILE IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. C. A.

- 529 RICHARD VNDERWOOD: HIS HALFE PENNY: R. E. V. *Rev.* IN HOLBORN. POVLTERER—A running hare.

The inscription on the obverse in five lines.

The sign of "the Running Hare" was formerly not uncommon. In *The Schoolemaster: or Teacher of Table Philosophy*, 1583, it is said "during the ages of chivalry, if a man was going forth to war, or to a tournament, it was then thought unlucky to meet a priest;" so Melton, in his *Astrologaster*, asserts "it is very ill lucke to have a hare cross one in the high-way." With the general prejudice against the hare, why it should have been adopted as a sign occasions matter of question.

530 ELEANOR WEAVER NEAR—In field, E. W. *Rev.* GRAIES  
INN GATE. HOLBORNE—HALFE PENY.

531 WILLIAM WHETSTONE—In the field, a Negro boy.  
*Rev.* IN HOLBORNE. 1653—W. I. W., in the field.

The "black boy," on obverse, holds a tobacco-leaf in his right hand, and a roll of tobacco under his left arm.

Whetstone, a man of some wealth, and, as his token shows, a tobacconist on the south side of Holborn, near the Turnstile. After the Restoration he was the builder of several houses at the east end, between Newman's row, the north side of Lincoln's-inn fields, and Holborn; several persons adopting the same purpose, covered the site westward to Gate street with other houses, and the whole obtained, from the originator, the name yet retained, of Whetstone's park. The scene of every vice; Dryden, Butler, and other writers have recorded its early history in indelible disgrace.

532 ALLAN WILSON AT Y<sup>m</sup> FLEC<sup>m</sup>—A fleece, in the field.  
*Rev.* TAVERN IN HOLBORNE—In the field, A. W.

The Golden Fleece was once the occasion of a *jeu d'esprit* said to have been uttered by Great Britain's Solomon. Old Lambe of Bury used to go hunting very brave in apparel, so glittering and radiant he eclipsed all the court. King James, seeing him one day in the field, asked what he was, and was told it was one Lambe. "Lambe," said the king, "I know not what kinde of lambe he is, but I am sure he hath a good fleece on his back."—Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, *Merry Passages and Jests*, Harl. MS. 6395.

### HOLYWELL LANE, Shoreditch.

533 EDMVND BANNISTER IN HOLLO—A lion rampant, in the field. *Rev.* WAY LANE. SHORDITCH. 1668—HIS  
HALFE PENY. E. E. B.

### HOLYWELL STREET, Strand.

534 AT THE BODY MAKER—In the field, w. s. *Rev.* IN  
HOLYWELL STRET—A bodice, or pair of stays.

Holywell street, extending from St. Clement's churchyard to the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, was, as Strype in 1720 describes the street, "commonly called the back of St. Clement's, a place inhabited by divers salesmen and piece-brokers." Bodice and stay makers were here formerly congregated, chiefly distinguished by the signs of the Half-Moon, the Golden Key, and the Indian Queen, as depicted on engraved shop-bills; but as London is constantly progressing westwards, the silk-mercers and stay-makers have wholly abandoned the street, and there are now here located more booksellers and stallmen than of any other trade.

## HORSLEYDOWN, Southwark.

535 PETER HALL . MELMAN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* IN HORSLEYDOWNE—In the field, P. M. H.

Horslydown is a perversion of Horse down, originally having been a grazing ground for horses. A letter among the Paston Papers, dated Horshighdon, January, 1456, shows the appellation at that time to have been Horseydown.

## HORSLEYDOWN LANE.

536 HENRY CRICH . IN—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.

*Rev.* HORSLEY DOWNE LANE—A wheatsheaf, H. A. C.

537 RICHARD PACK . 1669—Butchers Company arms.

*Rev.* IN HORSE DOVNE LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

538 THOMAS STOKES IN—In the field, HIS HALF-PENY.

*Rev.* HORSLEYDOWN LANE—Two hands joined, T. A. S.

## HORSLEYDOWN STAIRS.

539 THE SHVGER LOFE AT—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* HORSLEY DOWN STARES—In the field, W. K. F.

## HOSIER LANE, Smithfield.

540 AT THE SVGER LOFE—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* IN HOSER LANE . 1651—In the field, I. R. P.

541 RICHARD NORWOOD . SALTER—A nag's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN OSIER LANE . 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

## HOUNDSDITCH.

542 SARY HIET AT WOLSAK—A woolpack, in the field.

*Rev.* IN HOVNSDICH—In the field, S. H.

“Houndesditch, so called for that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth conveyed forth of the city, especially dead dogs, were there laid.” Stow, who appears to have well known its vicinity in his youth, details its progressive

occupation from "the homely cottages of the bed-ridden poor, there domiciled in poverty and sickness, yet recognised by the priory of the Holy Trinity; till there were built houses that rather wanted room than rent, for the most part possessed by brokers and sellers of old apparel." Such was Stow's description at the close of the reign of Elizabeth; and as a villainous place of brokery, rascally cheating, and usury, glorious Ben, and other distinguished dramatists, are in their denouncements contemporary irrefragable evidence.

543 PHILLIP IEMMET—In the field, a game-cock. *Rev.*  
HVNDICH . GOLDEN . COCK—In the field, P. E. I.

544 AT THE HAND AND PENN—Hand holding a pen.  
*Rev.* IN HOVNDSDITCH . 1653—In the field, M. A. T.

545 AT THE WHIT HORS IN—A horse current, in the field.  
*Rev.* HOVND DICH NEA ALGATE—In the field, L. E. H.

546 AT THE WHITE HORS—Horse current, *ut supra*.  
*Rev.* IN HOVNESDICH . 1658—In the field, I. A. P.

Below the horse, on the obverse, is a small B; the mark of Thomas Rawlins, an engraver of considerable excellence, and, before the civil wars, an officer in the Tower Mint. When Parkhurst and Bushell were appointed masters of the mint established at Oxford in February 1642-3, Rawlins at the same time appears to have been constituted chief engraver; but on the king's affairs becoming hopeless Rawlins fled to Paris. On his returning to England to follow his avocation, his mark is found on the town-pieces of 1652, struck for the cities of Bristol and Oxford; and there are doubtless others to which he did not affix his initial. In 1658 his mark is again distinguished on the Houndsditch and one or two other tokens. He was then in extreme distress, as evidenced by a supplicatory letter addressed by him, from "the Hole in St. Martin's, Febru. 27, 1657-8," to John Evelyn, pathetically imploring his aid.

"Sir: It is my misfortune since my coming into England, to ranecounter many misfortunes. I am now a prisoner, and am resolved to make use of the Act for Relief of Poore Prisoners, and only want money to sue out my Habeas Corpeas. Sir, it is for God's sake I begg your charitye, and I shall returne it ether in worke, in which, I thank God, I have much bettered my selfe since I had the honor to see you at Parris, or in what quantity of money you shall be pleased to furnish me with. Sir, I once more for Heaven's sake, implore your assistance to him that writs him selfe, however distressed at this tyme,

"Yo<sup>r</sup> faithfull and ever gratefull servant,

"THO: RAWLINS."

Evelyn, in his endorsement of the letter, described him as "an excellent artist, but debash'd fellow;" nor is there the slightest inference to be drawn that this urgent appeal was otherwise than unfavourably received. The engraving of traders' irons was, at this period, at best but precarious and unremunerative, and although he is known to have competed for the proposed state farthings, to dis-

place those issued by traders and ale-house keepers, yet he was thoroughly unsuccessful. The piece with Oliver's profile on the obverse, and on the reverse the attributes of the three kingdoms entwined on columns, inscribed "THVS VNITED INVINCIBLE," and again issued in four or five varieties known as patterns, were the productions of Thomas Rawlins. After the restoration of Charles the Second Rawlins's patent as chief engraver was but slightly recognised; he however worked in the mint on the official seals; the money-dies being supervised by younger, more energetic, and more skilfully practised hands. Rawlins died in 1670. The "Hole in St. Martin's," whence Rawlins dated his petition to Evelyn, was one of the public prisons that disgraced the metropolis in the seventeenth century. The Protector crammed it with prisoners in his war with the Dutch. It stood on the east side of the Mewes, and the site is now immediately occupied by the road-way in front of the east end of the Royal Academy.

547 WILLIAM ACTON AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Golden ball, in the field.

*Rev.* IN HOVNSDITCH. 1664—A pair of opened scissors.

548 IOHN PALMER. IN—An anchor, in the field. *Rev.*

HOVNSDICH. 1667—In the field, I. I. P.

549 PETER ESSINGTON—Rose and crown, P. E., in the field.

*Rev.* IN HOVNSDICH. 1668—HIS HALF PENY.

#### IRONGATE STAIRS, St. Catharine's.

550 C2. R.—Bust of King Charles the Second, enrobed.

*Rev.* R. M. C. at *Irongate Staires*. 1664, in script type.

Stow, describing the Tower in his time, observes that "on the south side, towards the east, is a great and strong gate, commonly called the iron-gate, but not usually opened."

551 AT IRON GATE—In field, Grocers Company arms; I. E. P.

*Rev.* HIS HALFE PENNY—The full name in monogram.

552 IOHN PATSTON—In the field, the name in monogram.

*Rev.* AT THE IRON GATE—In the field, I. A. P.

553 DAVID KEMPE AT THE—A cock, in the field.

*Rev.* NEAR. IRON. GATE—In the field, D. A. K.

554 EDMON SMITH AT IRON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* GATE. NEAR THE TOWER—A trumpeter sounding.

## IVY LANE, Paternoster Row.

555 WILLIAM OSMAN . CORNE—A harrow? in the field.

*Rev.* CHANDLER . IN IVEY LANE—In the field, W. O.

The venella, or narrow way, of Ivy lane is noticed in King Edward the First's grant to the City of London, in 1281.

556 WILLIAM HEBB IN—Plasterers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* IVEY LANE . 1664—In the field, W. I. H.

## JACOB STREET, Southwark.

557 THE BVNCH OF GRAPES—Grapes, in field. *Rev.* IN

IACOB STREETE—In the field, W. A. C.

## ST. JAMES'S GUARD.

558 WILL: SLIDD . SVTLER TO Y<sup>r</sup> GVARD—Head of GeneralMonk. *Rev.* AT ST JAMESES . HIS HALF PENY—

W. I. S.

Issued probably from the canteen at the Horse-guard, in St. James's park, facing the banquetting-house, Whitehall. In the second edition of Pennant's *Account of London* is an engraved view from a painting of this period.

Monk, as captain-general, immediately after the Restoration had a brief vitality of sign-board notoriety, that has long since passed away. His head appears on this and another token, No. 1019. Distinction derived from a meretricious and often misplaced popularity is but too frequently painfully evanescent. Horace Walpole illustrates this remark most pointedly, in a letter to General Conway, dated in April, 1747; alluding to this transitory adulation in his day, he observes "I was yesterday out of town, and the very signs, as I passed through the villages, caused me to make very quaint reflections on the mortality of fame and popularity. I observed how the duke of Cumberland's head has succeeded almost universally to Admiral Vernon's, as his had left but few traces of the duke of Ormond's. I pondered these things in my heart, and said unto myself—surely all glory is but a sign." *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

## ST. JAMES'S FIELDS.

559 DAVID THOMAS . 1663—In field, an anchor, crown above.

*Rev.* IN ST JAMES FEILDES—In the field, D. I. T.

St. James's fields, unbuilt-on until after the restoration of King Charles the Second, was the open space west of the Haymarket, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly; now the site of Waterloo place, Charles street, St. James's square,

and Jermyn street. Here annually some centuries before was held a fair, till the lank-haired religionists, who deemed even a smile profaneness, induced a resolution of the Commonwealth Parliament, on Thursday, July 17th, 1651, that "the fair usually held and kept yearly at St. James's within the liberty of the city of Westminster, on or about the 25th of July, be forborne this year; and that no fair be held or kept there by any person or persons whatsoever, untill the Parliament shall take further order."

With the return of royalty more liberal views obtained countenance; and on September 27th, 1664, a market, to be called St. James's market, for every kind of provisions, was proclaimed to be thenceforth held in St. James's fields, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; and for all kinds of cattle, in the Haymarket, in the parish of St. Martin's in the fields. The ground, market-house, shops, and other buildings of the St. James's market, were on May 22d, 1696, leased to Thomas Hall, esq., for ninety-nine years, from Michaelmas, 1740, and to terminate on October 10th, 1839; the fine 1,300*l.*, and the annual rent 10*l.* The rents many years since were estimated at 500*l. per annum*; and the lease becoming the property of the earl of Godolphin, he, in 1766, left one moiety of the rents to the duchess of Newcastle, and the other to the marquis of Carmarthen. The market was let in 1799 at the annual rent of 1,600*l.*

## ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

560 SARAH AVSTIN AT THE GREEN—Wild man, with club.

*Rev.* MAN IN ST. IAMES MARKET PLACE—HER HALFE PENNY.

Christian the Third, king of Denmark, father of Anne, queen of King James the First, bore, as supporters to his arms, two savage men wreathed about the loins and temples with ivy, and bearing spiked clubs. Queen Anne had such a figure as her sinister supporter; since represented in pageants and on the tokens as bearing an unspiked club, and designated the Green Man. See also No. 1072.

The market-place was at the end of Norris street, a short street opposite to Panton street in the Haymarket.

561 LAVRANCE BALL HIS HALF PENY—Bakers' arms.

*Rev.* IN ST. IAMES MARKETT. 64—In the field, L. E. B.

562 RICH: BARRETT CHANLER—Cheese-knife, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ST. IAMESSES. 1665—In the field, R. A. B.

563 ELIZABETH TOWNSEND IN ST.—View of the market-house. *Rev.* IAMESSES MARKETT. 1666—HER HALFE

PENNY. E. T.

The market-house, of which no engraving is known to the writer, was erected this year. Pepys, in his Diary, on April 1st (no fool either), confesses the plenitude of his prying curiosity: "up and down my lord St. Alban's his new buildings and market-house, looking to and again into every place building." Modern improvements have now swept away the whole.

564 *Mark Lawn. Fishmonger*—In the field, 1667, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Rev.* IN ST. JAMES MARKET PLACE—A plough, in the field.

565 THO: PAGITT CHEESMONGER—In field, a woman churning.  
*Rev.* IN ST. JAMESES MARKET PLACE—HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

566 JOHN DICKENSON. 1669—In the field, a sugar-loaf. I. D.  
*Rev.* IN ST. JAMES MARKET—In the field, a rose.

567 GEORGE ROS GROCER—In the field, a rose. *Rev.* IN ST. JAMES MARKET—HIS HALFE PENNY.

568 BYRBAGE SALTER AT Y<sup>a</sup>—Rose and crown, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN ST. JAMESES MARKET—HIS HALFE PENY.

569 EDWARD PERSMORE—A vase of flowers, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN ST. JAMES MARKET—In the field, E. E. P.

*Vulgo*, "the Flower-pot," but derived from the earlier representations of the Salutation of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, in which either lilies were placed in his hand, or they were set as an accessory in a vase. As popery declined, the angel disappeared, and the lilly-pot became a vase of flowers; subsequently the Virgin was omitted, and there remained only the vase of flowers. Since, to make things more unmistakable, two debonair gentlemen, with hat in hand, have superseded the floral elegancies of the olden time, and the poetry of the art seems lost.

570 THOMAS IENNINGS IN—In the field, man dipping candles.  
*Rev.* WESTMIN. OR IN MAR[KET] LANE—In the field, T. E. I.

571 THOMAS IENNGS IN—In the field, a man dipping candles.  
*Rev.* WESTMIN. OR IN MAR[KET] LANE—In the field, T. E. I.

Market lane was parallel with the Haymarket, a cart-way leading from Pall-Mall to St. James's market. The houses on the east side have been long since absorbed into the site of the rear of the King's theatre or Italian Opera-house; the arcade behind it being Market lane, so transformed in the modern improvements.



572 RICHARD BARNES—The Mercers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* OF MARKETT STREET—In the field, R. B.

Market street, on the east and west sides of St. James's market.

### JERUSALEM ALLEY, Gracechurch Street.

573 ED: CHENEY AT THE SWAN—A swan, in the field.

*Rev.* IN IERVSALEM ALLEY—In the field, E. A. C.

574 SENT IERVSALEM ALLE—In field, view of Jerusalem.

*Rev.* IN GRATIOVS STREET—E. E. A., in the field.

### JEWIN STREET, Cripplegate.

575 AT THE SVNN. 1659. IN—The sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* IEWIN STREETE—In the field, I. M. D.

"In Redcross street, on the west side from St. Giles's churchyard, a large plot of ground called the Jews' garden, as being the only place appointed them in England wherein to bury their dead; till 1177, when it was permitted to them, after long suit to King Henry the Second and the parliament at Oxford, to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England; and is now turned into fair garden-plots and summer-houses for pleasure."—*Stow*, ed. 1603. The occupation of the site by the Jews in the olden time is perpetuated in the name of Jewin street.

576 IOHN GOVLDLEY IN IEWEN—I. G., in the field.

*Rev.* STREET. CHEESMONGER—HIS HALF PENY. 1669.

### ST. JOHN'S LANE, Clerkenwell.

577 AT THE BIRD IN HAND—Hand holding bird, star above.

*Rev.* IN S. IOHNS LANE—In the field, T. M. A.

St. John's lane, leading from St. John's street, where Hicks's hall formerly stood, to St. John's gate.

### ST. JOHN STREET, Clerkenwell.

578 IOHN GARNER—In the field, a globe. *Rev.* IN S.

IOHN STREET—A globe, in the field.

- 579 IONATHAN GRAST IN ST.—In the field, I. F. G.  
*Rev.* IOHNS STREET . CHEESE—MONGER [16]57, in field.
- 580 IAM . SMITH . SOPE BOILER—Horse and groom, in field.  
*Rev.* IN ST. IOHN STREET—In the field, I. M. S.
- 581 EDWARD MEDWINTER AT THE—King's head; Charles the Second. *Rev.* TAVERN IN ST. IOHN STREET—HIS HALF PENY.
- 582 THOMAS PRESTWOOD—Salters Company arms. *Rev.* IN ST. IOHN STREET . 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.
- 583 EDMYND MANNING AT Y<sup>m</sup>—Tobacco-roll; HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$ , in field.  
*Rev.* IN ST. IOHNS STREETE [16]71—A sugar-loaf.

St. Katharine's, *see* CATHARINE'S.

#### KENT STREET.

- 584 THOM: STIVER AT THE—Tallow-chandlers' arms.  
*Rev.* END OF KENT STREETE—In the field, T. S. 1652.
- 585 BENETT MARINOR IN—In field, B. E. M. *Rev.* KENT STREETE . 1656—A bear and rugged staff.
- 586 AT THE WHITE BEARE—Bear with collar and chain; H. E. M. *Rev.* IN KENT STREETE — A FARTHING CHANGER.

H. M. appears to have officiated as an agent in the collecting and interchanging with the issuers of farthing tokens. One other instance occurs; RICHARD RICH, in Little Drury lane, Mealman, has on his token, "changer of farthings." How this was effected does not appear.

The household furniture and fixtures of the White Bear public-house in Kent street, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, were announced for sale by auction by Thomas Fish, June 14th, 1781. The white bear, as a sign, is yet extant in Kent street.

- 587 WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER AT Y<sup>m</sup>—Anchor, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN KENT STREET—HIS HALF PENNY. W. C.  
 Square in form.

- 588 MICKELL RIDLEY—Mercers Company arms. *Rev.* IN  
KENT STREET—In the field, M. I. R.

Evelyn mentions in his Diary, December 5th, 1683, "I was this day invited to a wedding of one Mrs. Castle, the daughter of one [James] Burton, a broom-man, by his wife, who sold kitchen-stuff in Kent street, whom God so blessed that the father became a very rich and was a very honest man; he was sheriff of Surrey [in 1673], where I have sat on the bench with him."

Kent street, after the lapse of two centuries, presents but little improvement.

KING'S BENCH PRISON, Southwark, *see* No. 176, *ante*.

### KING STREET, Covent Garden.

- 589 THE WHITE BEARE. IN KING STREET—A bear passant,  
chained. *Rev.* IN COVENT GARDEN. HIS HALF  
PENY—In the field, N. S. N.

### KING STREET, St. Giles's in the Fields.

- 590 THO: WOOLLAMS IN NEW KING—In field, three brushes.  
*Rev.* STREET. IN ST. GILES Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDS—HIS HALFE  
PENNY. T. I. W.

### KING STREET, Westminster.

- 591 WILLIAM WATTS. 1650—In three lines, across the field.  
*Rev.* KING STREET. WESTMINSTER—Cordwainers arms.
- 592 IN KINGS STREETE—Mortar with two pestles.  
*Rev.* WESTMINSTER. 1651—In the field, E. A. M.
- 593 IN KING STREETE—In the field, three gloves. *Rev.* IN  
WESTMINSTER—A fleur-de-lis; below S. B., in field.
- 594 THE BELL TAVERN IN—A bell, in field. *Rev.* KINGS  
STRET. WESTMINS.—In the field, C. M. D.

Pepys mentions the Bell tavern in his Diary: "July 1st, 1660, met with Purser Washington, with whom and a lady, a friend of his, I dined at the Bell tavern in King street; but the rogue had no more manners than to invite me and let me pay my club."

The October club met at the Bell tavern in Queen Anne's reign. The Bell appears to have been both a coffee-house and tavern. Tickets were procurable here for the Gravesend land adventure scheme, 400*l.* for 5*s.*, announced in *The Examiner*, September 21st, 1710, "to be drawn in the fairest manner out of two wheels, and by two parish boys, at Plaisterers' hall, near Cheapside, on the 27th instant." On December 2d, in the same year, the curious collection of paintings by different masters, formed by Cornelius Van de Velde, were announced for sale by auction, at the Bell tavern.

### 595 THE BORS HEAD IN KINGS—Boar's head, lemon in mouth.

*Rev.* STREETE. WESTMINSTER—In the field, I. D. W.

The Blue Boar's Head tavern was on the park side of King street, between Gardener's lane and George yard. The original site, and its communication from King street to De la Haye street, are defined in Blome's Map of St. Margaret's parish, retained in the booksellers' edition of Strype's Stow, 1754. The Boar's Head tavern was rebuilt about the middle of the last century.

The Protector Oliver is traditionally said to have resided in King street, Westminster, and in the rate-books of St. Margaret's he is described as "Lieutenant-Generall Oliver Cromwell." His house is said to have been contiguous to the Boar's Head; but all identity seems lost. The Old Swan tavern, demolished in 1795, was engraved under the belief that was the house; but for the assertion there has not transpired the slightest authority.

### 596 Y<sup>e</sup> BLACK DOGG IN KING—In the field, a dog.

*Rev.* STREET. WESTMINSTER—G. H. W., in the field.

The Dog tavern in King street was the most western rendezvous where the literati and wits who acknowledged Ben Jonson as their chief met to associate with the jovial spirits of the age. This was when Ben's infirmities did not allow of his progressing so far as to the Devil. Herrick, on his leaving college, says he here "quaffed the mighty bowl" with Ben Jonson; but could not, as he tells us, "thrive in frenzy like rare Ben," who seems to have exceeded all his competitors in sallies of wild wit and high imaginations. Herrick quitted London in 1629, on being presented to the vicarage of Dean Prior in Devonshire, where he continued, till on the death of Charles the First he was ejected from his rural parish. Jonson had in the mean while died, and Herrick on coming to London, supported in the means of living by some wealthy royalists, again participated in the tavern gaieties of the metropolis. Recollections of "the brave translunary scenes" then gone by inspired his muse thus to address the shade of "glorious Ben." It commences—

" Ah Ben !  
Say how or when  
Shall we, thy guests,  
Meet at these lyric feasts  
Made at the Sun,  
The Dog, the Triple Tun ;  
Where we such clusters had  
As made us nobly wild, not mad !  
And yet such verse of thine  
Outdid the meat, outdid the frolic wine."

Previous to the Restoration\*, the Dog tavern was one of much resort by the cavaliers and dependants on the sunshine of royalty. Pepys mentions it as a house of that character. In his Diary he records his being there on March 8th, 1660, and hearing the news of the death of the great Charles Gustavus, King of Sweden, on the third of the previous month. Later he notices, October 10th, 1666, being the fast-day for the fire, "went with Sir W. Batten to Westminster, to the parish church, St. Margaret's, where were the parliament men, and Stillingfleet in the pulpit; so full, no standing there, so he and I to eat herrings at the Dog tavern."

597 WILL. CLARKE IN KING—Queen's head, in the field.

*Rev.* STRET WESTMINSTER—In the field, W. E. C.

598 WILL. HAWKINS KING ST.—Bull's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER—In the field, W. H. H.

The Bull's Head, probably in compliment to Queen Anna Boleyn, whose family arms were *argent*, a chevron *gules*, between three bull's heads *sable*. They are thus emblazoned in the windows of the mansion, Wickham court, in Kent.

599 THOMAS SHERWOOD—A stag passant regardant.

*Rev.* IN KING STREETE—In the field, T. P. S.

600 EDWARD BARNARD AT Y<sup>e</sup> DOLPHIN IN KING STREET IN WESTMINSTER. *Rev.* A dolphin; below, a hand pouring coffee; HIS HALF PENY.

601 ALLAN ADLINGTON IN KING—In the field, a goat?

*Rev.* STREET IN WESTMINSTER. [16]67—HIS HALFE PENNY. A. K. A.

### KNIGHT-RIDER STREET, Doctors' Commons.

602 THE SWANN IN KNIGHT—Swan with collar and chain.

*Rev.* RIDER STREETE. 1650—In the field, G. H. G.

Stow mentions Knight-rider street as famous in his day for fish and fish dinners; and derives the name of the neighbouring Friday street from the fishmongers dwelling there, who supplied or served at the Friday markets.

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\* Richard Smith, in his Obituary, mentions "April 17th, 1648, died Mr. Slinger, vintner, at the Dogg at Westminster."

## LAMBETH HILL, Upper Thames Street.

603 AT THE GREEN DRAGON—A winged dragon, in the field.

*Rev.* ON LAMBETH HILL. 1651—In the field, I. E. H.

604 SAMVELL ANDREWES AT—A cock, in the field.

*Rev.* FOOT OF LAMBETH HILL—In the field, S. E. A.

## LAMBETH.

605 THOMAS EDMONDS—Corn-porters lifting a sack, in field.

*Rev.* LAMBETH. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

606 HERCVLES COX. STARCH—Wheatsheaf and birds, in field.

*Rev.* MAKER IN LAMBETH. [16]69—HIS HALF PENY.

H. E. C.

## LAWRENCE LANE, Cheapside.

607 IOHN MASON AT WHITE—Hart couchant, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ST. LAVRENC LANE—In the field, I. M. M.

The White Hart and the Crossed Keys taverns, whence tokens were issued, have long since passed away; the Blossoms inn only remains; in the olden day it was named Bosom's inn; and in 1522, when Charles the Fifth visited King Henry the Eighth, that hostelry was occupied by the emperor's servants. The great fire of 1666 destroyed all vestiges of the original edifice. It was rebuilt, and an engraving represents the sign as a figure of St. Lawrence, bearing the palm of martyrdom in his right hand, and supporting a gridiron.

## LEADENHALL MARKET.

608 KATRIN PICK—Butchers' arms, in the field. *Rev.* IN

LEDEN. HALL—In the field, K. P.

The immediate site of Leadenhall is shown in Hollar's map, engraved in 1667, and sold by Nathaniel Brooke.

609 EDWARD RVGBEY AT THE—Angel, in field. *Rev.* OVER

AGAINST LEADENHALL—HIS HALF PENNY. 1668.

## LEADENHALL STREET.

610 HENRY SMITH IN LEA—A key; golden key? [16]57.

*Rev.* DENHALL STREETE—In the field, H. S., in monogram.

611 JOHN ALDER AT Y<sup>m</sup> PEALE—A baker's peel, 1668.

*Rev.* IN LEADEN. HALL. STREET—HIS HALF PENY.  
I. A. A.

612 CORNELIVS CAGE—Nag's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, C. M. C.

613 JOHN CROWE IN—An anchor, in field. *Rev.* LEADEN  
HALL STREET—In the field, I. A. C.

The sign of the Golden Anchor is yet extant.

614 GEORGE DANIELL AT THE—Lion and lamb, in the field.

*Rev.* IN LEADEN HALL STREET—In the field, HIS OB.  
and two gloves pendant.

A glove-seller's sign.

615 AT THE GEORGE IN—St. George and Dragon, in field.

*Rev.* LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, I. E. W.

The figure of St. George, a very popular sign, has frequently been the subject of allusion by poetical pens. In some complimentary lines to the beauty of lady Ch[esterfield ?] by Captain Martin Llewellyn, fearing to approach her, it is said

“Horse and man stick fast and stay,  
Like fierce St. George's of the way;  
Rooted like statues, there they stand,  
Like trophies of the carver's hand:  
Hang forth a bush, and one may swear,  
They're but the sign for Traveller;  
He spurres still, but his horse moves down  
No more than that stamp'd on half-crown.”

*Men Miracles*, 1656.

616 AT THE GROCERS ARMES—Grocers Company arms, in  
the field. *Rev.* IN LEADENHALL STREETE—In the  
field, T. B. M.

617 JOHN KEMPSTER—A vase of flowers, in the field.

*Rev.* LEADENHALL STREET—In the field, I. E. K.

Formerly a symbol of the Annunciation to the Virgin.

618 AT Y<sup>e</sup> KINGS HEAD IN—In the field, I. I. A. *Rev.*

LEADENHALL STREET—King's head with sceptre.

At this house Sir William Parkyns and other partizans of the Stuarts concocted the scheme, in 1695, when Mary had ceased to live, to assassinate King William the Third, in the lane between Brentford and Turnham green through which the king had to pass.

Sir John Fenwick of Fenwick castle in Northumberland, with others of his party, met here later in consultation for restoring the abdicated King James the Second. Fenwick was beheaded on Tower hill, January 23d, 1697. The sign of the King's Head tavern is now perverted to that of the King's Arms inn.

Among the taverns of notoriety formerly in Leadenhall street, was the Crown tavern, situated behind a house more recently known as Richard Bentley's, or "Dirty Dick's," one of whose whimsies was to remove the sign-iron with the sign-board fixed "time out of mind," in front of Bentley's house, but over the passage leading from Leadenhall street to the Crown tavern. Walsh, the taverner, was plaintiff in a suit against Bentley for this act, and, on the hearing of the cause before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, July 18th, 1764, obtained a verdict with damages and costs of suit.

619 Y<sup>e</sup> PEWTER POT IN—An ale-house pot, in the field.

*Rev.* LEADENHALL STREE—In the field, I. E. B.

Robert Chicheley, mayor in 1423, enacted that retailers of ale should sell the same in their houses in pots of "peutre," sealed and open; and that whoever carried ale to the buyer should hold the pot in one hand and a cup in the other; and that all who had pots unsealed should be fined. Sealed implies stamped.

Wine measures were no infrequent emblem set up as a sign. Early engravings by Theodore Galle and others, and the sutlers' booths at camp meetings, as represented by Wouverman and other painters, show that, appendant to a pole, it was, either in conjunction with ivy twined about a hoop, or in the absence of a bush, an usual sign. The pewter-pot is here indicative of an ale-house; and in commendation of the liquor thus sings a contemporary:

"Oh! Ale ab alendo! thou liquor of life,  
That I had but a mouth as big as a whale;  
For mine is too little,  
To touch the least tittle,  
That belongs to the praise of a pot of good ale."

620 AT THE PYE TAVERN IN—Magpie within a hoop.

*Rev.* LEADENHALL STREETE—In the field, M. F. B.

In old records the sign would be described "The Pie on the Hoop."



621 THOMAS SAWYER . 1668—Woman churning, in the field.

*Rev.* IN LEADENHALL STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

Woman and churn, frequently adopted by cheesemongers.

622 THOMAS SCOTT AT THE RED—Lion rampant, in field.

*Rev.* IN LEADENHALL STRET—HIS HALF PENY.

The lion rampant that appears distinctly for the first time on the shield of Alexander the Second, king of Scotland, is supposed to have been derived from the device adopted by the earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, from whom the Scottish kings descended. The accession of King James the Sixth to the throne of these realms, in 1603, introduced the red lion as a sign of frequent occurrence.

623 IOSEPH WEBB . FLEXMAN—A spinning wheel, and I<sup>p</sup>

*Rev.* IN LEADENHALL STREET . 1668—The same device repeated.

A flax-dresser's token.

### LIMEHOUSE.

624 JOHN RAILTON . 1658—Bakers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* BAKER AT LYMHVSE—In the field, I. E. R.

first, or Lime host, corruptly called Limehouse, sometime distant a  
"Liffe."—*Stow*, ed. 1598.

FLEXMAN CHEES—In the field, I. E. H.

LYMHVSE—A woman churning, in

company arms. *Rev.* IN  
field, M. L.

sheaf, in the field.

BOYS—In the field, F. E. Z.

### CORNER.

field, HER HALF PENY.

—A. H., in the field.

- 629 EDMOND DOBSON. 1667—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* AT LIME HOVSE CORNER—E. D., in the field.

### LITTLE BRITAIN, Aldersgate Street.

- 630 AT THE RED CROSE—In the field, R. E. P. *Rev.* IN  
 LITEL BRITTIN—A Maltese cross, in the field.

- 631 AT THE GOVLDEN GLOBE—In the field, a globe.  
*Rev.* IN LETLE BRETEN. 1650 —W. E. I., in the field.

- 632 DANIELL LANE AT THE—In the field, a goat. *Rev.* IN  
 LITTLE BRITTAINE—HIS HALF PENY.

The asserted perversion of the Puritan adage "GOD ENCOMPASSETH US" into the sign of "the Goat and Compasses," would seem to be the jocosery of some waggish expounder, as the writer has failed in discovering any old sign of that import. "The Goat and Compasses" is a sign in Upper Fitzroy street.

### LOMBARD STREET.

- 633 THE CARDENALLS CAPP—Cardinal's hat, in the field.  
*Rev.* TAVERN. IN LOMBARD STRETE—In field, I. M. S.

Simon Eyre, draper, mayor of London in 1445-6, gave the tavern called the Cardinal's Hat, in Lombard street, with a tenement annexed on the east part of the tavern, and a mansion behind the east tenement, with an alley from Lombard street to Cornhill, and the appurtenances, all which were by him new built, toward a brotherhood of our Lady, in St. Mary Woolnoth's church, Lombard street, where he was buried in 1459.

"Le Cardinales Hat," a tenement belonging to the Brethren of the Cross, and the king's road called "Grascherch strete", are noticed as boundaries in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge, in the fifteenth century.—*Harl. MS.* 6016.

- 634 IOHN ROLFE IN—Hand holding a glove, in the field.  
*Rev.* LVMBERT STREETE—In the field, I. R.

A glover's sign.

- 635 AT Y<sup>e</sup> SALVTATION IN LOMBARD—Two men, bowing.  
*Rev.* STREET. HIS HALF PENNY—In the field, T. M. H.

After the great fire, eastward, but immediately adjoining to St. Mary Woolnoth church, Sir Robert Viner built a stately mansion. Here he was visited by King Charles the Second, being the royal banker, and consulted on pecuniary matters,

but more particularly during his mayoralty in 1674-5. On one occasion the kings of England and London became gloriously mellow; and Charles, when about to enter his coach on his return westward, was urgently entreated by Sir Robert to "stay and take another bottle." Seducing and seduced, to this the king jovially consented, and, thrusting his arm within the lord mayor's, the reeling potentates returned to the table, singing jollily

"For a man that is drunk is as great as a king."

That this line was derived from some bacchanalian ballad, and one the king, possibly, sang among his dissolute midnight companions, has been generally conceded, but it has hitherto eluded discovery; chance has, however, shown it to be a portion of the following\*:

"Come, hang up your care, and cast away sorrow;  
 Drink on; he's a sot that e'er thinks of tomorrow.  
 Good store of tierce claret supplies every thing,  
 For a man that is drunk is as great as a king.  
 Let no one with crosses or losses repine,  
 But take a full dose of the juice of the vine.  
 Diseases and troubles are ne'er to be found,  
 But in the damn'd place where the glass goes not round.  
 Come, hang up your care," *etc.*

*Westminster Drollery, 1672.*

Sir Robert Viner's house was subsequently the Post Office, the site being now occupied by the Guardian Life Assurance office, and Spielmann's foreign money exchange.

## LONDON BRIDGE.

636 AT THE 3 BIBLES ON—C. S. T., in the field.

*Rev.* LONDON BRIDGE—Three bibles, from the Stationers' arms.

Tokens issued by booksellers are of the utmost rarity. The *Wise Merchant*, or the *Peerless Pearl*, by Thomas Calvert, was printed for Charles Tyns, dwelling at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, 1660, 8vo. The initials on the obverse have doubtless reference to this publisher.

The same sign appears to be alluded to in a later notice. The sixth edition of Love's *Mariner's Jewel*, printed in 1724, has advertised at the end, "the right sort of the Balsam of Chili, to be had of Henry Tracy, at the Three Bibles on London Bridge, at 1s. 6d. a bottle, where it hath been sold these forty years." The earlier editions of the same work had, possibly, the same announcement, to which is annexed the caution, "all persons are desired to beware of a pretended Balsam of Chili, which for about these seven years last past hath been sold and

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\* The catch, "Come, lay by your cares," was written by Thomas Shadwell, and sung in the third act of his comedy of *The Miser*, played at Drury lane in 1671-2. Sir Richard Steele, *Spectator*, No. 462, refers the incident to Guildhall, during the mayoralty dinner of that year. The freaks of royalty were sufficiently absurd, but that this should have occurred at a public festival is past credence.

continues to be sold, by Mr. John Stuart, at the *Old Three Bibles*, as he calls his sign, although mine was the sign of the Three Bibles twenty years before his. This pretended balsam sold by Mr. Stuart resembles the true balsam in colour, and is put up in the same bottles; but has been found to differ exceedingly from the true sort by several persons, who, through the carelessness of the buyers entrusted, have gone to the wrong place. Therefore all persons who send should give strict order to enquire for the name of Tracy; for, Mr. Stuart's being the very same sign, it is an easy matter to mistake. All other pretended Balsams of Chili, sold elsewhere, are shams and impositions, which may not only be ineffectual, but prove of worse consequence."

637 EDWARD MVNS AT THE SVGER—Sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* LOAF ON LONDON BRIDGE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

### LONDON STONE, Cannon Street.

638 WILLIAM BVRGES AT—Butchers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* LONDON STONE. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.

In Hollar's map, engraved in 1667, and sold by Nathaniel Brooke, London Stone is shown to have stood abutting on the roadway on the opposite side of Cannon street; had it remained there till now, its position would have been in the middle of the roadway. It was moved to its present position as a protection from further injury.

### LONG ACRE.

639 WILL. RALPHE. GROCER—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* IN LONG AKER. 1656—In the field, W. I. R.

Machin, in his Diary, December 6th, 1556, supplies the original name of "the long acres," to this street, not Long Acre. "One of the three sanctuary men, who had sought refuge in the convent of Westminster, and were whipped on that day, was one of Master Comptroller's men, who had killed Richard Eggy Uston [Eccleston], the comptroller's taylor, in *the long acres*, the backside of Charing-cross."

640 RALPH ELRINGTON—In the field, a still. *Rev.* IN LONG ACKER. 1657—The still repeated.

641 ROBERT ABBITS IN—A leg, or hosier's sign, in the field.  
*Rev.* LONG ACRE. 1659—In the field, R. A. A.

642 IOHN ASKVGH IN—A man dipping candles, in the field.  
*Rev.* LONG ACRE. 1659—In the field, I. M. A.

643 RICHARD REDHILL—A man dipping candles, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN LONG ACRE—In the field, R. M. R.

644 MARTHA CHVRCHER—In the field, 1663. *Rev.* IN  
 LONG AKER—M. M. C., in the field.

644\* JAMES BARBEY AT THE—Seven stars, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN LONG ACKER. 1663—In the field, I. A. B.

645 GABRIELL CRANNIDGE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* IN LONG AKER. 1666—Man dipping candles.

### LONG ALLEY, Finsbury.

646 WILL. ANDREWS IN LONG—A crooked billet, in field.  
*Rev.* ALLY. AT THE CROKED BILET—In field, W. M. A.

### LONG DITCH, Westminster.

647 IOHN THROWLEY. 1656—In three lines across the field.  
*Rev.* IN LONGDITCH WESTMIN—In the field, chequers.

Long-ditch was the line of road extending from Story's gate to Broken cross, at the foot of Tothill street.

648 JAMES LAZAR AT THE—Griffin, in the field. *Rev.*  
 GRIFFIN IN LONG DICH—In the field, I. E. L.

### LONG LANE.

649 AT THE ACORNE IN—In the field, an acorn. *Rev.* LONG  
 LANE. 1656—I. S. S., in the field.

Stow, in 1603, at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, mentions Long lane, "truly called Long, that reacheth from Smithfield to Aldersgate street, is now lately built on both the sides, with tenements for brokers, tipplers, and such like." Long lane was long distinguished as the mart of old frippery and cast-off clothing, the Rag-fair of a bygone day. In the rare tract entitled *Bartholomew Faire, with the severall Enormities and Misdemeanours there scene and acted*, 1641, 4to, it is said, "Long lane at this time lookes very faire, and puts out her best cloaths with the wrong side outward, so turned for their better turning off;" and more

recently, Lady Wishfort's malediction, in Congreve's *Way of the World*, is sufficiently indicative of the tatterdemalion appearance it presented in 1700, "I hope to see you hung with tatters, like a Long-lane penthouse, or a gibbet thief."

650 AT WHITTINGTONS CAT—A cat, in the field. *Rev. IN*  
LONG LANE. [16]57—In the field, I. M. M.

The tradition of Whittington's cat has served to amuse and delight the childhood of many many thousands; nor is it possible in more adult years to shake off the delusion cherished and imbibed in our youthful dreams. Still, it has no reality; it is a pleasing fiction, so agreeable to our better feelings, so happy in its believed results, that regret is excited when it happens not to be true. Sir Richard Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London, in the years 1397, 1406, and 1419\*, was born in 1360, the son of Sir William Whittington, knight, and dame Joan his wife. He was therefore not a poor boy; and the charm of his halting, a tired justifiable runaway, and resting on a stone at Holloway, while Bow bells merrily sounded to his hearing,

"Turn again Whittington, thrice lord mayor of London!"

has no other origin than a flourish of fancy created by some poetical brain. He was a mercer, amassed great wealth, and served the office of sheriff in 1393, but is not known to have been a merchant adventurer. He lent large sums to King Henry the Fifth, for advancing the war against France, was knighted by that monarch, and died in 1425. The only fact in the story is the circumstance that the maiden name of Sir Richard's wife was Alice Fitzwarren; all else is falsified history. The historians of the fifteenth century are silent as to the superlative value of puss.

"Sir Richard Whittington's advancement; being an historical account of his education, unexpected fortune, and charity," is parcel of the ballad lore of a bygone age†. The earliest notice of Whittington the writer has seen occurs in the first scene of the fourth act of *Eastward Hoe*, printed in 1605; where Touchstone assures Golding he hopes to see him reckoned one of the worthies of the city of London, "when the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten." That further mention was current among contemporary writers, in accordance with the tradition, cannot be doubted, as evidenced by that of Henry Parrott, in his *Springes for Woodcocks*, 1613:

"'Tis said that Whittington was raised of nought,  
And by a cat hath divers wonders wrought."

Early in the reign of King James the First, Richard Elstracke engraved a portrait of Sir Richard Whittington, his right hand resting on a skull, according to the religious notions of the age; in this state it is of great rarity and price.

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\* The Whittington's Head, as a sign, has not occurred to the writer, arising probably from his having while mayor in 1419-20, entered on a sort of crusade against the ale-sellers, and fined them heavily, so much so, that in the Brewers' records of the following year, they minute, "in consequence of the grievances and great charges imposed on the brewers by Richard Whytingdon, all the year of his mayoralty, they declined making feasts or breakfasts, or to provide for their yearly livery."

† Ballads, edited by Thomas Evans, ed. 1777, duod., vol. i. pp. 292, *et seq.*

Subsequently the plate was altered, the skull was transformed into a cat, and sold by Peter Stent, a printseller in Pye-corner; he died of the plague on Michaelmas-day, 1665. Impressions in this state are easily procurable, and will doubtless be as covetable as heretofore, notwithstanding the present graceless attempt to dissolve this baseless fabric of a vision.

651 RAINBIRD DVGDALE—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.

*Rev.* AT Y<sup>e</sup>—In the field, wheatsheaf and birds, IN LONGE LANE.

Dugdale was a mealman or corn-chandler; another of the same family or name was located at the same period in Fleet lane; see No. 408.

652 CHRISTOPHER MILLER—Stag's head and antlers, in field.

*Rev.* Y<sup>e</sup> HORNES. LONGE LANE—In the field, C. E. M.

653 THOMAS MORTON IN—In the field, a grasshopper.

*Rev.* LONG LANE. HIS HALF PENY—T. M. M. 1666.

The Grasshopper is a frequent sign among grocers, who adopt it in a supposed compliment to Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, the vane of that edifice being also formerly a grasshopper. Sir Thomas however was a mercer, not a grocer. The grasshopper was the original family crest of the Greshams, and appears on the seals of James Gresham, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas, affixed to letters addressed by him from London, to Sir John Paston, in 1449, and other years; the motto, FORTVNE AMIE. The sign of Sir Thomas Gresham's house in Lombard street, used by him as a banker, was a grasshopper. The site of the house is now occupied by that of Messrs Martin, Stone, and Company.

Some grocers have recently in encomiastic verse eulogised the excellence of their wares; with them the grasshopper would be an appropriate sign; the Chinese having a notion that the soul of a poet passes into a grasshopper, they giving as a reason, because that insect sings till it starves.

654 MATHIAS SHELDRAKE—In the field, a sugar-loaf.

*Rev.* IN LONG LANE—A tobacco-roll, in the field.

655 ROBERT WILDBORE AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A harp, in the field.

*Rev.* IN LONG LANE—In the field, R. M. W.

## LOTHBURY.

656 MICHAEL WOLRICH—The Prince's plume or feathers.

*Rev.* IN LOATHBVRY. 1656—In the field, M. W.

The Feathers Tavern was situated immediately opposite the end of Tokenhouse yard. Subsequently it gave name to Prince's court, the site of which is now within the walls of the Bank of England.

657 AT THE WEST CVNTRY COFFEE—In the field, I. S.

*Rev.* HOVSE IN LOTHEBVRY—A hand pouring coffee.

The only trader's token in the far-famed Earl of Pembroke's cabinet. See Nicolo Francis Haym's *Numismata Pembrockiana*, part iv. pl. 21.

## LUDGATE HILL.

658 AT Y<sup>e</sup> S. IOHNS HEAD—Baptist's head, in a charger.

*Rev.* ON LVDGATE HILL. 1649—In the field, M. M. N.

Machin, in his Diary, July, 1559, notices the suicide of "a haberdasher dwelling against the St. John's head, at Ludgate."

In all catholic countries the head of the Baptist has long been venerated as a precious relique; and the saint's head has been amazingly multiplied, almost as numerous as the sign-boards, for the gratification of believers in such absurdities. The abbot Villeloin, in his memoirs, remarks that the head of St. John the Baptist was saluted by him at Amiens; he adds, that it was the fifth or sixth he had had the honour to kiss.

659 RICHARD HAWKINS AT THE—Three tuns; Vintners' arms.

*Rev.* TAVERNE ON LVDGATE HILL—R. H. in monogram.

## LUDGATE STREET.

660 HENRY PAINE LVDGATE—In the field, H. A. P.

*Rev.* AT THE DOGG TAVERN—A dog, with collar and chain, in the field.

The site of the Dog tavern, from a parcel of deeds in the writer's possession, is shown to have been within Ludgate, now called Ludgate street, and "in or near Ave Maria lane." The property, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears to have belonged to the Hulson family, severally described as goldsmiths and scriveners. In February, 1608, Dionysia Partridge, widow, some time wife of John Hulson deceased, held it by a life interest, the reversion after her death having been purchased by John Fabian of Westminster, gent.; he, on the 16th of that month, sold his reversionary right for 160*l.*, to Richard Graves, haberdasher. The message is described as being some time known by the name or sign of the Castle, and some time by the sign of the Bell, then occupied by — Bell, a tailor; and some time before that, was a tavern, known by the sign of the Queen's Arms, in the tenure of one — Harris, or Harrison, vintner; and some time in the several tenures of Matthew Pehell, *alias* Peele, barber-surgeon, Richard Oliffe, clothworker, and John Croke, gent., or their assignees. Richard Graves was deceased, 1632, 8th of Charles I., as by an inquisition in that year it was found that he had held the said message in free burgage of the city of London; and it became the property of his son and heir Richard Graves, of Lincoln's Inn, esq., and of Helen his wife, who subsequently leased the same to Henry Hothersall,



vintner, for twenty-one years, at 40*l. per annum*, by indenture dated July 7th, 1649; that term commencing from the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist last past.

By a deed of sale dated October 10th, 1654, Richard Graves\* and Helen his wife sold the said messuage or tenement, then described as "now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Hothersall, vintner, and now used, with other rooms thereto adjoining, parcel of the possessions and holden by lease of the company of Stationers, for a tavern, commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Talbot, or the Dog tavern;" to Martin Dallison, of Haringay, *alias* Hornsey, gentleman, subject to the aforesaid lease, but relinquishing all claim to accruing rent, for 600*l.* Martin Dallison of Hammersmith, gent., his son and heir, held it by descent in September, 1666, when in the great conflagration the Dog tavern was wholly destroyed. In March, 1671, Dallison disposed of the site (the consideration does not appear) to William Williams, of St. Clement Danes, glazier, by whom the Dog tavern was rebuilt. The land measurement now first appears, and is thus estimated; from north to south twenty-nine feet, and from west to east twenty-eight feet four inches; having also another piece of ground on the south annexed, heretofore used as a court-yard, extending from north to south twelve feet, and from west to east seventeen feet four inches. Subsequent deeds show the heirs of Williams to have been possessors for very short periods; in fact, wealth acquired towards the evening of life affords but too frequently a brief space of enjoyment.

### MAID LANE, Southwark.

661 ELIZABETH IOYNE AT Y<sup>e</sup>—An anchor, in the field.

*Rev.* IN MAIDE LANE. 1667—HER HALF PENY.

Maid lane appears to have derived its name from Jacob Meade, a waterman and land-owner, who, shortly after the destruction of the Globe (Shakespeare's theatre) on the Bankside, June 29th, 1613, entered into articles of partnership with Philip Henslowe, for the converting of the Paris Garden bear-baiting house into a theatre, for scenic representations. When Henslowe's interest in Paris Garden ceased has not been ascertained; but Jacob Meade, described as of St. Saviour's parish, waterman, was sent for by warrant from the lords of the privy council, for some matter connected with that theatre, and on August 26th, 1620, gave sureties, himself for 100*l.*, and two others, to appear before the lords at half a day's warning.

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\* Of this Richard Graves, benchler and reader of Lincoln's Inn, clerk of the peace, and receiver-general for the county of Middlesex, there is a fine portrait, engraved by Vertue. He was twice married, and by his two wives had issue nineteen children, six sons and thirteen daughters. He died in 1669, aged 59. Helen, his wife, who attests this deed, and was doubtless a person of some wealth and consideration, could not write, and has only affixed an H as her mark. That her namesake Ellen or Eleanor Gwynne could not write, and in similar circumstances could only affix her initials, will not cause much surprize; only, here Mrs. Graves's affixture is evidently formed by using a pen, while Nelly's, in the deeds the writer has seen in Gray's Inn, relative to her house in Pall Mall, has all the roughness of having been traced by a wooden skewer.

662 MICHAELL STEEL AT THE—Wine-pipe and crane?

*Rev.* IN MAID LANE. SOVTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

The device on the obverse indicates a pipe of wine, and apparently the wheel of a crane with rope attached. Query, a tun with the worm of a still?

### MAIDEN LANE, Wood Street.

663 AT THE COCK—In field, a cock. *Rev.* IN MEADEN LANE—T. E. K., in the field.

### MARK LANE, Fenchurch Street.

664 W. PAYNE. TAL. CHANDLER—A man dipping candles.

*Rev.* IN MARKE LANE. 1651—In field, W. M. P.

Mark lane is described in old records, as "the narrow way called Martelane," in the parish of St. Dunstan the bishop, towards the Tower of London.

"The narrow way called Marte lane, and a tenement called Cokedenhall, standing at the corner on the east," and a tenement near "the narrow way called Mengehouslane," are noticed in a survey of lands and quit-rents belonging to London Bridge in the fifteenth century.—*Hart. MS.* 6016.

665 ALEXANDER STRINGER—Clothworkers Company arms.

*Rev.* IN MARKE LANE. 1666—In field, A. M. S.

Mary Stringer issued a token from a coffee-house in Little Trinity lane, in 1669. Query, was she his widow?

666 WILLIAM PARKER. 1669—In field, three tuns. *Rev.*

OYLEMAN IN MARK LANE—HIS HALF PENY. W. K. P.

667 AT THE FOX AND GOOSE—Fox bearing off a goose.

*Rev.* AT MARKE LANE END—T. P. B., in the field.

### MARKET PLACE, Westminster.

668 FRANCIS DORINGTON IN—A hart couchant, in the field.

*Rev.* MARKET PLACE WESTMINSTER—In field, F. A. D.

Apparently the White Hart.

The Westminster hospital occupies the site of the Westminster market. See Fourdrinier's Map of Westminster, 1761.

669 AT THE SO[A]P BOX IN THE—Barber's soap-box, in field.

*Rev.* M. P. IN WESTMENESTER—In the field, I. E. T.

*On a Barber :*

“ Tonsorius onely lives by cutting haire,  
And yet he brags that kings to him sit bare :  
Methinks he should not brag and boast of it,  
Since he must stand to beggars, while they sit.”

*Wit's Recreations, 1663.*

670 HENRY WEAVER IN—In the field, a ship sailing.

*Rev.* WESTMINSTER MARKET—H. S. W., in the field.

671 THOMAS IENN[IN]GS IN—A man dipping candles.

*Rev.* WESTMIN. OR MAR[KET] LANE—T. E. I., in field.

Market lane had reference to his connection with St. James's market.

672 NICHOLAS REEVE IN Y<sup>e</sup> MARK<sup>t</sup>—In the field, a rose.

*Rev.* PLACE IN WESTMINSTER—HIS HALFE PENY. 1668.

Market Street, *see* ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

### MARSHALSEY PRISON.

673 IOHN LOWMAN AT THE—A portclose ; I. M. L., above.

*Rev.* MARSHALSEY IN SOWTHWARK—HIS HALFE PENNY.

### ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

674 THE BLACK MORES HEAD—A Moor's head, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ST<sup>r</sup> MARTINS ALDERSG—In the field, E. A. I.

Among other regulations effected by King Edward the First, for the better governance of the city of London, “ no taverner was to keep open his tavern, or to sell wine or beer, after covrefeu sounds at St. Martin's-le-graund ; but to shut up his tavern close after such hour, as he will answer to the peace of the king : and being found guilty to forfeit forty pence the first time ; and found again to be amerced half a mark ; and the third time ten shillings ; and the fourth time to pay the whole pain double, that is, twenty shillings.”

675 IN THE BORDET ENTRY—The Drapers' arms, in field.

*Rev.* IN ST<sup>r</sup> MARTINS LE GRAND—In the field, W. A. S.

By “ bordet ” is implied the *boarded* entry.

- 675\*JOHN CORNE—In the field, a lady's shoe. *Rev.* IN MARTINES LE GRAND—I. C. C., in the field.

The west or remaining side of St. Martin's-le-grand, opposite to the General Post Office, was in the olden time, so early as the reign of King Henry the Seventh, called Shoemakers' row; the particular trades in this scene of extra-civic immunity having formerly had their distinctive quarters.

### ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

The tokens inscribed St. Martin's lane have reference to St. Martin's-le-grand. Markham, common serjeant, and John Carpenter, town clerk, in their defence of the sheriffs' attempt to dissolve the sanctuary of that precinct, in the time of Henry the Sixth, proved that in the reign of Edward the Second the main street was then distinguished as the venella, or common way, called St. Martin's lane.

Stow, in 1598, while speaking of Aldersgate ward, writes "then have ye the main street of this ward which is called St. Martin's lane, including St. Martin on the east side thereof, and so down on both the sides to Aldersgate."

- 676 AT THE BLEW BELL—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN ST. MARTINS LANE—In the field, I. S. C.

Bell court, a passage from Foster lane, leading out by the Three Tun tavern into St. Martin's-le-grand, vanished in the general demolition for the new Post Office, in 1818.

- 677 WILLIAM CARTER—Crown and crossed sceptres, in field. *Rev.* IN ST. MARTINS LANE—In the field, W. K. C.

- 678 JOHN ROBOTOM AT Y<sup>e</sup> FLEESE—In the field, a fleece. *Rev.* TAVERN IN ST. MARTINS LANE—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1667.

- 679 GEORGE GYNTHORPE AT THE—A man dipping candles. *Rev.* LOWER END OF ST. MARTINS LANE—HIS HALF PENY. 1667.

### ST. MARTIN'S IN THE FIELDS.

- 680 JOHN LADD IN ST. MARTINS LAN—HIS HALFE PENY. 1667. *Rev.* IN Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDES. NEARE CHVRCH—In the field, I. A. L.

- 681 JAMES HOPKINS AT Y<sup>e</sup> HARROW IN—A harrow; 1668.  
*Rev.* ST. MARTINS LANE. IN Y<sup>e</sup> FEILDES—HIS HALFE  
 PENY. I. T. H.

## ST. MARY-AT-HILL, Billingsgate.

- 682 WILL. LAFTON. MEAL—Wheatsheaf, in the field.  
*Rev.* MAN AT ST. MARY HILL—In the field, W. S. L.
- 683 JOHN HIVE AT THE—Bee-hive, in the field. *Rev.* ON  
 ST. MARY HILL. 1667—HIS HALF PENY. I. D. H.
- 683\* THOMAS HVNTE AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Salters Company arms.  
*Rev.* AT ST. MARY HILL—In the field, T. S. H.
- 684 MARGRET NORTH AT THE—In field, ship sailing, 1668.  
*Rev.* ON S. MARY HILL—HER HALF PENNY. M. N.  
 Octangular in shape.

## ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

- 685 FRANCIS WOOD AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Commonwealth arms, in field.  
*Rev.* IN MARY MAGDLENS—In the field, F. I. W.
- Another token issued by John Ward, in New Gravel lane, and this by Francis Wood, are all that appear to have adopted the State's arms.

## THE MAZE, Southwark.

- 686 MICH. BLOWER AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A cock, in the field. *Rev.*  
 MAZE IN SOVTHWORKE—In the field, M. A. B.

Aubrey, noticing the mazes in imitation of the labyrinths of the ancients, formerly in England, observes "at Southwarke was a maze, now converted into buildings bearing that name."—Lansdowne MSS. 231, p. 143 r.

## MILL LANE, Tooley Street.

- 687 JAMES TOVCHIN AT Y<sup>e</sup> RED—Lion passant guardant;  
 I. H. T. *Rev.* IN MILL LANE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

Mill lane derived that appellation from the mill belonging to the abbot of Battle.—*Collect. Topogr. et Geneal.*, vol. viii. p. 252. In Mill lane is still "the Red Lion and Key," possibly the same sign.

## MINORIES, Aldgate.

688 AT THE 2 SMITHES—Two smiths at anvil, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE MINORIES . 1654—In the field, I. S. P.

689 THOMAS PIERSON IN—In the field, man dipping candles.

*Rev.* THE MINORIES . 1655—T. L. P., in the field.

690 GEORGE COX AT THE 2—Man dipping candles, in field.

*Rev.* COXS IN THE MINORIES—In the field, G. E. C.

The candle-maker has here perpetrated a vile pun on his name ; certes he would have invoked the wrath of the great lexicographer, who boldly averred that " the man that would make a pun would pick a pocket."

691 ELENOR STONE—In field, HER HALF PENY. *Rev.* IN THE MINORIES—Name in monogram, in field.

692 RICH. BURTON AT THE—Ship, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE MINORIES . 1666—In the field, R. M. B.

693 HENRY SADD IN Y<sup>e</sup> MINORIES—Rose and crown ; H. S.

*Rev.* A COFFEE HALFE PENNY [16]66—Turk's head ; H. S.

694 THO. WASHBURNE AT—Three crowns, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE MINORIES—In field, Grocers' arms.

The three crowns imply the diadems of the three kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Queen Caroline, wife of King George the Second, in most respects endeared to the people of England, having conceived the idea of excluding the public from St. James's park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace, consulted Sir Robert Walpole as to its probable cost ; his memorable reply was, " only Three Crowns."

## MILE END.

695 HENRY BARTLETT—A dolphin, in the field. *Rev.* IN

MILEND . 1658—In the field, H. E. B.

The dolphin is rendered familiar by the classical fable of Arion.

696 GEORGE SMITH IN—Weavers Company arms.

*Rev.* MILEND . WEAVER . 1658—In the field, G. M. S.

697 IOSEPH ALMOND AT Y<sup>e</sup> SHIP—In the field, a ship.

*Rev.* IN MILE END. 1668—HIS HALF PENY. I. I. A.

### MILK STREET, Cheapside.

Milk street is memorable for being the birth-place of Sir Thomas More, as Fuller quaintly observes, "the brightest star that ever shone in that *via lactea*." It derived its name from being in ages past a market for the sale of milk.

698 AT THE BOARES HEAD—Boar's head, lemon in mouth.

*Rev.* IN MILKE STREET—In the field, W. S. I.

The boar's head was anciently a sumptuous dish at Christmas and other public festivities. Queen Margaret, wife to King James the Fourth of Scotland, at her wedding dinner, was served at the first course, "within a fayr platter, of a wyld boore's hed gylt." At Queen's college, Oxford, the boar's head dish is still continued, but the head is a block of wood neatly carved. Various carols are extant, which preceded the boar's head as it was borne to the table; among them, the following:

*"Caput apri defero,  
Reddens laudes domino.*

The bore's heed in hand bring I,  
With garland gay and rosemary;  
I pray you all sing merrely,  
*Qui estis in convivio.*

The bore's heed, I understande,  
Is the chefe servyce in this lande;  
Loke where ever it be fande,  
*Servite cum cantico.*

Be gladde, lordes, both more and lesse,  
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,  
To chere you all this Christmasee,  
The bore's heed with mustarde."

*Christmas Carrolles*, impr. by Wynkyn de Worde, 1521.

699 WILLIAM RIXON AT THE—A cow, in field. *Rev.* RED

COW IN MILKE STREET—HIS HALF PENY TOKEN.

### MILLBANK, Westminster.

700 IOHN STANDBROOK . LYME MAN—Man bearing sack of lime. *Rev.* AT MILL BANCKE . HIS HALF PENY—

In the field, I. E. S.

There was also a John Standbrooke, lime-man, at St. Mary Overy's stairs. The initials on that token are I. S. S.

- 701 THOMAS MASCALL AT—Scales, from the Bakers' arms.  
*Rev.* MILLBANCKE . WESTMINSTER—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
 T. M.

## LITTLE MINORIES.

- 702 MARY TAYLOR IN THE—An unicorn, in the field.  
*Rev.* LITTLE MINORIES—In the field, M. T.

## THE MINT, Southwark.

- 703 RICHARD PERKINS—In field, Mercers Company arms.  
*Rev.* IN MINT . SOVTHWARKE—R. M. P., in the field.

Southwark, in the time of Edward the Confessor, appears, before 1053, to have been a corporation governed by a bailiff, and was certainly a royal Saxon mint in the antecedent reign. Pennies of silver were coined here by Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Norman, William Rufus, and Henry the First. The royal domain was opposite the church of St. George; and early in the reign of King Henry the Eighth a magnificent structure called Suffolk place was erected here by his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk; from him it passed to the king, who then named it Southwark place, restored the mint, and also coined money. Edward the Sixth continued the mint. John Yorke, sheriff of London in 1550-51, appointed in 1548, the second year of his reign, sole master and worker, employed this mint; and the coins struck under his authority bear as a mint-mark an old English *y*. The coinage here ceased with this reign, and the building, hitherto the mint, became a place of public resort for drinking, and was long after known as Hogmagog hall. Southwark place was eventually in great part demolished, and the ground, gradually covered by small tenements, became a densely populated vicinage bearing the precinctal appellation of the Mint.

- 704 IOHN BELL IN THE MINT—Three bells, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN SOVTHWARKE . 1669—In the field, HIS HALF  
 PENY.

## MONTAGUE CLOSE, Southwark.

- 705 AT THE CROOKED BILLET—A billet, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN MOVNTAGVE CLOSS—In the field, T. I. C.
- 706 STEPHEN OVERMAN—An unicorn, in the field.  
*Rev.* MOVNTAGV CLOSE—In the field, S. M. O.



## MOORFIELDS.

707 AT THE SALVTATION—In the field, two men greeting.

*Rev.* IN BEDLAM . 1658—G. A. H., in the field.

The transmutation of the tavern signs at this period was the theme of numerous writers. Richard Flecknoe, in his *Enigmatical Characters*, 1658, 8vo, speaking of "your fanatick reformers," observes—"as for the signs, they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the sign of the Salutation of the Angel and our Lady into the Souldier and Citizen, and the Catherine-wheel into the Cat and Wheel. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so zealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the Cat and Fiddle too, if it durst but play so loud as they could hear it."

708 EPHRAIM CLITHEROW—The sun in rays, in the field.

*Rev.* AT THE SVNE IN BEDLAM—E. G. C.

709 THE SINE OF THE HALF—A crescent, in the field.

*Rev.* MOVN IN BEDLAME—In the field, T. B.

Sir Thomas Browne was of opinion that the human faces pourtrayed on ale-house signs, and in coats of arms, for the sun and moon, were reliques of paganism, and that these visages originally implied Apollo and Diana.

Butler, who waggishly asks

"Tell me but what's the nat'ral cause,  
Why on a sign, no painter draws  
The full moon ever, but the half?"

*Hudibras*, part ii. canto 3.

may be fairly answered on the rule of common sense; was the moon represented full faced, as on the Irish half-pennies of King John, the more than half fuddled moonney-eyed customers, on retiring, by an optical illusion might mistake the moon's disc for a sun in glory; fancy it another haven of bliss; return, and become lunatically drunk.

710 AT THE WHITE HART—In the field, a hart couchant.

*Rev.* AT BEDLAM GATE IN—E. E. K., in the field.

"Old Bedlam, close by London Wall," was destroyed in 1666. Evelyn, in his *Diary*, April 18th, 1678, says "I went to see new Bedlam hospital, magnificently built in Moorfields since the dreadful fire." Dean Swift, in 1720, during the period of the South Sea scheme delusions, has intimated that the persons within its walls were more sane than those without:

"Thro' famed Moorfields extends a spacious seat,  
Where persons of exalted wit retreat;  
Where wrapp'd in contemplation and in straw,  
The wiser few from the mad world withdraw."

711 AT THE—An angel, in the field—MOREFIELDS.

*Rev.* NEARE BADLAM - GATE—H. S. C., in the field.

712 IN MORE FEILDES—A still, Distillers' arms, in field.

*Rev.* NEARE BEDLAM GATE—HENRY YOVNG. I<sup>P</sup>

Henry Young, the issuer of this token, "a distiller of hot waters," previously to the fire established on Ludgate hill, deposed before one of the committees of inquiry instituted after the great fire, that "about April, 1661, being in the Jesuits' college in Antwerp, one Powell, an English Jesuit, persuaded him to turn Roman catholic; and told him if he intended to save his life and estate he had best turn so, for within seven years he should see all England of that religion." Young replied, "the city of London would never endure it." Powell answered, "within five or six years they would break the power and strength of London in pieces; they had been contriving it these twenty years, and if Young did live he should see it done." Young further deposed that, shortly after his coming into England, Thompson and Copervel, both papists, several times affirmed, "that, within five or six years at the furthest, the Roman catholic religion would be all over the kingdom."

In Akerman's *London Tradesmen's Tokens*, No. 1233, figured in plate vii. No. 82, is a token supposed to have emanated from the Belle Sauvage inn on Ludgate hill; but to that it has no reference. Henry Young was a distiller; the figure described as "an Indian woman" is the sinister supporter of the Distillers Company arms, and no "belle sauvage" at all. The fire in September, 1666, destroyed all the buildings on Ludgate hill, and subsequently, Young established his business near Bedlam gate in Moorfields, where, adopting a still as his sign, he issued the penny-sized token above noticed.

No sign in the metropolis has been the occasion of more varied conjectures than the far-famed "Belle Sauvage." Mr. Douce quotes the inedited metrical romance of Alexander, conjectured to have been written by Adam Davie, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, for the *fact* that king Solomon, being visited at Jerusalem by the fair queen of Sabba, a city in Macropy, the Macropii in Ethiopia of Pliny,

"Thennes cam Sibely savage,"

for her love, forsook his God above. "Sibely savage" is the person who in our modern bibles is called the queen of Sheba, and the sign has been corrupted into that of the Bell Savage; the same sign, corrupted in like manner, was so adopted on the continent." Mr. Douce adds, "Sibely savage, as a proper name, is another perversion of *si belle sauvage*; and though the lady was supposed to have come from the remotest parts of Africa, and might have been as black as a negro, we are not now to dispute the superlative beauty of the mistress of Solomon, here converted into a savage. It must be admitted the queen of Sheba was as well adapted for the purpose of a sign as the Wise Men of the East, afterwards metamorphosed into the "Three Kings of Cologne."

These are poetical deductions. Pegge, in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 291, intimates that a friend had seen a lease of the Bell Savage inn (he should have said "the Bell inn,") to Isabella Savage; affording an elucidation that overthrew the conjectures about a bell and a savage, or *la belle sauvage*. Douce was disposed to treat this altogether as an anomaly; he conceived it probable that Pegge's friend had been in some way or other deceived, the date of the

lease not being mentioned; and if the name of Isabella Savage really appeared in the document it might have been an accidental circumstance, at a period not very distant\*; but a deed, enrolled on the Claus roll of 1453, certifies the fact, and places the point in dispute beyond all doubt. By that deed, dated at London, February 5th, 31 Hen. VI., John Frensh, eldest son of John Frensh, late citizen and goldsmith of London, confirmed to Joan Frensh, widow, his mother, “totum ten' sive hospicium cum suis pertin' vocat' Savagesynne, alias vocat' le Belle on the Hope;” all that tenement or inn with its appurtenances, called Savage's inn, otherwise called the Bell on the Hoop, in the parish of St. Bridget in Fleet street, London, to have and to hold the same for term of her life, without impeachment of waste. The lease to Isabella Savage must therefore have been anterior in date; and the sign in the olden day was the Bell: “on the hoop,” implied the ivy-bush, fashioned, as was the custom, as a garland. The association of Savage's inn with the sign of the Bell certainly gave an impulse to the perversion or new name of “la belle Sauvage:” when that occurred is another question. Howes, in his enlargement of Stow, 1631, p. 621, notices the “Bell Savage, an inn nigh unto Ludgate;” and that “Wyat, baffled in passing with his forces through Ludgate, rested him awhile upon a stall over against the Bell Savage gate, and at the last returned towards Charing crosse.” Machin, in his Diary, February 7th, 1553-4, the day of this event, being Ash Wednesday, is very minute on this untoward incident; but by him the Belle Sauvage inn is not mentioned.

### MOORGATE.

713 JOHN RANDALL AT MOORE—View of Moorgate; I. M. R. 1666. *Rev.* GATE. HIS HALFE PENNY—In field, same repeated.

The view in the field, on both sides, exhibits Moorgate, that stood across the Fore-street end of Finsbury place. This edifice was sold by the commissioners of the city lands, April 22d, 1761, for 166*l.*, but while being demolished, the stone was repurchased by the city authorities, and flung into the Thames to arrest the havoc the tides were causing to the starlings of the newly widened centre arch of London Bridge. Smeaton, the eminent civil engineer, had been sent for expressly from Yorkshire, for his advice, and although it was then Sunday morning, the repurchase of the stone, as he advised, was effected; labourers, horses, carts, and barges were hired, and the demolition of the gate, the conveyance of the stone, and the immersion against the starlings, was continued with no intermission.

### WITHIN MOORGATE.

714 OLIVER HOLMES AT—A boar, in field. *Rev.* WITHIN MOOREGATE—In the field, O. A. H.

The locality is the street then and now called London Wall.

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\* *Illustrations of Shakespeare*, ed. 1839, 8vo, p. 62.

New Exchange, *see* STRAND.

New Fish Street, *see* FISH-STREET HILL.

## NEWGATE PRISON.

715 BELONGING TO Y<sup>m</sup> CELLOR ON THE MASTERS SIDE AT—  
1669. *Rev.* NEWGATE—View of Newgate and the  
Debtors' Prison.

Newgate, mentioned by Fitzstephen as one of the seven double gates in the wall of the city of London, in the reign of King Henry the Second, stood at the west end of Newgate street. The north end of the present Newgate prison denotes the site, the gateway extending across the street. In the reign of King John it is noticed as having long been the gaol or prison for felons or trespassers; and in the reign of King Henry the Fifth had become, according to Grafton, "a most ugly and loathsome prison," so that the memorable Sir Richard Whittington, touched in pity, bequeathed money for rebuilding it; license for that purpose having been obtained in 1422, from King Henry the Sixth, shortly after his accession. Whittington's executors faithfully performed the purport of his instructions.

The great fire early in September, 1666, utterly destroyed Newgate; but it was shortly after rebuilt for its original uses, and as a debtors' prison. The token was struck in 1669, as a monetary medium among the prisoners, and is of the utmost rarity and interest from the delineation of the prison it affords.

Newgate continued till 1776, when it was demolished. The diurnals record that "on Tuesday, July 9th, the statue of Whittington and his cat was taken down from Newgate; that statue with the others are to be placed in the new prison in the Old Bailey." The same diurnals, on the 10th, intimated as a caution, that "the person who is now taking down the gaol of Newgate ought to put up a scaffold on each side of the gate, to save the passengers from the danger of having their brains beaten out by the stones, which, in spite of every caution, are liable to fall on their heads."

## NEWGATE MARKET.

716 AT THE SWANN BEHIND—A swan, in the field.

*Rev.* THE SHAMBLES. 1649—In the field, I. M. H.

717 THE FOX AND GOOSE—In field, fox carrying off goose.

*Rev.* IN NEWGATE MARKET—D. E. W., in the field.

718 THOMAS FOX AT THE—A fox, in field. *Rev.* FOX IN  
NEWGATE MARKET. 1670—In the field, T. A. F.

The sign, a pun upon his name.

The market without Newgate, held on the verge of the former lands and possessions of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-grand, is of very remote date. Stephen king of England, in one of his precepts of restitution of certain lands of which he had despoiled that church, particularised among others, and confirmed, "that portion of land, with three stalls in the market, which Peter More firmly held of Roger bishop of Salisbury, then dean of St. Martin's." This functionary, who held also the offices of lord chief justice and lord treasurer, died December 11th, 1139.

## NEWGATE WITHOUT.

719 THOMAS ANDREWS—In field, horse-shoe and sugar-loaf.

*Rev.* WITHOVT NEWGATE—T. A., in the field.

720 RALPH PACKMAN—In the field, Merchant Tailors' arms.

*Rev.* WITHOVT NEWGATE—A beaver hat; R. I. P., in the field.

Vendors of beaver hats were at this time called "haberdashers of hats," then highly expensive. Dugdale, in his Diary, April 13th, 1661, minutes "payd for a bever hatt, 4*l.* 10*s.*;" the fashion of it may be seen in Hollar's portrait of that distinguished antiquary. Pepys too, who was as anxious to observe the fashions as any courtier in his day, records in his Diary, June 27th, in the same year, "this day, Mr. Holden sent me a bever which cost me 4*l.* 5*s.*" Pepys had evidently abated the seller a crown. The price for hats in a well-known city house is now 4*s.* 9*d.*

New Palace Yard, *see* PALACE YARD.

## NEW RENTS, Southwark.

721 HENRY THORPE IN THE NEW—A sugar-loaf; H. R. T.

*Rev.* RENTS IN SOVTHWARKE—HIS HALFE PENNY.

The New Rents led from Foul lane to St. Saviour's dock stairs, on the Bank-side, between Stoney street and London Bridge.

## NEW STREET.

722 IN THE NEW STREET—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* NEERE SHOOWE LANE—In the field, W. E. M.

New street, Fetter lane, was commenced before the restoration of King Charles the Second. At the wardmote court of Farringdon without, held December 21st, 1661, a presentment was preferred against the master and wardens of the Goldsmiths Company, being the owners of certain newly erected tenements in New street, by Fewter lane, for defective pavements.

## NIGHTINGALE LANE, East Smithfield.

723 RICHARD IAMES IN—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* NIGHTINGALE LANE—Hope leaning on anchor, in the field.

Nightingale is a perversion of Knighten-guild lane.

724 JOHN PARKER IN — MELE MAN, in the field.

*Rev.* NIGHTINGAL LANE—In the field, I. S. P.

## NOBLE STREET, Foster Lane.

725 IOHN EAMES—In the field, I. E. E. *Rev.* IN NOBLE STREET—1659, in the field.

## NORTHUMBERLAND ALLEY, Fenchurch Street.

726 AT THE FETHERS IN—The Prince's plume, in the field.

*Rev.* NORTHVMBERLAND ALLEY—In the field, I. E. C.

727 THOMAS KNIGHT IN—Scales, in field; Bakers' arms.

*Rev.* NORTHVMBERLAN ALY—In the field, T. B. K.

## NORTON FOLGATE.

728 AT THE COKE IN—A cock, in the field. *Rev.* NORTVN FOLGATE. 1650—In the field, B. E. H.

729 ABRAHAM LEKEVX—In field, three tuns; Vintners' arms.

*Rev.* IN NORTON FOLGATE, in three lines across the field.730 TRISTRAM MAY AND HENRY SELL — Lion rampant, in field. *Rev.* BREWERS IN NORTON FOLGATE: THEIR HALFE PENY. 1667.

## ST. OLAVE'S, Southwark.

731 NICOLAS BARNARD—In the field, N. S. B. *Rev.* IN OLIVES. SOWTHWARKE—1654, in the field.

732 MATHEW PEARCE MEALEMAN—A wheatsheaf; M. K. P.  
*Rev.* ST. OLIVES. SOUTHWARK—HIS HALF PENY.

733 AT THE 3 CRANES—In the field, three cranes (birds).  
*Rev.* IN S. OLIVES STREETE—In the field, S. E. S.

734 AT 3 TOBACCO PIPES—In the field, three pipes.  
*Rev.* IN S. OLIVES STREETE—M. C., in the field.

The small clove introduced over M. C. in the field, on the reverse, indicates the issuer to have been a grocer and tobacconist.

### ST. OLAVE'S WATERGATE.

735 AMBROSE BVTLER AT ST. OLIVES—A corn bushel measure.  
*Rev.* WATERGATE . SOUTHWARK — HIS HALF PENY.  
 A. M. B.

A corn-dealer or meal-man. From these stairs John Boydell delineated his most interesting print of old London Bridge, the buildings, and other peculiarities, in 1751.

### OLD BAILEY.

736 AT THE BLEW BELL IN—A bell, in field. *Rev.* THE  
 OLD BAILEY. 1650—In the field, T. K. F.

The sign still extant, the corner house leading into Prujean square. To the sign of the Bell, as in connection with the church, was frequently annexed the inscription, "Fear God, and Honour the King." The *Craftsman*, September 30th, 1738, in reference to this practice, says "I am not antiquary enough to account how the Bell originally happened to have this venerable motto, but it being grown trite, a jovial innkeeper, a great lover of poetry, desired a reverend and facetious divine, his customer, to turn the same motto into verse. The man had but little room on his sign, and yet being post-master, insisted on having his loyalty duly expressed; so that the worthy divine was obliged to leave out the Fear of God, and happily rendered the other part in the following beautiful tetrastich;

Let the king  
 Live long;  
 Dong ding,  
 Ding dong!"

737 NEXT TO THE 3 CRANES—In the field, W. B. 1651.  
*Rev.* TAVERN. OVLD BAILEY SA[L]TER—W. B. 1651,  
 in the field.

738 AT THE LION AND BALL—Lion current, ball before him.

*Rev.* IN THE OLD BAYLEY—In the field, N. E. S.

Query, whether this sign underwent subsequently a different appellation; the diurnals at a later date, having recorded "Yesterday, March 8th, 1764, departed this life in some small hopes of the chance of a better, at her school, the Golden Lion, known by the name of the *Yellow Lamb*, in the Old Bailey, Mrs. Smith, the virtuous widow of the late distinguished Mr. John Smith, of the same place, vintner, who made his exit a few days since."

739 THOMAS PAVLSON—In the field, a spread eagle.

*Rev.* IN Y<sup>e</sup> OVLD BAYLEY—T. E. P., in the field.

The sign was the old Black Spread Eagle.

"The eagle with two necks in the imperial arms, and in the arms of the king of Spain, depicted on sign-boards as the Spread Eagle, signifies the east and west empire, and the extension of their power from the east to the west."—*Jo. Collet's Common Place Book*, Addit. MSS. in Museo, 3890.

### LITTLE OLD BAILEY.

740 GEO. ETCHYS AT Y<sup>e</sup> VPPER—In field, Carpenters' arms.

*Rev.* END OF LITTLE OLD BAYLY—In field, G. H. E.

The east side of the Old Bailey, next to St. Sepulchre's church, was the east side of the Little Old Bailey, all the intermediate buildings on the west side having been demolished for the present space.

741 AT THE 7 STARS IN THE—Seven stars, in the field.

*Rev.* LITTLE OVLD BEALEY—In the field, I. I. F.

742 AL[I]CE WATE[R]S IN THE—Tallow-chandlers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* LITTLE OVLD BAYLEY—In the field, A. W.

### OLD CHANGE, Cheapside.

743 EDWARD ANDREWES—In the field, a rose and crown.

*Rev.* IN Y<sup>e</sup> OLDE CHANG—E. I. A., in the field.

744 EDWARD CHIPP IN—In the field, a Tudor dragon.

*Rev.* Y<sup>e</sup> OVLD CHANGE [16]59—E. G. C., in the field.

745 AT THE WILLOW TREE—A willow-tree, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE OVLD CHANGE—In the field, N. I. B.



## OLD FISH STREET.

746 AT THE SWAN TAVERN—A swan, in field. *Rev.* IN  
OVL D FISH STREETE—In the field, I. A. M.

In an inquisition held before the mayor and aldermen, in 1413, 13 Hen. V., for clearly determining the boundaries of the old Fish market, "on the way called Old Fyshe strete, the tenement late of John Gayton, called the Swan on the Hoop," at the south-east corner of Old Fish street and Bread street, is noticed as the most eastern point on the south side.

The bill of an election feast of the Brewers Company, in 1425, has an item of payment of three pence each, for four assistants, borrowed from a tavern "on Fyshe-strete end;" doubtless the Swan.

The old house was destroyed in 1666, and rebuilt.

"The Swan tavern in Old Fish street, a noted well-accustomed house, the vaults most kindly and commodious, having the cellarage and all other offices extremely fit, and properly placed for use," was announced in *The Spectator*, April 25th, 1712, "to be lett, with or without stabling adjoining thereto."

747 IOHN HOWELL—A boar's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
OLD FISH STREETE—In the field, I. R. H.

"The Bore's Head in Old Fish street," as also the Swan, are among the many taverns of celebrity mentioned in *News from Bartholomew Fayre*, quoted by Dr. Drake\*, and of several of which there are tokens in the Beaufoy cabinet:

"There hath been great sale and utterance of wine,  
Besides beere and ale, and ipocras fine,  
In every country, region, and nation;  
Chiefely at Billingsgate, at the Salutation,  
And Bore's Head neere London Stone,  
The Swan at Dowgate, a taverne well knowne,  
The Miter in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,  
And many like places that make noses red;  
The Bore's Head in Old Fish street, Three Cranes in the Vintree,  
And now of late St. Martin's in the Sentree;  
The Windmill in Lothbury†, the Ship at the Exchange,  
King's Head in New Fish streete, where roysters do range;  
The Mermaid in Cornhill, Red Lion in the Strand,  
Three Tuns, Newgate market; Old Fish street, at the Swan."

748 EDWARD BETTERIS—In the field, an unicorn.  
*Rev.* OVL D FISH STREETE—HIS HALFE PENY.

\* *Shakespeare and his Times*, vol. ii. p. 133 n.

† The wood-cut in the title of the *Notorious Life and Ignominious Death of John Lambe, otherwise called Doctor Lambe*, 1628, 4to, has a view of the Windmill tavern in Lothbury, with its pendant sign.

749 AT Y<sup>e</sup> WILL. SOMERS . BACKSIDE — The king's jester.  
*Rev.* OVLD FISH STREETE . 1666—In the field, I. M. W.

ob. for obolus, is in the field, on the obverse of this token.

The figure of Will Somers is here represented in his Tudor state livery, with a horn in his right hand, familiar to those who have seen the rare Delaram print of the royal jester. Why his portraiture should be here exhibited on a sign-board affords a curious point for conjecture, that may possibly be solved on the supposition it was set up in a friendly way of conferring notoriety.

Robert Hunsing, purveyor of sea-fish to King Henry the Eighth, resided in Old Fish street, where he died, and was buried in 1541, in the adjoining church of St. Nicholas Cole-abbey. Did Hunsing derive any influence at court from the friendly offices and jocoseries of Will Somers, and thus perpetuate a remembrance of benefits so derived?

Old Fish street was wholly destroyed in the great fire of 1666, nor will it cause the least surprise, when the narrowness of the thoroughfares in the metropolis at this period is borne in mind. Dulaure, describing Paris before the accession of Louis the Fourteenth, states that "the streets were so narrow, particularly in the heart of the town, that carriages could not penetrate into them\*." London was almost equally under the same censure. Davenant, writing before the fire, observes—"Sure your ancestors contrived your narrow streets in the days of wheel-barrows, before these engines, carts, were invented. Is your climate so hot that as you walk you need umbrellas of tiles to intercept the sun? or are your shambles so empty that you are afraid to take in fresh air, lest it should sharpen your stomachs? Oh, the goodly landakip of Old Fish street! which, had it not had the ill luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of amity, are so made that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home."

## OLD FISH-STREET HILL.

750 WILL: BAGGOT BREWER—Two women scrubbing a negro.  
*Rev.* IN OVLD FISH STREET HILL—In the field, W. B.

The women scrubbing a negro white implies "labour in vain," in which a quibble seems embodied. Women formerly were brewers; Skelton, in laudatory rhymes has eternised Elinour Rummen, the original of Mother Redcap; and the ale-wives of England are commemorated in ballads and in churchwardens' accounts of the olden day everywhere; yet Bagot by his sign defied competition: to produce ale like his would be "labour in vain." The sign obtained distinction, and Hatton, *New View of London*, 1708, 8vo, p. 405, notices it as "Old Fish street, or Labour-in-vain hill."

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, notices, "August 18th, 1656, Mr. Bagott, brewer, son-in-law to Mr. Newbold, died insolvent." Subsequently the same chronicle of death records, "May 29th, 1664, died my old friend and quondam fellow, Mr. William Newbold, in the Old Jewry, attorney: buried June 2d."

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\* *Histoire de Paris*, tome ix. p. 482.

## OLD JEWRY.

- 751 THO: WALKER AT Y<sup>m</sup> SVGER LOF—A sugar-loaf; 1666,  
in field. *Rev.* IN Y<sup>m</sup> OLD IVRY. HIS HALF PENY—  
In the field, T. I. W.

The Old Jewry, on the south side of Lothbury, a street so called of Jews some time dwelling there, and near adjoining. William duke of Normandy first brought them from Rouen to inhabit here. Their synagogue, at the north corner of the Old Jewry, King Henry the Third granted to the prior and brethren of a new order of friars, called the *Fratres de Sacca*, from their being clad in sack-cloth; on their extinction at a later date, Robert Large, lord mayor in 1439, and Hugh Clopton, lord mayor in 1492, occupied the mansion. In 1598, when Stow wrote, he adds "thus much for this house, sometime the Jews' synagogue, since a house of friars, then a nobleman's house, after that a merchant's house wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now a tavern, and hath to sign a windmill." The Old Jewry was utterly destroyed in the fire of September, 1666.

- 752 HENRY PELLING AT THE—Mitre, in the field.  
*Rev.* LOWER END OVLD IVRY—HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

- 753 RICHARD TYMMS AT Y<sup>m</sup>—Three sugar-loves; and R. T.  
*Rev.* IN Y<sup>m</sup> OLD IEWRY. 1670—HIS HALFE PENNY  
TOKEN.

- 754 ROBINS IN OLD IEWRY—The figure 3, in small inden-  
tation. *Rev.* Blank; STRVCK ON LEATHER. One  
inch and two eighths diameter.

A leather three-pence of excessive rarity; formerly in the collection of Dr. Samuel Pegge, at whose sale in 1797 it was purchased by David Alves Rebello, esq., of Hackney, for 2*l.* 4*s.*

The idea of leather money appears to have struck the fancy of Sir William Davenant, who, in his comedy of *The Wits*, 1636, 4to, thus alludes to it:

"Bury her gold with her!  
'Tis strange her old shoes were not interr'd too,  
For fear the days of Edgar should return,  
When they coin'd leather."—Act v. sc. 1.

Play-writers rarely adhere to facts; and this flourish is a whimsy of the poet.

Robins's at a later date is mentioned by De Foe, as one of the three celebrated coffee-houses in Change alley, called Garraway's, Robins's, and Jonathan's. That writer speaks of Robins's being the resort of the foreign bankers, and often even of foreign ministers.—*Journey through England*, 1722, 8vo, p. 174.

Old Palace Yard, *see* PALACE YARD.

## OLD STREET, St. Luke's.

755 THE BELL BREWEHOVS—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
OVLD STREETE . 1652—In the field, R. K. D.

756 AT THE BLACKKE GACK—Black jack, or bombard, in field.  
*Rev.* IN OVLD STREET—In the field, A. E. S.

Black jacks were formerly ostensible objects in the appliances of the ancient taverns. Ilford, in Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, 4to, accosts the clown on his entrance—

"How now, blue bottle, are you of the house?"

*Clown.* I have heard of many black jacks, Sir, but never of a blue bottle."—Act i. sc. 1.

Servants' liveries were at this period almost invariably blue.

Heywood, describing the vessels in use at ale-houses and taverns, says further "Other bottles we have of leather, but they most used by shepherds and harvest people of the country; small jacks we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipp'd with silver, besides the great black jacks and bombards at the court, which when the Frenchmen [who came here with Queen Henrietta Maria] first saw, they reported at their returne into their country the Englishmen used to drinke out of their bootes."—*Philocothonista: the Drunkard opened*, 1635, 4to, p. 45.

757 THOMAS HEDGER—In the field, a crooked billet; T. M. H.  
*Rev.* IN OVLD STREET . 1668—HIS HALFE PENNY.

## ORCHARD STREET, Westminster.

758 PETER CLESBY IN ORCHARD—A horse, with BLAK above.  
*Rev.* STREET IN WESTMINSTER—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
P. E. C.

The sign indicated on the token being the Black Horse.

## OLD PALACE YARD, Westminster.

759 IOHN HARMAN AT THE—Crooked billet, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THE OVLD PALLACE—HALF PENY. I. S. H.

Old Palace yard, the area beyond King Henry the Seventh's chapel, where now the Victoria tower frowns in sullen majestic height. The communication hence to the Thames in the olden time was designated "the Parliament stairs."

## NEW PALACE YARD, Westminster.

760 THO: PALLISER. NEW PALLACE—Grocers Company arms.

*Rev.* HIS HALF PENY. 1666—King's head; Charles the Second.

New Palace yard, the area before the entrance to Westminster Hall; the causeway to the Thames being known as Watermen's stairs.

## PANIER ALLEY.

761 ROBERT HAYES AT YE. COFFEE—In field, a Turk's head.

*Rev.* HOVSE IN PANIER ALLEY—HIS HALF PENY.

Panier alley was so called from having been in the olden time the standing of the bakers' boys with their paniers. By statute of 1302, 30 Edward I., if not before, the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market. The bakers' boys stood here in rows, forming an alley, with their bread in paniers; and records are extant, dated 1440, in which Panier alley is mentioned as a place long and distinctively known. The bakers of Stratford and other neighbouring villages brought also, on all days but Sundays and principal feasts, bread in long carts, the bread being two ounces in the penny wheat loaf heavier than the wheat loaf baked in the city; these were pitched and sold by boys from paniers, at regularly defined standings, not only on the usual market-days, but daily. Bishop Bale has recorded the cry of the bakers' boys at Sturbridge fair near Cambridge, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth—"Buy and beare away: steale and run awayes." Later, as the ballad affirms, Robin Conscience in his ramble through Newgate market,

"Where country women, maids, and men,  
Were selling needful things;"

encountered the railing of the butterwomen, whose butter weighed not down their scales; and "the bakers that stood in a row" brawled at him, because he reminded them that but for the dread of the law their loaves would be less than the statutable weight.

Panier alley, wholly swept away in the great fire of 1666, immediately faced the end of St. Martin's lane, more generally known as St. Martin-le-grand; but on rebuilding in the next or following year was placed a few feet westward of the original site. Twenty years after, apparently for no other cause than certifying the high position of the ground, an ensculptured tablet was placed against the wall on the east side, having reference to the wonted usages of the place, like a departed spirit hovering over its former locality; a naked urchin, seated on end of panier, represents a baker's boy supplying from the panier the demand for a loaf; below him, inscribed

"WHEN Y<sup>v</sup> HAVE SOVGH<sup>t</sup> THE CITT<sup>y</sup> BOVND  
YET STILL TH<sup>i</sup>S IS THE HIGH<sup>e</sup>S<sup>t</sup> GROVND.  
AVGVST THE 27 1688."

Robert Hayes, burned out from this alley, reestablished his calling as "a coffee-man," under the same sign in Barbican. See No. 96, *ante*.

## PARKER'S LANE.

762 HENRY DVNSCOMBE IN . 1668 — Man dipping candles, in the field. *Rev.* PARKERS LANE . HIS HALF PENY—  
In the field, H. I. D. 1668.

Now Parker street, Drury lane.

## PATERNOSTER ROW.

763 THE CASTELL TAVERN—A castle, in field. *Rev.* IN  
PATERNOSTER ROW—In the field, I. D. B.

Tarlton, Queen Elizabeth's favourite stage clown, is said to have kept an ordinary, "the sign of the Castle," on the spot where Dolly's chop-house is now situated. Tarlton died in September, 1588.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, has this notice: "December 16th, 1648, died — Gough, vintner, at the Castle in Paternoster row." Possibly J. B. issued the token on his becoming Gough's successor. In the great fire in September, 1666, the Castle tavern, at the east end on the north side of Paternoster row, was wholly destroyed, but rebuilt of considerable magnitude; the large room in particular was distinguished for its extent and painted embellishments. Concerts of music were here frequently held about the middle of the last century; and the Castle Society of Music was long one of eminent distinction. In 1768 their performances were conducted at Haberdashers' hall, but their business meetings were held at the Half-moon tavern in Cheapside. The Castle tavern appears at this time to have fallen into desuetude, and in 1770 was the Oxford bible warehouse, where were deposited the productions of the Oxford university press; another portion being occupied by a furniture auctioneer named Upton. Soon after six in the morning of January 8th, in that year, a fire occurred at Messrs Johnson and Payne, booksellers, in Paternoster row, that destroyed their house, the Oxford bible warehouse, involving a loss in bibles, &c., to more than 7000*l.*, as also Cock's printing-house. An advertisement in April, 1771, proffered on a building-lease, the freehold ground "fronting Paternoster row, from east to west, sixty-six feet; and in depth from south to north, ninety-six feet, being the ground where the Castle tavern and three other houses lately stood, destroyed by fire."

764 CHAPTER COFFEE HOVSE (4) — In the field, a mitre.  
*Rev.* Blank; STRVCK ON LEATHER.

A leather groat. The letters in the legend are reversed, and the figure (4) is distinct on lower verge. M. C. Tutet, whose collections were dispersed in 1786, possessed a similar piece struck on leather, but his had the figure 2, or half groat,

765 CHAPTER COFFEE HOVSE — In the field, a mitre.  
*Rev.* Blank; STRVCK ON LEATHER.

The type different and smaller in size. The face of the leather appears to have been gilded.

## ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

766 GILES CALVERT AT THE — Spread-eagle, in the field.

*Rev.* WEST END OF ST. PAULS — In the field, G. E. C.

The Spread Eagle was long a sign of notoriety in St. Paul's churchyard ; tradition has recorded that the gilded copper vane in the form of an eagle, on the lofty spire of old St. Paul's, was during a high wind blown down, and falling against the sign of the Spread Eagle beat it to the ground\*. The first edition of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* was printed at the Spread Eagle in St. Paul's churchyard. At the north door of St. Paul's, William Burley, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in 1609, published *Pamelia: Musick's Miscellanie of pleasant Round-dances and Catches*, accredited as the earliest practical English book of catches, canons, rounds, and glees. The north side of St. Paul's churchyard became at this period an established market, and there are various tokens of the traders here located. The chapter-house and the cloister on the north side were, by order of the Commonwealth authorities, demolished, the ground cleared, and paved with the old stone of these buildings. Dugdale mentions in his *Diary* August 6th, 1657, as being the first day the herb women moved from their stands in Cheapside into the new market thus created. The throng of persons caused an order for its suppression, October 21st, 1661, when "persons vending roots, herbs and fruits," were directed "to sell only in the streets called Aldermanbury and Broad street, and then only on market-days."—*Mercurius Publicus*, October 24th, 1661, p. 671.

767 JOHN WEBSTER AT Y<sup>R</sup> ALMON[D] — An almond-tree ;  
1663. *Rev.* TREE . IN PAULS CHVRCHYARD — An  
almond tree ; I. M. W.

768 AT THE 3 TVNN TAVERN — Three tuns ; Vintners' arms.  
*Rev.* IN S. PAULS CHVRCHYARD — In the field, E. C.

On the north side, at the west end of St. Paul's churchyard, is a house of stage-coach notoriety, bearing the ludicrous sign of the Goose and Gridiron, which has puzzled many a wiseacre for a definition. Situated in London-house yard, so named as being contiguous to the former residence of the bishop of London, the house, before the great fire, was known by the sign of the Mitre ; and in 1664, Robert Hubert, *alias* Forges, "gent., and sworn servant to His Majesty," exhibited here a museum of natural rarities, as the catalogue describes them, "collected by him at great cost, and during thirty years travel in foreign countries ;

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\* "During a great tempest at sea in January, 1506, Philip king of Castile and his queen were weather-driven, and landed at Falmouth. The same tempest blew down the eagle of brass, off the spire of St. Paul's church in London, and in the falling the same eagle broke and battered the black eagle that hung for a sign in St. Paul's churchyard."—*Stow's Annals*, p. 484.

The black eagle, the cognizance of the house of Austria, of which Philip was the head.

daily to be seen at the place called the musick-house at the Miter, near the west end of St. Paul's church." Concerts of music and musical parties were also among the diversions the house afforded, till the fire in September, 1666, destroyed all. On the rebuilding of the house the new tenant appears to have by-shop'd the mitre; and, in contempt of the dissolute harmonies that had hitherto been the attraction, he perverted the Swan and Lyre, the crest and charge on the arms of the company of Musicians, into the silly Goose and Gridiron, forgetting possibly the goose had once the honour of being the capitolian guard of ancient Rome.

### 769 THE COFFEE HOVSE AT THE—Turk's head, in the field.

*Rev.* WEST END OF ST. PAVLS LONDON—In the field,  
a monogram; I<sup>p</sup>

Another of the large-sized coffee-house pence, now among the rarest of the traders' tokens.

### PAUL'S WHARF.

"From Paul's chain at the foot of Benet hill, formerly called Paul's wharfe hill, is Paul's wharf, having a common stair or landing-place from the Thames."—*Stow.*

### 770 AT Y<sup>n</sup> NEXT BOAT. BY PAVLS—Wherry, NEXT BOAT, above. *Rev.* WHARFE AT PETERS HILL FOOT—In the field, M. M. B.

Gallants and play-goers to the Bear-garden and theatres on the Bankside conferred no little celebrity on Paul's-wharf stairs, from its having long been the usual ferry, by a species of general concurrence.

The words "NEXT BOAT," on the token, sufficiently indicate the rendezvous of the boatmen plying for passengers at Paul's-wharf stairs. A ballad, entitled *The Boatman's Song*, printed in the *Loyal Garland*, at this period a highly popular collection of royalist effusions, affords some illustration of the hailing of the boatmen to strangers coming within their bounds:

"Will you go by water, Sir?  
I am the sculler;  
Go with my fare up westward, Sir,  
My boat shall be no fuller.

Next oars, Sir, next oars!  
Whither is't you go?  
To Foxhall, or Westminster,  
Or through bridge ho!"

Faux or Vaux hall, by the attractive mechanical contrivances of Sir Samuel Morland, had, before 1670, become a place of fashionable resort for the city gallants.



771 THE BALL NEERE—The figure 3, in the field.

*Rev.* PAVLES WHARFE—In the field, I. H.

The Ball would seem to be an error for "the Bell;" as Abraham Chitty, in 1669, issued a half-penny token from "the Bell brewhouse, neare Pauls wharfe." There was also the Bell yard, by Paul's wharf. A singularity attached to this token is the figure 3 on the obverse. Query, three pence! M. C. Tutet, in his choice collection of traders' tokens, dispersed after his death in 1786, had a similar piece, that in place of the 3 had on the obverse "6<sup>d</sup>"

### PEPPER ALLEY, Southwark.

772 THOMAS CROWDER AT—T. C. in monogram, in the field.

*Rev.* PEPPER ALLEY GATE—In the field, T. S. C.

773 ARTHUR ADAMS—Oar, from the Watermens' arms.

*Rev.* IN PEPPER ALEY. 1652—Peacock, tail displayed.

Why watermen should require such small change as tokens were likely to afford seems now problematical. Decker, in his *Gull's Horn-book*, 1609, speaking of gallants who crossed the Thames to the theatres on the Bankside, says "no matter, upon landing, whether you have money or no; you may swim in twenty of their boats upon the river upon ticket;" hence the phrase to go "on tick," to go on trust.

### PETER STREET, Westminster.

774 AT THE KINGS HEAD IN—King's head; Henry the Eighth.

*Rev.* PETTER STREETE W. M.—In the field, R. R. Y.

### PETTICOAT LANE, Whitechapel.

775 DANIELL DEBOVRCK—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* IN PETTECOATE LANE—Bird in hand, in the field.

Petticoat lane was formerly called Hog lane. Stow, in 1598, describing the neighbourhood as pleasant fields since the accession of Queen Elizabeth, observes "now within a few years is made a continual building throughout, of garden houses and small cottages, and the fields on either side be turned into garden plots, tenter yards, bowling alleys, and such like."

The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685, drove thousands of the French protestant broad-silk weavers to England, many of whom settled themselves in this vicinity.

776 NEARE THE SHEARES—In the field, a pair of shears.  
*Rev.* IN PETTICOATE LANE—S. A. H., in the field.

777 GRAVES.WEAVER. AT Y<sup>m</sup>—Wicker cradle, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN PETTICOATE LANE—In the field, G. W.

A basket maker ; the wicker cradle being the crest of the Basket-makers Company.

778 CHRISTOPHER WELDON AT Y<sup>m</sup>—Crescent, or half-moon, in the field. *Rev.* IN PETTICOATE LANE. 1667—  
 HIS HALFE PENY.

The Half-moon, or crescent, seems to be but an alternation of the Turk's Head as a sign. In Cartwright's comedy of *The Ordinary*, 1651, 8vo, is this allusion :

"*Slicer.* The sign o' th' Half-moon that hangs at your door, is not for nought.  
*Oredulous.* That's the Turk's arms, they say."—Act iv. sc. 1.

### PETTY FRANCE, Bishopsgate.

779 IOHN BARNES. CHANDLER—Carpenters' arms, in field.  
*Rev.* IN PETTEI FRANCE—In the field, I. S. B.

Petty France was subsequently called Lamb alley ; but being demolished, the ground was, in 1730, occupied by more extensive buildings, and in the Parish Clerks' Survey, 1732, is thus described : " Petty France, that was a ruined desolate place, is now raised a great deal higher, and is made a fine spacious street, containing many large uniform houses." New Broad street is the site of Petty France.

780 WILLIAM RACK AT Y<sup>m</sup>—An Indian, in field. *Rev.* IN  
 PETTY FRANCE. [16]66—In the field, R. M. R.

The figure of the Indian is the sinister supporter to the Distillers Company arms.

### PETTY FRANCE, Westminster.

781 AT THE SAVL IN PETTY—The Conversion of Saul.  
*Rev.* FRAN[C]E WESTMINSTER—In the field, I. S. T.

" He fell to the earth, and heard a voice."—*Acts*, ix. 4.

One of the puritanical devices of the period, in allusion to St. Paul, the tutelary saint of the metropolis.

The line of road from Tothill street, Westminster, to James street, Buckingham gate, was formerly known as Petty France. Milton the poet is said to have resided here, on the north side, next door to Lord Scudamore's, abutting on St.

James's park, from 1652 to the eve of the Restoration in 1660. "Petty France is now named York street, from John Sharp, archbishop of York, primate and metropolitan of England, having there his town residence."—*Hatton's New View of London*, 1708, p. 639.

782 NICHOLAS SHERMAN WHIT—A large building, in field.

*Rev.* HALL IN PETTI FRANCE—In the field, N. M. S.

Appears to have been a sign of the Banquetting house, Whitehall.

### PHILPOT LANE, Fenchurch Street.

783 ROBERT NEVILL—Three stags, in the field. *Rev.* IN

PHILPOT LANE—In the field, R. A. N.

"Philpot lane, so called of Sir John Philpot, who dwelled there, and was owner thereof."

Query, arms of the Leathersellers Company?

### PICCADILLY.

784 RICHARD GROOME IN—An anchor, crown on the stem.

*Rev.* PICKADILLY. 1665—In field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

The old way of depicting the Crown and Anchor.

### PICKLE-HERRING STAIRS, Southwark.

785 EDWARD BRENT—Hoy, or sailing-boat, in the field.

*Rev.* AT PICKELL HERRING—In the field, E. C. B.

786 EDWARD BRENT—In the field, HIS HALF PENNY. 1668.

*Rev.* The field occupied by a hoy, or sailing-boat.

787 MARGRET BROWNE AT Y<sup>e</sup> BLVE—Anchor, in the field;

M. B. *Rev.* NEARE PICKLE HERING IN SOWTHWARK

—HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668.

An octagon in shape. In the die HIS was originally punched: later struck pieces show the alteration to HER.

788 IAMES HOLLAND—Bakers Company arms, in the field.

*Rev.* AT PICKLE HERING—In the field, I. M. H.

789 THOMAS HVTHINSON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* AT PICKELL HEARING—Five tobacco-pipes.

### PIE CORNER, Smithfield.

790 FRANCIS HARRIS. BAKER—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* AT PYE CORNER. HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNY—In the field,

F. M. H.

"Pie corner, a place so called of such a sign, sometimes a fair inn for receipt of travellers, but now [1603] divided into tenements; and over against the said Pie corner lieth Cocke lane, which runneth down to Oldbourne conduit."—*Stow*. The Pie inn appears to have been on the east side, above Giltspur street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's hospital, possibly the now site of Windmill court. J. T. Smith's quarto etching, entitled "Old Houses at the south corner of Hosier lane, drawn in April, 1795," affords an admirable illustration of the Pie corner of Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fayre*, a drama descriptive of its vagaries in 1614. *Stow* notices, "from Hosier lane to Cocke lane, over against Pie corner," the houses of the Elizabethan period thus faithfully detailed in the etching.

The fire of 1666 progressed northward to Cock lane corner, on the 4th of September, and was there subdued. Pepys, in his Diary that day, mentions the house of Mr. Hewer's mother "at Pie corner, being burned, so that the fire is got so far that way." A carved naked boy, as Pennant describes him, "represented wonderfully fat indeed!" was set up at the north corner of Cock lane, to commemorate the fire of London as being occasioned by the sin of gluttony; the boy is still *in statu quo*, but the lying inscription has long been obliterated by the painter's brush, although its propriety was formerly thus supported from the pulpit: a nonconforming parson, preaching on the anniversary of the fire of London, asserted that "the calamity could not be occasioned by the sin of blasphemy, for in that case it would have begun at Billingsgate; nor lewdness, for then Drury lane would have been first on fire; nor lying, for then the flames had reached them from Westminster Hall; no, my beloved, it was occasioned by the sin of gluttony; for it began at Pudding lane, and ended at Pie corner."

791 JOHN MARSTON. TALLOW—Crescent, with seven stars.

*Rev.* CHANDLER IN PYE CORNER—HIS HALFE PENY.

The sign, the Half-moon and Seven Stars, rendered terrestrial by the agglomeration of a stick of candles.

### POSTERN GATE, Cripplegate.

792 ROBERT SARRESON—In the field, the postern gate.

*Rev.* IN THE POSTORNE—R. E. S., in the field.

In King William the First's grant of certain land and moor to the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-grand, in 1067, "the postern which is called Cripelegate" is particularized in the demarcation of the boundary.

## POULTRY.

"Poulterers in the old time dwelt and sold poultry at their stalls in the high street from Stocks market to the great conduit. The street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as lately into Grasse street, and the end of St. Nicholas flesh shambles."—*Stow*, ed. 1598.

793 AT THE ROSE TAVERN—A rose, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE POVLTRY—In the field, T. E. D.

Machin, in his Diary, January 5th, 1560, thus mentions the Rose tavern: "A gentleman arrested for debt; Master Cobham, with divers gentlemen and serving men, took him from the officers, and carried him to the Rose tavern, where so great a fray, both the sheriffs were feign to come, and from the Rose tavern took all the gentlemen and their servants, and carried them to the compter."

Richard Smith, in his manuscript Obituary, chronicles, "October 30th, 1649, died Mr. William Bowyer, vintner, in the Poultry. Old Mrs. Bowyer, widow, aged 86 years, on November 6th, 1672; buried February 25th, 1673, in St. Mildred's church in y<sup>e</sup> Poultry, where her husband, William Bowyer, *alias* Gamble, vintner at the Rose, sometime lived." She died in Covent garden.

Ned Ward mentions the Rose tavern in the Poultry, as in his time famous for good wine: "There was no parting without a glass, so we went into the Rose tavern in the Poultry, where the wine according to its merit had justly gained a reputation, and there in a snug room warmed with braash and faggot, over a quart of good claret, we laughed over our night's adventure."—*London Spy*, 1709.

794 GEORGE TWINE. 1665—Three cranes erect, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE POVLTRY—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

The Three Cranes tavern, destroyed in the fire of 1666, was rebuilt, and is noticed in 1698, in one of the many paper controversies of that day. A fulminating pamphlet, entitled *Ecclesia et Factio: a Dialogue between Bow church steeple and the Exchange Grasshopper*, elicited *An Answer to the Dragon and Grasshopper: in a Dialogue between an Old Monkey and a Young Weasel, at the Three Crane Tavern in the Poultry*.

795 THE EXCHANGE TAVERN—Quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. *Rev.* IN THE POVLTRY. 1671—In the field, W. K.

The view on the obverse shows the north, east, and south sides of the quadrangle of the building, destroyed by fire in the night of January 10th, 1838.

The arrival of Mary Moders, *alias* Stedman, as the German princess, at "the Exchange tavern, right against the Stocks, betwixt the Poultry and Cornhill, at five in the morning; Mr. King being up, and standing at the bar telling of brass farthings;" with her marriage to Carleton, the taverner's wife's brother; are incidents fully narrated in Francis Kirkman's *Counterfeit Lady Unveiled*, 1673, duod.

## PUDDING LANE.

796 AT Y<sup>n</sup> MAYDEN HEADE—Mercers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* IN PVDIN LANE. 1657—In the field, B. W. A.

Stow names it "Rother lane, or Red Rose lane, of such a sign there : now, 1598, commonly called Pudding lane, because the butchers of Eastcheape have their scalding-house for hogs there, and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, are voided down that way to their dung-boats on the Thames. This lane is chiefly inhabited by basket-makers, turners, and butchers."

Here, between two and three o'clock, on Sunday morning, September 3d, 1666, began, at the house of — Farriner, the king's baker, the most destructive fire on record. It is worthy of note that it was foretold, a year previously, that the fire would commence on the night of the 2d of September. See *London Gazette*.

## PUDDLE DOCK, Thames Street.

797 ROBERT HALE AT PVDLE—HIS HALFE PENY, in the field.

*Rev.* DOCK. CHANDLER. 1662—In the field, R. M. H.

A property belonging to the authorities of the city of London that formerly conferred a distinguished title. Shadwell, in his comedy of *Epsom Wells*, printed in 1676, mentions "the countess of Puddle dock." Hogarth, in May, 1732, with some companions as frolicsome as himself, having only an additional shirt in his pocket, started at midnight, from the Bedford Arms tavern under the east piazza in Covent garden, on a tour, by the Gravesend hoy ; and, at the Dark house, Billingsgate, met with the no less eminent personage than "his grace," the title having advanced in dignity, "the duke of Puddle dock," most facetiously drunk. Hogarth, in an enthusiastic fit of inspiration, drew his pencil, and on the instant, caught

"The living manners as they rose."

The *vraisemblance* obtained general approval ; the portraiture was pasted against the cellar-door : unhappily it has not been engraved ; and the title from some cause has become dormant.

## QUEENHITHE.

798 RICHARD BRIGGS. 1660—Fishmongers Company arms.

*Rev.* AT QVEENEHITHE—In the field, R. A. B.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

799 BARTHOLLOMEW FISH—In field, three fish. *Rev.* AT QVEENEHITHE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY.

Query, three lucas, or pike ? The heralds seem occasionally to have interfered, or had the power of interfering, in the devices on tokens. Sir William Dugdale, in his Diary, November 3d, 1668, has a minute ; "John Salmon, of Chester, maketh brass pence with armes upon them (three salmons) : to disclayme him."

## RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY.

Stow, recording the enlargement of London at the close of the sixteenth century, says "there hath been of late, in place of elm trees, many small tenements raised towards Radcliffe; and Radcliffe itself hath been also increased in building eastward; in place whereof I have known a large highway, with fair elm trees on both the sides." The locality must have increased rapidly, as Sir Roger L'Estrange, in his once highly popular translation of *Quevedo's Visions* (the seventh edition being printed in 1689), has the expression, "common as Ratcliffe highway."

800 AT THE BLACK BOAY—A negro boy, in field. *Rev.* IN RATCLIF. 1651—In the field, N. E. V.

The artist has added some accessories to the figure of "the black boy," not usually detailed, pipes in his right hand, and a pot in his left.

801 JOHN BISHOP. 1656—Three sugar-loaves, in the field. *Rev.* IN RATLIFF HIGHWAY—In the field, I. M. B.

802 FRANCIS BVLL IN—King's head; Henry the Eighth, in the field. *Rev.* RATLIFF. 1656—In field, F. A. B.

803 THE WHEATSHEAF AND—Sheaf, with sugar-loaf above. *Rev.* SVGER LOFE IN RATLIF—In the field, H. D. B.

804 AT THE GVNN IN—A marine gun, mounted on carriage. *Rev.* RATLIFE HIGH WAY—In the field, W. A. T.

805 AT THE PLOW—In the field, a plough. *Rev.* RATLIF HIE WHAY—W. M. C., in the field.

806 AT THE GOLDEN BALL—In the field, a ball. *Rev.* IN RATTLIFE. 1662—R. A. B., in the field.

807 THO. SORELL AT RED—Lion rampant, in the field. *Rev.* LYON TAVERN IN RATCLIEF—HIS HALF PENY.

808 RICH. STILES AT Y<sup>e</sup> WHITE—Lion rampant, in the field. *Rev.* AT RATCLIF. 1666—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

809 IASPAR SKACHAR AT THE—King's head; Charles the Second. *Rev.* TAVERN IN RATCLIFE. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. S.

- 809\* *George Dam at ye Rose Brew house*—A rose. *Rev. In Rattcliffe Highway*. 1669.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## RATCLIFF CROSS.

- 810 WILLIAM BAKER AT LITTLE WHIT—Horse, in the field.  
*Rev.* HORS. NERE RATCLIF. CROSS—HIS HALF PENY.
- 811 IOSEPH BROCKE. COATE—A coat displayed, in the field ;  
I. B. *Rev.* SELER NEAR RATCLIF CROS—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 812 RANDOLPH HVFT AT THE—Royal oak, in field. *Rev.* AT RATLEFF CROSS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENY. R. M. H.

## REDCROSS STREET, Cripplegate.

- 813 THOMAS BALLETT AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Mermaid, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN RED CROS STREET—In the field, T. A. B.
- 814 *Philip Ferrers: Barret Gordon*, in script characters, four lines. *Rev.* IN RED CROSS STREET—THEIR HALF PENY.
- 815 THOMAS WHITTLE—RED + STREETE. 1657, in the field.  
*Rev.* CORNER BEECH LANE—In the field, a black jack.

Richard Smith enters in his Obituary " March 5th, 1674, this day died Mrs. Jane Whittle, wife of Mr. Thomas Whittle of Redcross street, strongwater-man (a good friend of mine), of good report. Buried March 10th, in St. Giles's parish ; with a sermon preached by Mr. Smithers, our lecturer."

Redriff, *see* ROTHERHITHE.

## ROSE ALLEY, Newgate Market.

- 816 RICHARD SKELSON IN ROSE—In the field, a rose.  
*Rev.* ALEY IN NEWGATT MARKET—HALF PENY. R. M. S.

" A taverne," as Bishop Earle observes in his *Microcosmography*, " is a degree, or if you will, a paire of staires, above an ale-house, where men get drunk with more credit and apology : if the vintner's rose be at door, it is sign sufficient, but the absence of this is supplied by the ivy-bush."



## ROSE-AND-CROWN COURT, Gray's-Inn Lane.

817 ROB. STOCKTON. IN ROSE AND—A greyhound, in field.

*Rev.* CROWN COURT. GREYS IN LANE—HIS HALF PENY.

Aubrey, the antiquary, lodged in 1673, in the house of Henry Coley, a tailor, and the astrologically adopted son of the far-famed William Lilly, in Rose and Crown court, in Gray's inn lane. Born at Oxford, October 18th, 1633, there are two or three portraits of Coley; he was an astrologer, a fortune-teller, and a water-caster.

## ROSEMARY LANE.

Rosemary lane, a region graphically described by Pope in the *Dunciad* :

"Where wave the tatter'd fragments of Rag-fair,"

long known as the mart of old clothes, rags, and secondary goods of all sorts\*, has recently been ennobled by the appellation of Royal Mint street.

818 AT THE FALCON IN—In the field, a falcon.

*Rev.* ROSE-MARY LANE—R. H., in the field.

A white falcon was the badge of Queen Anna Boleyn.

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\* Among the more memorable residents of Rosemary lane was Richard Brandon, the executioner of King Charles the First. "His Majesty's decollation," as Evelyn described that incident, "was at two o'clock p. m. on January 30th, 1649. Within an hour of the blow being struck, Brandon was paid thirty pounds in half-crowns; he had also the orange stuck full of cloves that the king held, and an handkerchief out of the king's pocket. After leaving the scaffold, a gentleman in Whitehall offered him twenty shillings for the orange, which he refused, but afterwards sold it in Rosemary lane for ten shillings. He returned home about six at night, and gave his wife the money he had received for the day's business."

Richard Brandon died on Wednesday, June 20th, 1649, and on the following day, attended by crowds of persons, "was carried to Whitechapel churchyard, having a bunch of rosemary at each end of the coffin, and on the top thereof; a rope being tied across and lengthwise from one end to the other." The burial register of St. Mary Matfelon, on the 21st, has the entry "Buried in the churchyard, Richard Brandon, a ragman in Rosemary lane;" and an addition, "this R. Brandon is supposed to have cut off the head of Charles the First." The fact was clearly known by the parish officers, but an unobtrusive "supposed" in the register could implicate no one; yet so little were the authorities, on the Restoration, apprised of the real circumstances, that orders were issued on June 7th, 1660, for the apprehension of cornet Joyce and Hugh Peters, as the executioners of the king; and right or wrong, the latter was executed at Charing cross, convicted under a false charge, to substantiate which no proof was advanced beyond a presumption, and Peters, ignorant no doubt who really had struck the blow, was unable to parry the force of the indictment.

819 EDWARD READE IN — Fruiterers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* ROSEMARY LANE—In the field, E. T. R.

The emblazonment on the shield of the Fruiterers' arms is an apple-tree, the tempter or serpent, twined about the trunk, presenting the apple to Eve, Adam being on the dexter side. The subject is generally known as the Adam and Eve; and among the drolleries of Charles the Second's days, some pot-house bard, whom "the brewer's dog had bitten in the brain," and not insensible to embroilments at home, has thus quibbled on the sign :

" All women rightly are call'd Eves,  
Because they came from Adam's wife :  
Add thi to eves, and they are thieves,  
And oft rob men of merry life.

To eve add ls, they are evels,  
Let d precede, they are devels :  
Thus eves are thieves, thieves are evils,  
And angry eves worse than devils."

820 ED. FLOWERS AT THE—A bunch of grapes, in the field.

*Rev.* IN ROSEMARY LANE—In the field, E. M. F.

821 ROBERT CRYER. PASTRY-COOK — King's Head; Charles the Second, in field. *Rev.* IN ROSE-MARY LANE.

1668—HIS HALFE PENY. R. S. C.

### ROTHERHITHE.

822 IOHN HARISON IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* REDRIFE. MEALMAN—In the field, I. K. H.

823 WILLIAM RVSHLEY OF—A mill-wheel, in the field.

*Rev.* REDRIFF. MILLER—In the field, W. R. R.

824 FRANCIS SEELE—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.

*Rev.* IN REDRIF. F. S., in three lines across the field.

825 WILLIAM SIMONS—In the field, a bull. *Rev.* IN REDERIF—W. F. S., in the field.

826 ELIZABETH SWAN—In the field, HER HALF PENY.

*Rev.* AT REDERIFF—A swan, in the field.

827 MARY WARREN—In the field, a crown. *Rev.* AT REDRIFF—M. W., in the field.

828 AT OLEVANT STAIRES—A spread-eagle, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN REDEREF. 1659—In the field, E. B. C.

Elephant stairs are nearly opposite to Execution dock, Wapping.

829 THOMAS CLIFFORD—A tobacco-roll, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN ROTHORITH. 1666—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

830 WILL. MANARD AT THE—Cradle and sugar-loaf.  
*Rev.* IN REDERIFE. 1666—In the field, W. E. M.

The Cradle is the crest of the Basket-makers' arms; but, as appears from the *Compleat Vintner*, 1720, it was also the symbol of a place of temporary refuge

"From all the parish plagues and terrors,  
That wait on poor weak woman's errors."

831 JAMES WRIGHT. 1667—Bakers Company arms, in field.  
*Rev.* IN REDRIF. BAKER—In the field, I. D. W.

832 HENRY BODDY AT THE—Salutation; two men bowing.  
*Rev.* IN REDRIF. 1668—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

833 THOMAS MAY AT Y<sup>e</sup> BVNCH OF—Grapes, in the field.  
*Rev.* GRAPES. IN REDERIFE. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.  
T. E. M.

#### ROTHERHITHE LANE.

834 AT THE DARKE HOVSE—In the field, M. F. *Rev.* IN REDRIF LANE—1653, in the field.

#### ROTHERHITHE STAIRS.

835 JAMES BVRTON NEERE—Grocers Company arms, in the field. *Rev.* REDRIFE STAYRES. [16]66—In the field,  
I. M. B.

## ROTHERHITHE WALL.

836 ROBERT WEBB AT Y<sup>n</sup>—A ship, in the field.

*Rev.* TAVERN. ON REDRIFFE WALL—HIS HALFE PENY.  
R. H. W.

837 IOHN OTTER—In the field, HIS HALF PENY. *Rev.* ON  
REDERIF WALL—A bird? in the field.

838 PHILIP COOKE AT—Shipwrights' arms, in field. *Rev.*  
REDERIF WALL. 1669—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

## ROTTEN ROW, Aldersgate Street.

839 RICHARD CYPMAN AT Y<sup>n</sup>—Two brewers, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN ROTTEN ROW. 1666—HIS HALFE PENY.

## ROUND COURT, Strand.

840 THO. ALLATT. CHANDLER. IN THE ROVN[D]—A corn-  
porter. *Rev.* CORT AGAINST Y<sup>n</sup> NEW EXCHAING—  
HIS HALFE PENNY.

The site of old Round court, a communication from the Strand to Vine street and Chandos street, long the abode of vice and wretchedness, is now occupied by the western portion or rear of the Charing-cross hospital.

## RUSSELL STREET, Covent Garden.

841 IOHN HATTEN—Prince's plume, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
RVSELL STREETE—In the field, I. D. H.

Evelyn, in the winter of the year preceding the Restoration, resided with his family in this house. In his Diary, apparently an after compilation, he says, under the date October 18th, 1659, "I came with my wife and family to London, and tooke lodgings at the Three Feathers, in Russell street, Covent garden, for all the winter; my son being very unwell." The fact does not transpire in this memorandum, but Evelyn's business was to render all possible aid, by correspondence, to the restoration of monarchy, of which he was a secret agent. He was residing here in May, 1660, and on the 29th of that month he walked hence into the Strand, and witnessed the accomplishment of his hopes, the cavalcade that accompanied Charles the Second on his advancement to the throne, and occupied from two till nine p. m. in passing.

842 MARY LONG IN RUSSELL—A rose on stem, in the field.

*Rev.* STREET. IN COVENT GARDEN — HER HALFE PENNY. M. L.

To say ought "under the rose," not to be again divulged, erroneously supposed to have reference to words spoken among persons who on festive occasions wore garlands of roses, has a classical derivation; the rose, the flower of Venus, was consecrated by Cupid to Harpocrates, the god of silence, of which it consequently became the symbol.

Tickets for the Mathematical Adventure, "a lottery to be drawn at Stationers' Hall on March 25th next," were announced in *The Post-boy* newspaper, February 15th, 1698-9, to be had at "the Rose coffee-house, by the play-house."

See also No. 200.

### SAFFRON HILL.

843 JOHN IONES AT SAFFRON HILL — In the field, 1P

*Rev.* OVRE AGAINST THE CASTLE. 1672, in four lines.

Large brass size, for a penny circulation.

### SALISBURY COURT, Fleet Street.

844 WILLIAM HARVEY AT Y<sup>e</sup> CATT — In the field, a cat.

*Rev.* IN SALSBUVRY COVRT—W. A. H., in the field.

### SANCTUARY GATE, Westminster.

845 WILLIAM GARWAY. AT Y<sup>e</sup> SENTRY—A still; Distillers' arms. *Rev.* GATE IN WESTMINSTER. 1666 — HIS

HALFE PENY. W. A. G.

All churches and churchyards, during the papal domination till the reign of King Henry the Eighth, were more or less sanctuaries, and protected traitors, murderers, and other misdoers, if within forty days they acknowledged their crimes, and submitted themselves to banishment. The sanctuaries claiming more privilege than others were St. John's of Beverley, St. Martin's-le-grand in London, Ripon in Yorkshire, St. Burian's in Cornwall, and Westminster. The Sanctuary gate stood on the abbey side of Great George street, near the site of the Sessions house.

St. Saviour's Dock, *see* DOCK HEAD, Bermondsey.

## SEA-COAL LANE, Snow Hill.

846 RICH. WEST. AT RED—Cross pattée, in the field.

*Rev.* IN SEACOL LANE. 1662—In the field, R. S. W.

A blind ale-house in Sea-coal lane was one among the many places of shift, hide and seek, of George Peele, the dramatist, and Shakespeare's contemporary. In the *Merris Conceited Jests* of this worthy is a ludicrous description of a rencontre here, between him and Anthony Nit the barber of Brentford, who had been deluded of his lute by the cajolery of the former.

## SHADWELL.

Shadwell, as a parish, is portion of Stepney, from which it was taken by Act of Parliament, passed March 17th, 1670. The parish church, named St. Paul's by reason that the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, are the patrons, was not consecrated till March 20th, 1671.

847 MATHEW DODSLEY AT—M. R. D., in the field. *Rev.*

SHADWELL DOCK. 1658—Bear, with collar and chain.

Signs formerly were expensive affairs, and sign painters doubtless frequently extortionate. A thrifty Boniface requiring a bear, was told by the painter, one without a chain was the cheapest. The stipulated price, though low, was agreed on; but the painter using size-colours, the unchained bear was soon by the rain obliterated and washed off. The innkeeper, enraged at what he shrewdly supposed was the painter's duplicity, was told in reply, the fault was all his own; as had he paid sufficiently to have the bear drawn with a collar and chain he could not have gone away, "for," argued Apelles, "can you or any man imagine a bear would stay without a chain?"—*Cambridge Jests*, 1674.

848 WILLIAM POWES—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* LIVING IN SHADWELL—In the field, W. E. P.

849 AT THE SWAN WITH 2—A swan with two necks.

*Rev.* NECKS IN SHADWELL—In the field, N. E. B.

850 JOHN ANNIS IN SHADWELL—A lion passant, in the field.

*Rev.* NEERE COALE-STAIRS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY.

851 THO. DARRELL. AT BELL—A bell, in the field.

*Rev.* WHARFE IN SHADWELL—In the field, T. M. D.

Bells have long been a favourite object as a sign, attributable doubtless to some of the delusions catholicism inflicts on its devotees. The sound of a consecrated bell was said to have the power of averting the perils of lightning and storms; generally, the prevalency of bells, as signs, has its origin in this belief.

## UPPER SHADWELL.

- 852 Y<sup>e</sup> SPEAKER FRIGAT—In the field, E. E. W. *Rev.* IN  
VPPER SHADWELL—A ship, in the field.

Sir Richard Stainer, the commander of the Speaker frigate, was knighted by Cromwell, at Whitehall, June 11th, 1657, for his bravery in the fight under Admiral Blake against the Spaniards. The sign was therefore either complimentary, or set up by some Boniface who had served on board.

- 853 THE SONNE TAVERNE—Sol in rays, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN VPPER SHADWELL. 1657—In field, E. S. N.

- 854 HENREY SMITH. 1658—A leg, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
VPER SHADWELL—In the field, H. A. S.

The usual stocking-seller's sign.

- 855 EDWARD HILLSYE—Cooks Company arms. *Rev.* IN  
VPER SHADWELL—In the field, E. P. H.

- 856 BENIAMIN MILLER. 1666—A windmill, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN VPPER SHADWELL—HIS HALF PENY.

Shambles, *see* NEWGATE MARKET.

## SHARP'S ALLEY.

- 857 AT THE 3 LYONS IN—Three lions passant guardant.  
*Rev.* SHARPS ALLEY. 1657—In the field, G. M. F.

- 858 AT THE SHIP IN SHARPS—A ship, in the field.  
*Rev.* ALLY IN LEADEN HALL—In the field, F. G. R.

## SHIRE LANE, Fleet Street.

- 859 IOHN PARRETT AT THE SWORD—A sword and buckler.  
*Rev.* AND BVCKLER IN SHEERE LANE—HIS HALFE  
PENNY. 1667.

"Hard by the bar is Shire lane, so called because it divideth the city from the shire."—*Stow*, ed. 1598. The parochial records of St. Dunstan's show several presentments in the reign of King James the First, against the old gateway or

entrance from Fleet street into Shire lane. In July, 1845, to redeem a bad character, Shire lane was named Lower Serle's place.

Buckler play, which no other token is known to illustrate, by a proclamation in 1609, more particularly concerning the city of London and counties adjoining, was, with bear-baitings and singing of ballads, thenceforth to be utterly prohibited, and the parties offending to be severely punished by any alderman or justice of the peace; but in the misgoverned reign of Charles the Second, as a pastime, licenses for that and other mischievous sports were, on payment of a fee, readily obtained of Sir Henry Herbert, then Master of the Revels. Misson, who was in England in William the Third's reign, in reference to these conflicts, observes, "within these few years you would often see a sort of gladiators marching thro' the streets, in their shirts to the waist, their sleeves tucked up, sword in hand, and preceded by a drum to gather spectators. They gave so much a head to see the fight, with cutting swords and a kind of buckler for defence. The edge of the sword was a little blunted, and the care of the prize-fighters was not so much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerously; nevertheless, as they were obliged to fight till some blood flowed, without which nobody would give a farthing for the show, they were forced sometimes to play a little roughly." Hogarth's print of *The Fair*, an assemblage of the histrionic characters of contemporary every-day life, places the characters, now extinct, immediately before the reader. The house in Shire lane was probably noted for such exhibitions.

- 860 *Will. Richardson. His Halfe Penny*, in four lines.  
*Rev. In Sheire Lane* .1667, four lines, in the field.

### SHOE LANE, Fleet Street.

- 861 THOMAS SEELE AT—A tobacco-roll, in the field.  
*Rev. SHOOE LANE*—In the field, T. A. S.

- 862 AT THE CROSE KEYES—In the field, I<sup>p</sup> *Rev. IN*  
*SHOOE LANE*—Two keys crossed, in the field.

The crossed keys, a relic of the papal time in England, are typical of St. Peter, well known as the accredited bearer of the keys of Paradise. The apostle is himself occasionally represented with two keys in his hand, and at other times with a double key, surmounted by a cross. St. Peter was the first of the followers of Christ to declare the glories of salvation, and his preaching had effect on the minds of the earliest converts, by his artless simplicity and humble character. The boat used on the Thames is called a Peter-boat, in compliment to the saint as the especial patron of fishermen and of fishmongers; and the keys, the emblem of St. Peter, form part of the ensigns of the Fishmongers Company. In the early periods of art, the Pope was commonly represented in the character of St. Peter, bearing in his hand the keys of heaven. The power of the keys assumed by the Pope, and intended to infer the privilege of passing judgment on departed souls, is derived from the metaphorical expression of Christ, recorded in the gospel, St. Matthew, chap. xvi.



- 863 MANSFIELDS COFFEE HOVSE—A hand holding coffee-pot.  
*Rev.* IN SHOE LANE. BY PROVIDENCE — Coffee-cups  
 and pipes.

The coffee-house pennies were issued on reopening after the great fire.

### SHOREDITCH.

- 864 WILLIAM GILLAM AT THE — Edward the Fourth, and  
 Jane Shore. *Rev.* IEAN SHORE IN SHORDICH —  
 HIS HALFE PENNY.

The figures appear to represent King Edward the Fourth and his mistress.  
 The sign is extant in the High street.

- 865 THE ROSE AND CROWNE—A crowned rose, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN SHOREDITCH. 1652—In the field, s. p.

- 866 NEARE SHOREDITCH —The sun in rays, in the field.  
*Rev.* CHVRCH. AT SVNN. 1657—In the field, c. r.

The adage of a man being the worse for being "in the sun," seems verified in  
 the die-sinker's blunder, or misarrangement of the legend on the token, the pur-  
 port of which is "the Sun neare Shoreditch church."

- 867 IOHN WOODSON LIVEING—A plough, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN SHORDITCH. 1669 — HIS HALF PENY.

### SILVER STREET, Wood Street.

"Silver street, the region of money, a good seat for an usurer."—*Ben Jonson.*

- 868 IOHN LAWRENCE—In the field, 1659. *Rev.* IN SILVER  
 STREET—I. S. L., in the field.

Richard Smith, in his Obituary, mentions, in May, 1630, "Woodcock, a vintner,  
 at the corner of Silver street, in Great Wood street, burned in his bed."

### SMITHFIELD.

- 869 THO. ALLDRIDGE AT THE CATORN—Wheel of martyr-  
 dom. *Rev.* WHEEL IN WEST SMITHFIELD — HIS  
 HALFE PENNY. T. M. A.

The Catherine Wheel was changed, in the Commonwealth period, into "the  
 Cat and Wheel," as asserted by Flecknoe, in his *Enigmatical Characters*, 1658.

870 AT THE CROWN TAVERN—A crown, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In the field, I. A. C.

The Crown tavern appears to have been at this time on the first floor. The title-page to Camfield's *Comprehensive Rule of Righteousness*, printed in 1671, 8vo, states it to have been "Printed by A. C., for H. Eversden, under the Crown tavern, in West Smithfield.

The tavern was situated in what was then termed Smithfield rounds.

871 RIC. HARPER AT THE HARP—A harp, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WEST SMITHFIELD—In the field, R. A. H.

Harping on his name appears to have been the incentive to the device of his sign.

872 RICHARD PEMBLE IN—Frying-pan; ironmonger's sign.

*Rev.* WEST SMITHFEILDE—In the field, R. E. P.

873 THE NEW QUEENES HEAD—Bust of Queen Elizabeth.

*Rev.* IN WEST SMITHFIELD—G. A. P., in the field.

A rival house to another "QUEENE HEAD TAVERN," in West Smithfield, whence was issued a token with the initials, I. T. M.

874 JOHN SAWYER AT Y<sup>e</sup> NAGS—A still, in the field.

*Rev.* HEAD IN SMITHFEILDE—In field, a nag's head.

A distiller of spirits, or vendor of hot waters.

875 CHARLES WHITE AT Y<sup>e</sup> RED—Lion rampant, in field.

*Rev.* LION IN WEST SMITHFIELD—HIS HALFE PENY.

C. M. W.

876 THO. WHITE AT Y<sup>e</sup> BLACKMORES—Negro head; HIS OB.  
(for obolus). *Rev.* HEAD IN WEST SMITHFIELD—

In the field, T. E. W.

Negroes, men of black complexions, short black woolley hair, and by religion pagans, were some time known in Europe as a second or inferior race, by the appellation of black-a-moors, or black Moors, to distinguish them from the Moors, men of tawny complexions, long black hair, and by religion Mahomedans. Thus the two divisions of Africa, on the north and south of the Senegal, are respectively called Mauritania, or the country of the Moors, and Nigritia, the country of the blacks. The race of negroes, black men with woolley hair, have, to all European knowledge, been subject at all times as slaves or menials to their long-haired brethren the Moors. The Black-a-moor, or the Negro's Head, indicate one and the same sign.

877 WALTER WILLEC . . — In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.  
*Rev.* WEST SMITHFEILD — In field, Tallow-chandlers' arms.

878 ANTILOP. WEST SMITHFEILD — In the field, THO. HATTON.  
*Rev.* BIBIS VINVM SALVTA ANTILOP — HIS HALFE PENY.  
 1664.

The ancients drank not only in honour of the gods but also in honour of their emperors, their friends, and their mistresses, and doubtless their favourite animals; possibly the antelope among others. The Greeks, before drinking, saluted those of the party in some appropriate term indicative of the most friendly solicitude: "may you live long," "to your health, my companion," and other similar expressions. The Romans observed the like custom, and in their modes of salutation were in no way behind the Greeks; their "Propino tibi salutem," "Bene te," and "Bene amicum," were among the most common. The early Christians drank healths in honour of the angels, the apostles, and the martyrs. The Scots, in less civilized times, presented to their bishops, at the time of nomination and election, the great cup of St. Magnus; and when the aspirant for episcopal honours drank off the contents in one draught, the people were transported with joy, and clapped their hands in full assurance that his episcopate could not but be happy. The custom of pledging or drinking healths may be traced to the remotest ages.

879 AT THE HARTS HORNS IN WEST — Sultan Amurath's head. *Rev.* SMITHFEILD. THE COFFEEHOVS — C. M. C.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  TOKEN. 1664.

880 JAMES BYARD AT THE 3 — Three sugar-loaves, in field.  
*Rev.* IN SMITHFIELD. 1666 — HIS HALF PENY. I. E. B.

881 IOHN MERIEFIELD AT Y<sup>n</sup> — Object in field indistinct, IN.  
*Rev.* WEST SMITHFIELD. 1669 — HIS HALFE PENY.  
 I. M. M.

### SMITHFIELD BARS.

882 IOHN BOND AT Y<sup>n</sup> BVLLS — A bull's head; I. M. B.  
*Rev.* HEAD AT SMITHFIELD BARS — HIS HALFE PENY.

Smithfield bars are the city boundaries on the north side of Smithfield, leading to Cow cross. The sign is still there.

883 ROBERT CVRTIS. 1669 — In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* AT SMITHFIELD BARRS — R. C., in the field.

884 JEFFERY THOMAS GROCER—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* OVER AGAINST Y<sup>e</sup> SHIP PENS—IN SMITH FEILD.

"The Sheep-pens," at this period so called, occupied the space west of Smith-field bars, at the upper end of Chick lane and Cow lane.

885 JOHN WARREN GROCER—Anchor and cable, in the field.

*Rev.* AT SMITHFEILD PENS. [16]55—In field, I. W.

### SNOW HILL.

"The high street turneth down Snore hill to Oldbourne conduit, and from thence to Oldborne bridge," "all replenished with fair building."—*Stow*, ed. 1598. Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, 1657, fol., in great part borrowed from *Stow*, writes "Sore hill, now vulgarly called Snow hill."

886 AT THE CO[C]K AT—A cock, in the field.

*Rev.* SNOWHILL. 1649—In the field, E. E. B.

887 APOTHECARY—In the field, M. N. C., in monogram.

*Rev.* SNOWHILL—A cock on spire, in the field.

A cock was the general object in sacrifice or thanks-offering in the temple of *Æsculapius*, by those who recovered from any disease.—*Plato's Phædon*.

888 GABRIEL BONNER—Grocers Company arms, in the field.

*Rev.* ON SNOW HILL—In the field, G. D. B.

889 AT THE LION AND—Lion and lamb, in the field.

*Rev.* LAMBE ON SNOW HIL—In the field, L. W.

Long and memorably distinctive on Snow hill has been the sign of the Saracen's Head, but unluckily no tavern token of the house is known. George Colman the younger, being in company where a young handsome wife wore on her breast a miniature of her husband with huge whiskers, was asked if he could guess who it was like? "Certainly," replied Griffinhoof; "the Saracen's Head on Snow hill."

### LITTLE SOMERS QUAY.

890 Tilt-boat, with oar-rowers and steersman; three cinque-foils. *Rev.* IOHN MICHELL LIVING AT LITTLE SOMERS

KEY NEAR BILLINGSGATE, in seven lines across the field.

The tilt-boat here represented superseded the ancient Gravesend barge, and, till the introduction of steam-boats in 1815, was the most general mode of conveyance to Gravesend; and Billingsgate the starting-place from London, time

out of mind. Snelling has engraved it in his *View of the Copper Coinage*, plate v. fig. 15. The dies were octangular in form, but the piece in the Beaufoy cabinet, a fine proof specimen, is struck on a round blank.

- 891 JOHN SIMMONS. 1666—Still in field, from the Distillers' arms. *Rev.* ON LITTLE SUMMER KAY—HIS HALFE PENNY. I. H. S.

Somers quay, Lower Thames street, was the first westward of Billingsgate.

### SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, Holborn.

- 892 THO. KENCIE IN SOUTH—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* HAMPTON BVILDINGS—A crown, in the field.

Southampton buildings, nearly opposite to Gray's Inn in Holborn, still retain the old appellation. Thomas Wriothesley, earl of Southampton, petitioned in vain King Charles the First, in 1637, for leave to demolish the then Southampton house, and to erect buildings for tenantry on its site. During the interregnum, the earl appears to have experienced no difficulty; and Howell, in his *Londinopolis*, 1657, fol., mentions Southampton house as having lately been "quite taken down, and turned to several private tenements." There are traders' tokens from Southampton buildings, bearing date 1658, and showing the occupancy of some of the houses. The speculation would seem not to have been profitably successful till the occurrence of the great fire, when Baron Atkins, in a letter to his brother Sir Robert, from Lincoln's Inn, dated September 8th, 1666, describing the ravages of the fire, writes, "Houses are now at an excessive rate, and my lord treasurer's new buildings are now in great request." The earl, on the restoration of King Charles the Second, was created lord high treasurer, and, according to Dugdale's Diary, "died at his house near Holborn, May 16th, 1667." Dugdale refers to Southampton, afterwards Bedford, house, on the north side of Bloomsbury square, demolished in 1800.

- 893 JOHN WILKINSON WHIT—A lion rampant, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN SOUTHAMTON BILDGS—In the field, I. E. W.

### SOUTHWARK.

- 894 AT THE WHIT BVLL HEAD—In the field, a bull's head.  
*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE. 1648—I. A. B., in the field.

By the designation "Southwark," on the early tokens, the Borough, or now High street, from the old London Bridge to Mint street, opposite to St. George's church, seems to be implied.

895 AT THE BORES HEAD—A boar's head, lemon in mouth.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK . 1649—In the field, W. M. B.

Henry Wyndesore, one of the household of the memorable Sir John Fastolf of Caister in Norfolk, in a letter to John Paston, dated from "London, on Sunday next after St. Bartholomew's day" (August, 1459, or before, the year not being mentioned), entreats him at his leisure to remind Sir John of his old promise, to prefer or assist him in taking the Boar's Head in Southwark; intimating that he had purposed to have been elsewhere, but that "of my master's own motion he said that I should set up in the Boar's Head." Sir John Fastolf died on St. Leonard's day, November 6th, 1459, at the advanced age of more than eighty years.

In Alexander Chalmers's *History of Oxford*, it is stated that "the Boar's Head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, with Caldecot manor in Suffolk, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf to Magdalen college, Oxford."

Boar's Head alley is by St. Margaret's hill.

896 AT THE GOLDEN KEY—In the field, a key between H. L.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK . 1649—Grocers Company arms.

897 AT THE STARE TAVERNE—Star of eight points, in field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1649—In the field, R. M. C.

The star is the crest of the Innholders' arms.

898 AT THE CHECKER IN—The chequer, in the field.

*Rev.* SOUTHWARKE . 1651—In the field, I. I. R.

In Shakerley Marmion's *Fine Companion*, 1633, 4to, is noticed, "a waterman's widow, at the sign of the red lattice in Southwark." This was possibly the house.

899 NATHANIEL COLLYER—Grocers Company arms, in field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK . 1651—In field, same repeated.

900 AT THE DOGG AND DVCKE—Spaniel with duck in mouth.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1651—In the field, E. M. S.

The sign originally of a pot-house in the proximity of some neighbouring ponds frequented for the brutal sport of duck-hunting; but as encroachments on the land progressed and the ponds were drained, the facilities declined, and towards the close of the last century, as St. George's spa, the Dock and Duck obtained the character of a resort for the vicious of both sexes. There are views of the exterior and the interior, though difficult to be procured. Hedger the proprietor, having outwitted the city authorities in a lease for a long period, erected a number of tenements in St. George's fields, and the grounds belonging to Bethlem hospital now include the site of the once ingloriously famous Dog and Duck.

901 AT THE GREENE MAN—A wild man, club on shoulder.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1651—In the field, A. G.

The Green Man is here shown as the figure in the masques and in the mayoralty processions.

902 THE ROSE AND CROWNE—Rose crowned, in the field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1651—In the field, T. K. B.

903 JAMES PITMAN IN—A still, from the Distillers' arms.

*Rev.* SOUTHWARKE . 1655—In the field, I. I. P.

904 JOHN FOX AT THE CR[O]WN—Arched crown, in field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1657—A fox running.

905 THOMAS DALLENDER—A crown, in the field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE . 1659—In the field, T. D.

The Crown is still a "remanet," on the east side near St. George's church.

906 WILLIAM SHELLEY—CHEESEMONGER, in the field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, W. M. S. 1662.

907 JOHN NELSON AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Roll of tobacco, in the field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK . 1664—In the field, I. N.

908 SUSANNAH BOND, in two lines across the field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK—In the field, 1664.

909 *George Corfield at y<sup>e</sup> Lyon & Lambe in Southwark.*

G. K. C. *Rev.* HIS HALF PENNY—A lion and lamb, 1666.

910 RICHARD ROBERTS AT Y<sup>e</sup> BULL HEAD TAVERNE IN SOUTHWARK. *Rev.* HIS HALF PENY—A bull's head;

R. R. 1667.

Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich college, mentions the Bull's Head as one of the places he resorted to with friends, or on business with other persons. The newspapers in June, 1756, announced "To be lett, being lately repair'd, in the Borough, Southwark, near the hospital, a large house, late the Bull Head tavern, either as a tavern or otherwise, having large vaults and a great deal of warehouse room."

911 JOHN FOSTER IN SOUTHWARKE .1667, in five lines.

*Rev.* Three swans; two and one; HIS HALF PENY.

Octangular.

912 RICHARD POORE—Ape on horseback, in field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE .1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. R. E. P.

The ape on horseback appears to have long been an attractive pastime. Thomas Cartwright, in his *Admonition to Parliament against the Use of the Common Prayer*, 1572, says, "if there be a bear or a bull to be baited in the afternoon, or a jack-a-napes to ride on horseback, the minister hurries the service over in a shameful manner in order to be present at the show." Holinshed relates that in 1586, on the reception of the Danish ambassador, "for the diversion of the populace there was a horse with an ape upon his back, which highly pleased them, so that they expressed their inward conceived joy and delight with shrill shouts and variety of gestures." The amusement at Paris garden was continued long after.

Evelyn, in his *Diary*, June 16th, 1670, mentions his going with some friends to the Bear garden, where he had not been for twenty years before, "it being a famous day for all these butcherly sports, or rather barbarous cruelties; two poor dogs were killed, and all ended with the ape on horseback."

913 FRANCIS WHITE IN—Two angels supporting a crown.

*Rev.* SOUTHWARKE .1667—In field, HIS HALFE PENNY.

914 ADAM SMITH .1668—Hand holding hat, in the field.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The device on the obverse is the crest of the Hatband-makers' arms. Smith was doubtless a maker of felt or beaver hats.

915 RICHARD BLAKE .TAPSTER—Head of Duke of Suffolk.

*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK .1669—HIS HALF PENY. R. F. B.

Charles Brandon, brother-in-law of King Henry the Eighth, having married his sister Mary Tudor, daughter of King Henry the Seventh, and queen relict of Louis the Twelfth, King of France, was created Duke of Suffolk, February 1st, 1514, and held large possessions in Southwark. He died in 1545.

Chaucer, in the prologue to his *Canterbury Tales*, written before 1390, describing the friar, observes

"He knew well the tavernes in every town,  
And every hosteler and gay tapster."

Absolon, the jolly clerk, had also the same disposition :

"In all the toun u'as brewhous ne tavern,  
That he ne visited with his solas,  
There as that any gaillard tapstere was\*."

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\* Miller's Tale, line 3336.



Tyrwhitt, his erudite commentator, erroneously defined tapster as "a woman who had care of the tap; the termination stre, or ster, being used to denote a female, like trix in Latin. A woman baker was therefore called a bakester; and a woman brewer, a brewester\*." Tapster really indicated a male vendor of beer or ale; and this appellation is not known on any other ale-house token. The tapster at Pye-corner is a personage noticed in Peele's *Merrie Jests*; and in the Cobler's Song, printed in *The Cobler of Canterburie; or an Inveective against Tarton's News out of Purgatorie*, 1608, 4to, the sex of the characters, and their rogueries in short measure, are particularly mentioned:

"When tapsters and ale-wiues from Barwick to Douer,  
Fill thirthingdeall pots till the drinke run ouer;  
When the quart is so full that no froth you can see,  
Then the Cobler of Rumney shall a cuckold bee."

916 CALEB BIGG.THREAD—A raven, in the field.

*Rev.* MAKAR IN SOVTHWERK—In the field, C. E. B.

917 HVGH BLVNDELL IN—In the field, a tobacco-roll.

*Rev.* SOVTHWARKE.GROCER—A sugar-loaf, in field.

918 AT THE COCKE IN—In the field, a game-cock.

*Rev.* SOVTHWARKE.GROCER—T. C. C., in the field.

Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich college, died November the 25th, 1626, having bequeathed to Constance his second wife, who survived him, the sum of 1500*l.*, secured on his property in Southwark, namely, the capital messuage and inn called the Unicorn, and three other houses, bearing the signs of the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock. Was this one of Alleyn's houses?

919 IOHN EDE NEXT THE 3 CVPS—Name in monogram.

*Rev.* AGAINST THE GEORGE IN SOVTH<sup>RE</sup>K—HIS HALF PENY.

920 IAMES GVNTER.16..?—St. George and Dragon, in field.

*Rev.* IN SOVTHWARKE—In the field, I. A. G.

The George inn is near the Talbot, formerly the Tabard inn, which Chaucer has eternized as the starting point of the wanton wife of Bath and other devotees, in quest of St. Thomas Becket's shrine, in his *Canterbury Pilgrimage*.

Stow remarks, in 1598, that "From the Marshalsey towards London Bridge on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers, by these signs, the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queene's Head, Tabard, George, Hart, and Kinge's Head; amongst the which the most ancient is the Tabard."

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\* *Glossary*, edit. 1822, vol. v. p. 248; and *Notes*, vol. iv. p. 175.

- 921 WILLIAM DAVIS IN—In the field, a sugar-loaf.  
*Rev.* SOUTHWARKE .SALTER—W. D., in the field.

- 922 AT THE KINGS HEAD IN—King's head; Henry the Eighth. *Rev.* SOUTHWARKE .GROCER—In field, W. P.

- 923 JAMES LANE AT THE—Royal arms, in field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARK—In the field, I. A. L.

- 924 HEN. LANGLEY .SALTER—A spur, in field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, H. M. L.

The Spur-inn yard is still there, on the east side.

- 925 WILLIAM LONGE .WOOD—Woodmongers' arms, in field.  
*Rev.* MOVNGER .SOUTHWARKE—In the field, W. I. L.

- 926 WIL. ROGERS .SWAN & STIL—A swan and still, in field.  
*Rev.* SOUTHWARK .DESTILLE<sup>R</sup>—In the field, W. A. R.

- 927 IOHN SHEPHEARD IN—Grocers Company arms, in field.  
*Rev.* SOUTHWARKE .GROCER—In the field, I. S.

- 928 AT THE SWAN WITH 2—Swan with two necks, in field.  
*Rev.* NECKS IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. I. A.

The Swan with Two Necks, said to be a perversion of the Swan with Two Nicks, is of doubtful derivation. King Edward the Fourth ordained that no one should possess a swan whose income was less than five marks, and imprisonment to any one who dared to touch their eggs. The marks of the several owners, known as swan-marks, were on the beaks, and one with two nicks would be of the most simple character. The Swan with Two Necks in Lad lane is a much older sign than is generally supposed; it is noticed by Machin in his Diary, August 5th, 1556, as "the Swan with Two Necks at Milk-street end."

On another token, No. 849, the same sign occurs.

- 929 RICHARD WOODEN—Scales, from White-bakers' arms.  
*Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. D. W.

- 930 RICHARD WORRALL—Ram's head, in field. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWARKE—In the field, R. M. W.

The Ram's Head is a sign of some notoriety in the Borough market.

## SPITALFIELDS.

- 931 AT Y<sup>e</sup> BALL AND RAVEN—A raven; ball pendant above.  
*Rev.* IN SPITTELL FEILDES—In the field, w. m. c.

- 932 RICHARD MIDLATON—Three tuns; Vintners' arms, in field. *Rev.* IN SPITTLE FEILDS. 1667—HIS HALFE PENNY. R. I. M.

- 933 NATHANIEL BARRS AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Maypole, with accessories.  
*Rev.* IN SPITTLE FIELDS. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

Within a hoop on the may-pole are three tuns. The may-pole surmounted by an ivy-bush.

## STAINING LANE, Wood Street.

- 934 IONATHAN MAREFIELD—Royal arms, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN STENINGE LANE—In the field, I. M. M.

Stow writes, "Staining lane, so called as may be supposed of painter-stainers dwelling there."

## STANHOPE STREET, Clare Market.

- 935 ROBERT COLLINS—Lion rampant, in field. *Rev.* IN STANOP STREET—In the field, R. C.

## STONEY LANE, Tooley Street.

- 936 WILLIAM FLEMING AT Y<sup>e</sup> 3—Corn-porters lifting sack.  
*Rev.* IN STONEY LANE. 1668—HIS HALFE PENY.

## STRAND.

- 937 AT THE SHIP. WITHOVT—A ship, in the field.  
*Rev.* TEMPLE BAR. 1649—In the field, w. m. s.

The Ship inn near Temple bar, the site now denoted by Ship yard, is mentioned among other grants to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1571. The token bearing date 1649 is evidence that the inner tavern of that sign was then extant. Walpole, in his memoir of Faithorne based on Vertue's notes, states, apparently in error, that about 1650 Faithorne returned to England, married, and set up in a new

shop at the sign of the Ship next the Drake, opposite to the Palsgrave's Head tavern, without Temple bar\*. The contrary appears; as after the affair at Basing house in October, 1645, where Sir Robert Peake the printseller, Faithorne, and other artists and players, as royalist soldiers, were taken prisoners by the Parliamentarian forces, Faithorne, by leave or otherwise, went to Paris; and there in his need sold to the Abbé de Marolles the stock he then possessed of proofs, many now unique, of his own engravings, the whole of which enrich the royal collection at Paris. The year of his return as stated by Walpole is too early. That he was in London in 1653, but not before, seems corroborated by the fact that the portrait of Noah Bridges, prefixed to his *Vulgar Arithmetic* published in that year, is certainly by Faithorne, but is wholly without his W. F., or other marks. The portrait of the physician Dr. Robert Bayfield, with his name, is dated 1654, when possibly as a royalist he had ceased to be inimical to the Commonwealth authorities. That Faithorne adopted the sign of the Ship is nowhere indicated. On the title of his *Art of 'Graving and Etching* is stated, "Published by William Faithorne, and sold at his shop next to ye signe of the Drake, without Temple barr, 1662," sm. 8vo. John Reynolds, a cook, issued a token, the device, the fox stealing a goose, in Ship yard, in 1666. "The Ship tavern, in the Butcher row near Temple bar," is noticed in an advertisement so late as June 1756.

938 EDWARD APTHORP—Three sugar-loaves, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOUT TEMPLE BAR—In the field, E. A.

The west side, or "without Temple bar," appears at this period to have been a sort of neutral ground, and having no distinctive name, but is now numbered as part of the main street, the Strand; and the arrangement of the tokens is in accordance with that view.

939 JOHN BATTELL AT LION—Lion rampant, on shield.

*Rev.* TAVERN AT TEMPLE BAR—I. D. B., in the field.

Query, the Red Lion?

940 AT THE GOLDEN FLEECE—A fleece, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOUT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, S. A. S.

See also No. 213.

941 JOHN IAMES WITH—The sun, above a horse, in the field.

*Rev.* OVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. K. I.

942 JOHN LAWTON W<sup>TH</sup> OVT—St. John's head, in a charger.

*Rev.* TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. I. L.

The sign of the Baptist's Head appears to have been one of much prevalence in the time of papal domination. The subject seems to have been very generally adopted by Guido and other eminent painters. In the Stafford gallery is a fine picture by Domenico Feti, of St. John's head in a charger, precisely as depicted on the tavern signs of old.

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\* *Catalogue of Engravers*, Dallaway's edition, 1828, 8vo, p. 132.

943 AT THE GOVLDEN LOCK—A lock, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. E. M.

944 ROBERT MATHEWS—A plough, in field. *Rev.* WITH.

OVT. TEMPLE BAR—In the field, R. M. M.

945 RICHARD PARROT. WITH—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* OVT TEMPLE BARRE—In the field, R. I. P.

Query, the Red Lion?

946 THE PALSGRAVE HEAD—Head of Frederick.

*Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BAR—In the field, I. D. R.

Palsgrave place, near Temple bar, on the south side; the site of the tavern, formerly of much notoriety.

The Palsgrave Frederic, afterwards king of Bohemia, was affianced to the princess Elizabeth in the old banquetting-house at Whitehall, December 27th, 1612. The sign was doubtless set up in compliment to him.

Near the Palsgrave's Head tavern was Heycock's ordinary, much frequented by parliament men and gallants.

947 JOHN RADFORD AT Y<sup>e</sup> GOVLDEN—Pair of spectacles, in the field. *Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR. 68—HIS

HALFE PENY. I. E. R.

948 AT THE WINDMILL—A windmill, in the field.

*Rev.* WITHOVT TEMPLE BARR—In the field, I. P.

The folly of disfiguring sign-boards in mere wantonness is not altogether of modern date. Sir John Denham the poet, when a student at Lincoln's Inn, in 1635, though generally temperate as a drinker, having stayed late at a tavern with some fellow students, induced them to join him in "a frolic," to obtain a pot of ink and a plasterer's brush, and blot out all the signs between Temple bar and Charing cross. Aubrey relates that R. Estcourt, esq., carried the ink-pot; and that next day it caused great confusion; but it happened Sir John and his comrades were discovered, and it cost them some monies.

949 Y<sup>e</sup> COFFEE HOVSE AGAINST—In field, W. E. S. *Rev.*

S. CLEMENTS CHVRCH. STRAND—HIS HALFE PENY.

The Strand in its course lay on the south side of the church; the north side had the appellation of "the backside of St. Clement's," or "back of St. Clement's;" but under the improvements introduced by Alderman Pickett has obtained the name of Pickett street, a deserved compliment paid to his public services. The portion so named commences at Ship yard, passes St. Clement's churchyard, and terminates at the Angel inn.

950 GEO: LAVRANCE . MEAL—A wheatsheaf, in the field.

*Rev.* AGAR CLEMENTS CHV—In the field, G. M. L.

The christian name, GEO. ends, not commences, the legend.

951 ROB. CHAMBERS NEAR Y<sup>m</sup>—The may-pole, in the field.

*Rev.* MAY-POLE IN THE STRAND—In field, R. I. C.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

On the obverse, in the field, is a sugar-loaf and three cloves: Chambers was therefore a grocer.

952 NAT. CHILD NEAR Y<sup>m</sup> MAY POAL—Boar's head pierced by three arrows. *Rev.* IN Y<sup>m</sup> STRAND . GROCER .

HIS  $\frac{1}{2}$ —Chequers, in the field.

Was possibly also, from the chequers, licensed to sell wines.

953 PHILLIP COMPLIN—AT THE MAY POLE .1666, in field.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND . DISTILLER—HIS HALFE PENY.

The May-pole, with some small building attached, is delineated on the obverse of this piece.

954 IOHN DOLLEN POVLTERER BY—A bell pierced by may-pole. *Rev.* Y<sup>m</sup> MAY - POLE IN THE STRAND — HIS

HALF PENY. I. D. D.

Gerrard's letter, dated April 1st, 1634, printed among the Strafford Papers, vol. i. p. 227, supplies the fact of the first establishment of hackney-coach stands in the metropolis. A captain Bailey had just then commenced the practice, by placing four hackney coaches, the drivers in livery, at the May-pole in the Strand, to convey passengers to required parts of the town at certain fixed fares. Prior to this time no coaches stood in the streets for hire, but were to be hired from the stables in inn-yards; and, according to Rushworth (*Collections*, ed. 1680, vol. i. part ii., p. 317), there were then not more than twenty, in or about London.

*The Tatler*, March 9th, 1710, announced a stage-coach "twice aweek from the One Bell in the Strand to Dorchester, the proper time for writing pastorals now drawing near."

The One Bell yard, on the north side of St. Mary's church, was formerly famous for its stabling, and the hire of carriages or "glass coaches" for private use. The tavern and buildings in the yard are now let out in tenements.

955 IOHN DVTTON . HIS HALF PENY—King's head; Henry the Eighth. *Rev.* NEAR Y<sup>m</sup>—Maypole, in the field;

IN THE STRAND.

956 THE LOBSTER AT THE—A lobster, in the field.

*Rev.* MAY POLE IN THE STRAND—In the field, E. G.

957 JOHN TWISTLETON AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A building; I. T., above.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND. HIS—HALFE PENNY.

The building is apparently the dwarf erection formerly at the foot of the May-pole.

958 FRANC. GROVE AT WHIT—A swan, in the field.

*Rev.* AGAINST SOMERSET HOVSE—In the field, F. E. G.

Now the Morning Chronicle newspaper office. Subsequently the White Swan was a public house on the west side of Swan yard; but that house and three others were destroyed by fire, May 4th, 1812.

959 IN THE STRANDE—R. M. L., in the field. *Rev.* NEARE

SOMERSET H.—In the field, R. M. L.

960 JOHN BROMLEY IN Y<sup>e</sup> STRAND—A barber's soap-box.

*Rev.* NEAR THE BRIDGE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

Strand bridge was the public landing-place or stairs at the western extremity of Somerset house; the lane leading upward was called Duchy lane; and the now Catherine and Brydges streets were formerly, under one appellation, the Bridge street, or way from Strand bridge to the Abbot of Westminster's land, now Covent garden, and Long Acre, formerly named the Long Acres.

961 LAVRENCE GIFFORD—Patten-makers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* NEARE STRAND BRIGE—In the field, L. E. G.

962 JOHN STATIONER. Y<sup>e</sup> GOLDEN—HIS HALFE PENY. I. G. S.

69. *Rev.* BALL NEARE STRAND BRIDGE—In the field, a pendant ball.

963 AT THE CANARY HOVSE—CANARY, in monogram.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND. 1665—I<sup>p</sup> amid vine leaves.

The Canary House in the Strand was long distinguished as a place of public resort by persons of high character. Here, in March, 1655, Sir Theodore Mayerne, who had been physician of the household to King Henry the Fourth of France, and subsequently in the same capacity to King Charles the First, and was also the friend of Rubens and Vandyck, assisting them in the chemical composition of colours, became ill from the effect of drinking some bad wine, that, to a person of his advanced age, being then in his eighty-third year, operated as a deadly poison. He foretold, to the friends with whom he was drinking, the time of his death, and it happened according to his prediction. He was buried on the 29th, in the old church of St. Martin's in the Fields; and, in the vaults of the present church, the writer some years since, while on a fruitless search for some memorial

of Nell Gwynne, saw, among other fine monuments unknown to archæologists, a superb memento to this distinguished worthy.

The Canary House was possibly Carey house, noticed as "near the Savoy in the Strand." Pepys, in his Diary, November 30th, 1667, mentions his proceeding from Arundel house "to Cary house, a house now of entertainment, next my lady Ashley's, where I have heretofore heard common prayer in the time of Dr. Mossum." Loveby, in Dryden's *Wild Gallant*, 1669, observes—"I think upon the sack at Cary house with the abricot flavour."

In an advertisement for the sale of some paintings in 1689, "at three o'clock in the afternoon," the Canary house in the Strand is described as being "between the Feathers tavern and Long's coffee-house, on the east side of Exeter 'Change."

#### 964 GEORGE LANGFORD AT—View of Exeter house.

*Rev.* EXETER IN THE STRAND—G. S. L., in the field.

The sign here appears to have been Exeter house, lastly known as Exeter 'Change, and memorable in our day for the exhibitions of animals and birds from all parts of the globe, continued to the time of its demolition.

In the olden time the parsonage-house of St. Martin's in the Fields stood on part of the site, till devolving to the crown, Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir William Cecil, then lord treasurer, who built on it Cecil house, and, when ennobled as Baron Burleigh, it was then called Burleigh house. That distinguished statesman, one of the luminaries of that period, died here in 1598. His son, Thomas Cecil, created Earl of Exeter in 1605, resided here, and it then received the appellation of Exeter house. During the Interregnum the house seems to have been occupied by the Parliamentary authorities; the funeral cortège of General Popham, who was buried in Westminster abbey on the evening of Wednesday, September 24th, 1651, was attended from Exeter house by the Speaker, the Lord General, and many members of the parliament and council. The doctors of civil law, in the fire of 1666, being driven westward, occupied Exeter house till 1672. Langford's token is no doubt prior to this last occupation; but on the demolition of the building in 1830, the writer saw, cut in the stone architrave above the window at the east end, "EXETER 'CHANGE, 1676," a date much earlier in its adaptation than is generally supposed.

#### 965 WILLIAM LYNE AT Y<sup>2</sup> 3—Three cranes erect, in field.

*Rev.* CRANES BY Y<sup>2</sup> SAVOY. STRAN—In field, W. E. L.

In Willsford's *Nature's Secrets*, it is said "Cranes soaring aloft and quietly in the air foreshows fair weather; but if they make much noise, as consulting which way to go, it foreshows a storm near at hand." The cranes seem here to be maintaining a regular cabal.

#### 966 THE ROSE AND CROWN—Tudor rose, crowned, in field.

*Rev.* AGAINST THE SAVOY—In the field, H. M. T.

#### 967 AT THE VINCORNE—An unicorn, in field. *Rev.* AGAINST THE SAVOY—A double-stemmed rose; R. M. D.



968 AT THE ANCHOR—In the field, an anchor. *Rev.* IN THE STRAND—E. E. T., in the field.

969 DANIEL CLARKE AT THE—A griffin, in the field.  
*Rev.* NEAR THE NEW EXCHANG—HIS HALF PENY.

The new Exchange erected by Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, lord treasurer, in 1608, was, as Sir Richard Baker observes, "a stately building on the north side of Durham house, where stood an old long stable." The plan appears to have been similar to Gresham's Bursae; cellars below, the ground-floor level with the street, a public walk, and on the upper story stalls or shops for the sale of wares of all descriptions. "On Tuesday, April 10th, 1609, it was begun to be richly furnished with wares, and the next day after, King James, the Queen, and Prince Henry, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of Britain's Bursae." A ballad entitled the Bursae of Reformation, defaming the Royal Exchange, printed in *Wit Restored*, 1658, duod., elicited an answer, also printed in the same volume, containing an allusion to a tavern that at this period was established in the cellars of the new Exchange:

"We walke o'er cellars richly fill'd  
With spices of each kind";  
You have a tavern underneath,  
And so you're undermin'd.  
  
If such a building long endure,  
All sober men may wonder,  
When giddy and light heads prevaile,  
Both above ground and under."

Horace Walpole, in his admiration of romance, has related that the relict of the Duke of Tyrconnel, James the Second's lord deputy of Ireland, had here on the upper story a milliner's stall, as a maintenance; and, to avoid detection, attended in a white dress and white mask, and was known as the White Widow. The ground-floor was occupied by shops, designated as "the Lower Walk of the New Exchange;" it was wholly demolished in 1737; the site being now occupied by the houses Nos. 54 to 64 inclusive, the banking-house of Messrs Coutts and Co. being the centre.

970 ED. THVRMAN. MEALMAN—In the field, E. D. T.  
*Rev.* NEER NEW EXCHANG—1664, in the field.

971 AT Y<sup>e</sup> CROS KEYES IN Y<sup>e</sup>—Two keys crossed, in field.  
*Rev.* STRAND. COOKE. 1657—In the field, I. M. C.

The crossed keys are the symbol of St. Peter, the tutelary saint of Westminster. The still unfathomed doubt whether St. Peter was ever at Rome has long employed the research of distinguished theologians; but the fact of his sojourn in England stands *incontestably* established in monkish annals. St. Peter having

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\* The cellars of the Royal Exchange on Cornhill.

determined to consecrate the newly erected abbey of Westminster, the night being stormy, he was delayed on the opposite bank of the river, till a fisherman in his boat afforded him a safe passage across. To perpetuate this event, the custom, originating in the person of Edric the fisherman, in 618, was established, that one of his descendants, a fisherman, had the right, one day in the year, to be seated at table with the prior of Westminster, and to demand ale and bread of the cellarer. The practice was discontinued in 1382.

972 THO. DAY. TALLOW CHANDLER—A plant of six leaves.

*Rev.* IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND. HIS HALF PENY—Man dipping candles.

973 AT THE GOLDE LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* TAVERN IN THE STRAND—In the field, E. M. I.

King James the First, in the fourth of his reign, leased for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of ten shillings, certain tenements in the parish of St. Mary-le-Savoy, part and parcel of the possessions pertaining to Denmark house, to John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, brother to "Steeny," George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. These tenements, by a parliamentary ordinance in 1650, were sold for the benefit of the state, and among them is enumerated "the Golden Lyon."

974 Y<sup>E</sup> GOLDEN LYON AND—Lion rampant; the sun above.

*Rev.* SVN IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND [16]57—In field, R. M. B.

"The Golden Lion," and "the Sun," are enumerated as distinct tenements in the Parliamentary Survey, 1650; the annual rent of each being 2*s.* 8*d.* Either both tenements were thrown into one after the sale in that year, or the Golden Lion assumed the addition of "the god of day," as a greater attraction.

975 AT THE HARPE—A harp, in the field. *Rev.* IN THE STRAND. 1656—In the field, B. A. P.

Struck in fac-simile of the farthing tokens of the largest size, issued under the authority of the patents of James the First and Charles the First. The only piece in the whole series having resemblance to the royal tokens.

976 THOMAS HVNT. BAKER—A batch of rolls, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND. 1666—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

The lozenge-shaped object on the obverse is a batch of cake-bread, rolls, or manchets. So in Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Faire*, 1614, where the allusion is to a tailor, a calling traditionally said to be famous for eating hot rolls:

"Aye, and eat them all too, an they were in cake-bread."

Act v. sc. 3.

977 JOHN PERRIS AT THE HARE—A hare running.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

978 JOHN BROMLEY IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND—Barber's soap-box.

*Rev.* NEARE YORKE HOVSE. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

The site of York house is sufficiently marked out by the streets thus distinguished; GEORGE street, VILLIERS street, DYKE street, OF alley, BVCKINGHAM street. At the foot of the latter, and next the Thames, is the eminently beautiful landing or water-gate designed by Inigo Jones; a solitary memento of the once memorable edifice to which it was but an accessorial appendage of trivial note.

Bromley, in the same year, lived near Strand bridge; see No. 960.

979 EDWARD ROBERTS GROCER—HIS HALFE PENNY.

*Rev.* NEAR YORK HOVSE IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAN[D]—Drapers' arms.

980 *Thomas Salisbury. his halfe peny*, in script characters.

*Rev.* IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND NERE CHARING CROSS—Three hawks, perched.

981 IN THE STRAND—A chopping-knife? in the field.

*Rev.* IN WESTMINSTER—In the field, S. S. M.

982 CHARLES STVRTON AT—In the field, C. S. *Rev.* THE

SWAN IN THE STRAND—A swan, in the field.

See note on No. 260.

983 RICHARD SVMPTER—In the field, a greyhound in speed.

*Rev.* IN THE STRAND. 1664—R. L. S., in the field.

984 *Robert Ward*. 1664—Field occupied by name. *Rev.*

GLASSELLER IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND—In field, a pendant bottle.

985 JOHN WILLIAMS AT Y<sup>E</sup> CROWN—A crown, in the field.

*Rev.* VINTNER IN Y<sup>E</sup> STRAND—HIS HALF PENY. I. E. W.

### SUFFOLK STREET, Southwark.

986 ISAAC MARDOCK. OYLEMAN—An oil-jar; I. I. M.

*Rev.* IN SVFFOLK STREET. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

## SWAN ALLEY, Coleman Street.

- 987 JOHN SHELDON IN SWAN ALLEY—Three candlesticks, in the field. *Rev.* IN COLEMAN STREET. 1668 — HIS HALFE PENNY.

Venner the wine-cooper, a mad enthusiast, held forth doctrines so subversive of all government at the conventicle in Swan alley, that an insurrection followed, and as the leader, he was, on January 19th, 1661, at Swan alley end in Coleman street, hanged, drawn, and quartered.

## SWAN ALLEY, Thames Street.

- 988 JAMES BEECH IN—SWAN ALLY AT Y<sup>e</sup> FOOT OF GAR.  
*Rev.* LICK HILL IN THAMES STREET — HIS HALFE PENNY. 1666.

Beech, a taverner, burned out from Swan alley in the great fire, reestablished himself at the Grapes, in Bow street, Westminster. See No. 186, *ante*.

## SWEETING'S RENTS, Cornhill.

- 989 THE SVLTANESS. A COFFEE HOVSE — A veiled head.  
*Rev.* IN SWEETINGS RENTS.CORNHILL—Heraldic device.

Before the fire of London, the alley on the east side of the Royal Exchange, from Cornhill to Threadneedle street, had but one house, a spacious building, occupied by a Dutch merchant named Swieten. The alley is marked in Hollar's map, or ground-plot, showing the ravages of the fire in 1666. After the fire, a portion of the site was taken, by agreement with the owner (then called Sweeting), to enlarge the Royal Exchange; but, as the city rose from her ashes, rows of tenements still gave name to Swieten's alley, or Sweeting's rents, till the whole was demolished on the recent Royal Exchange enlargement, and the now paved-way passes over its site. The Sultaness coffee-house token is consequently subsequent to 1666; the arms on the reverse are a St. George's cross, four human faces in the quarters.

Temple Bar Within, *see* FLEET STREET.

Temple Bar Without, *see* STRAND.

## THAMES STREET.

- 990 AT THE WHITE BARE IN — A bear passant, chained.  
*Rev.* THEAMS STREET. GROCER—In field, G. A.

The White Bear yet remains near London Bridge, in Upper Thames street.

991 AT THE WHITE LION—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* NEIR LONDON BRIDGE—In the field, T. A. C.

A tenement, with its appurtenances, called the White Lyon, in Thames street, was bequeathed in 1563, by Robert Carter, to the Fishmongers Company.

The White Lion wharf, near London Bridge, in Upper Thames street, is still a place of considerable business.

992 AT THE BLEW ANCOR—An anchor, in the field.

*Rev.* IN THEMES STREET—In the field, M. P. M.

993 RICHARD EVANS AT THE OLD—Tower in the distance.

*Rev.* SWAN IN THAMES STREET—R. E. E. 1<sup>P</sup>

The Old Swan has been a house for public entertainment time out of mind. Rose Wrytell, some time wife of William Fairstede, clerk, by will dated in 1323, 16 Edw. II., bequeathed "the tenement of olde tyme called the Swanne on the Hope, in Thames street," in the parish of St. Mary-at-hill, to maintain a priest at the altar of St. Edmund King and Martyr, "for her soul, and the souls of her husband, her father and mother." Rose Wrytell died in 1328, and the purposes of her bequest appear to have been established; as in the parish books in 1499 is entered a disbursement of four pence, "for a cresset to Rose Wrytell's chantry." The cresset was a brass socket for a candle: and the chantry ceased, with all others, in 1548, under the mandate of King Edward the Sixth.

Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, accused in 1440 of witchcraft and high treason, was sentenced to perform public penance in three open places in London. Her first was from the Temple stairs to St. Paul's. On the second occasion, on Wednesday, November 15th, she landed at the Old Swan, bearing in her hand a wax taper of two pounds weight, her head covered with a kerchief, her feet bare, and scrolls detailing the enormity of her crime attached to her white dress; she was there at noon-day received by the mayor, John Paddesley, goldsmith, and master of the royal mint in the Tower; John Sutton, and John Wetenhall, the sheriffs, and the companies of London; thence attended by them she proceeded through Bridge street and Gracechurch street to Leadenhall, and at Cree-church, near Aldgate, rendered the taper at the altar. On the following Friday she landed at Queenhithe, and with the same ceremony proceeded to St. Michael's church, Cornhill. She returned to Westminster by water, from the stairs at which she landed to perform this penance.

Stow, in 1598, mentions the Old Swan as a great brewhouse. In the Cavalier ballad of "Admiral Dean's Funeral," a scurrilous recital of the honours paid to the mutilated corpse of that brave man, in its passage by water from Greenwich to King Henry the Seventh's chapel, in June, 1653, it is said

"The Old Swan, as he passed by,  
Said she would sing him a dirge, lye down and die:  
Wilt thou sing to a bit of a body? quoth I.

*Which nobody can deny."*

The Old Swan tavern, with its landing-stairs and all other adjuncts, were wholly destroyed in the great fire. The token appears to have been issued by the occupant of the new building after that disastrous event. It is one of the rarest of the large size.

- 994 ROBERT BAYNES AT THE—HIS HALFE PENY. R. S. B.  
*Rev.* IN THAMES STREET. 1668—A boar, and three  
 horse-shoes.

The sign, the Blue Boar and Horse-shoes.

- 995 AT THE BLACK BELL—A bell, in the field. *Rev.* IN  
 THEMES STREETE—In the field, P. N. NVCE. 1652.

- 996 IOHN CLARKE WOODMONG—Woodmongers' arms, in field.  
*Rev.* IN THEMES STREETE—In the field, I. A. C.

- 997 AT THE CROSE BVLETS—Crossed bar-shot, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THAMES STREETE—In the field, B. E. W.

- 998 THOMAS ELKIN AT THE—Two fighting-cocks, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THAMES STREET. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.  
 T. E. E.

The characteristics of the signs at this period and in the seventeenth century, prior to their general suppression in 1764, are pointedly described in the remonstrances of the *Craftsman*, June 17th, 1738, aimed at the pusillanimous measures of the government at that time; the desire being expressed, that by changing the ferocity of the subjects the temper of the people might become more ductile and governable. He adds, "it may be dangerous to attempt at once to subdue this untoward disposition, for education and custom are a second nature, and therefore, as signs hang out constantly to the view of the people of all ranks and ages, those of courage and fierceness serve only to stimulate and excite; which ought for that reason to be exchanged for others more lenitive and mollifying. As for instance, no lyon should be drawn rampant, but couchant; and none of his teeth ought to be seen without this inscription, 'Tho' he shews his teeth, he won't bite.' All bucks, bulls, rams, stags, unicorns, and all other war-like animals, ought to be drawn without horns. Let no general be drawn in armour; and instead of truncheons, let them have muster-rolls in their hands. In like manner, I would have all admirals painted in a frock and jockey-cap, like landed gentlemen. The common sign of the Two Fighting Cocks might be better changed to a Cock and Hen; and that of the Valiant Trooper to an Hog in Armour, or a Goat in Jack-boots, as some Hampshire and Welch publicans have done already, for the honour of their respective countries."

- 999 AT THE FLING HORS—A Pegasus, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THEMES STREETE—In the field, T. A. E.

Simplicius, in Randolph's *Aristippus*, while renouncing in future malt liquor, says—"in poetry, the sole predominant quality, the sap and juice of a verse, yea, the spring of the muses, is the fountain of sack; for to think Helicon a barrel of beer is as great a sin as to call Pegasus a brewer's horse."

1000 GILBERT HOUGH AT THE—THAMES STREET, in field.

*Rev.* CORNER HOUSE. DOWGAT—In the field, G. A. H.

1001 WILLIAM MASLIN. 1663—Bear and rugged staff.

*Rev.* IN THAMES STREETE—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

The bear and rugged staff is the crest of the earls of Warwick; but a merry exponent of such enigmas, on whom no fear of the penalties from a court of chivalry has any effect, asserts with little respect to the dignity of the tabard, that the device and sign is simply "the pig and whistle."

1002 THE NAGGS HEAD TAVERN—Nag's head, bridled, in field.

*Rev.* IN THAMES STREETE—In the field, T. E. B.

1003 AT THE PRINCES ARMES—Plume and P. C., in the field.

*Rev.* IN THEMES STREETE—In the field, I. E. W.

The sign appears to have been set up in compliment to Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles the Second.

1004 RICHARD SPIRE—R. I. S., in field. *Rev.* IN THAMES

STREETE—The above initials repeated.

1005 AT THE SVGGAR LOFE—In the field, A. E. K.

*Rev.* IN THEAMES STREET—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

1006 *Edward Jones ouer against the Custome House in Thames Street.* *Rev.* HIS HALFE PENNY. 1668—The royal arms on shield.

Evelyn mentions, in his Diary, September 22d, 1671, on his returning home to Deptford, "I went on shore to see the Costome house, now newly rebuilt since the dreadful conflagration." The building here noticed was destroyed by fire in February, 1814. The Royal Arms is a sign still maintained by the Custom-house.

1007 THE LION AND KEY IN—Lion rampant, key in pan.

*Rev.* THEMES STREET. 1651—In the field, F. E. R.

The Lion and Key is a pictorial pun on Lyon's Quay, one of the twenty quays established in 1558, in Lower Thames street, from London Bridge to the western extremity of the Tower ditch. Colonel Okey the regicide was a chandler at this quay.—Wood's *Fasts*, p. 78.

The sign of the Lion and Key remains.

1008 AT THE CROWN AGAINST—A crown, in the field.

*Rev.* BABKIN CHVRCH—In the field, W. M. S.

### THIEVING LANE, Westminster.

1009 IOHN BROWNE AT THE—A griffin, in the field.

*Rev.* GRIFIN IN THIFING LANE—In the field, I. A. B.

The griffin, an animal of heraldic creation, descended as a badge from the Ormonds to the Bullen family, and was the sinister supporter of the arms of Queen Anna Boleyn. See Note on No. 188.

### ST. THOMAS, Southwark.

1011 IOHN POND IN—In field, 1659. *Rev.* THOMASES  
SOVTHWARK—I. M. P., in the field.

1012 IAMES PARRY IN ST—Lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* THOMASES IN SOVTHWARK—HIS HALFE PENY.  
1667.

### THREADNEEDLE STREET.

1013 THO. BLAGROVE AT Y<sup>e</sup>—A crown, in field; TAVERNE.

*Rev.* IN THREADNEEDLE STREET—HIS HALFE PENY.

Threadneedle street is, according to Stow, a perversion of Three Needle street. Three needles are the charge on the shield of the Needle-makers Company arms. Pepys, in his Diary, May 19th, 1661, cursorily notices his going on that, "the Lord's day, to Mr. Wilkinson's, at the Crowne," in quest of some of the members of the Royal Society; the Crown being "the meeting-shop" of the gimcrack merchants, as Sir Godfrey Copley termed his co-fellows of that brotherhood. On June 4th, 1666, Pepys again mentions his going "to the Crown behind the 'Change, and there supped at the club, with my lord Brouncker, Sir George Ent, and others of Gresham college." The great fire in September utterly destroyed the Crown tavern; and on its being rebuilt, Blagrove, who before the fire tenanted the Old King's Head in New Fish street, became tenant of the Crown, and issued the above token.

Sir John Hawkins, speaking of the city taverns a century since, observes "in that space, near the Royal Exchange and Threadneedle street, the number of taverns was not so few as twenty; on the site of the Bank there stood four; and at one of them, the Crown, it was not unusual to draw a butt of mountain, containing one hundred and twenty gallons, in gills, in a morning."

The Crown tavern immediately faced the north end of Castle alley, that extended on the west side of the Royal Exchange, from Cornhill to Threadneedle street. It stood in fact on part of the now chief entrance to the Bank in Threadneedle street.



1014 WILL. GOODWIN AT Y<sup>e</sup>—King's arms quartered, in the field; TAVERN. *Rev.* THREDNEDLE STREETE—HIS HALFE PENY.

1015 SAM: TOWERS. BEHIND THE ROYAL EXCHA.—In the field, HIS TOKEN FOR 2 PEN. *Rev.* Blank.

Struck on leather.

1016 AT THE 2 WRASLERS IN—Two men wrestling, in field. *Rev.* THREDNEEDLE STREET—In the field, W. F. A.

Fleuranges relates that after witnessing the prowess of the wrestlers of both nations at the field of Ardres, or Cloth of Gold, King Henry the Eighth, after dinner, jovially grasped Francis the First, saying "Brother, I must wrestle with you;" but Hal having indulged too freely, was soon laid on his back. He would have renewed the contest, but was prevented.

The Wrestlers, an old sign, has evidently allusion to the period when several days were passed in wrestling, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs being present in a large tent pitched for that purpose, at Skinner's well near Clerkenwell. The practice in Stow's time was limited to the afternoon of St. Bartholomew's day, and long since has been altogether discontinued. From the time that wrestling became unfashionable and was rarely practised by persons of opulence, by slower degrees it declined also among the populace, and is now seldom seen, except at wakes and fairs, and then but partially exhibited.

### THREE-CRANE WHARF, Vintry.

"Three Cranes lane, so called, not of three cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber, placed at the Vintry wharf by the Thames side to crane up wines. The lane was of old time, in 1385, called 'the Painted Tavern lane,' of the tavern being painted."

The Drapers Company books seem to refer to this tavern in the following entry; "August 14th, 1518: buried this day, Mrs. Elizabeth Peke, widow;" the persons appointed "to bere her, from *the Crayne in the Vintre* unto Seynt Michael's church," are named; and the notice concludes, "she had ovr best beryall clothe, and every of the vj berers had a sylver spoone for his labor."

Queen Mary, on February 1st, 1553-4, after proclamation had been made in the city, denouncing Sir Thomas Wyatt and his adherents as traitors, rode from Westminster to Guildhall, where, at three p. m., she spoke of her marriage, as intending it to be by advice and consent of her council; and, having associated the lord admiral with the lord mayor, in defending the city against Wyatt and all comers thereto, "rode from Guildhall to the Three Cranes in the Vintry, and toke her barge to Westminster."

1017 Hand, holding between finger and thumb a rose. *Rev.* RICH<sup>d</sup> FISHER AT 3 CRANES. 1723, in five lines.

Struck on lead, large size.

- 1018 PHILIP SALL AT THE 3 CRANES. *Rev.* On a shield,  
three trees rising from mounds.

On the reverse, above the shield, is punched a smaller shield, charged with a lion rampant. Struck on lead, like the preceding piece.

The city end of Southwark bridge occupies the site of the Three Crane wharf.

### TILT YARD, Westminster.

- 1019 RICHARD WASHBOVEN AT THE—Monk's Head; D. A.  
*Rev.* TILT YARD. SVTLER. 1660—HIS HALF PENNY.  
R. A. W.

Dover house, Parliament street, occupies the greater portion of the Tilt-yard, that at the time of the issue of this token immediately faced the Banqueting-house, Whitehall. See Fisher's Survey and Ground-plot of the Royal palace, Whitehall, 1680.

Monk was created Duke of Albemarle, July 12th, 1660. Anne or Nan Clarges, wife of Captain-general Monk, thus ennobled as duchess of Albemarle, was the daughter of Thomas Clarges a blacksmith in Little Drury lane. Aubrey, a busy Paul Pry of that period, was assured that her mother was a woman of ill fame, and one of the five women-barbers of whom a ballad was then current; the burden being

" Did you e'er know the like,  
Or ever hear the same;  
Of five women barbers,  
That lived in Drury lane?"

Writing in 1680, Aubrey adds, of Clarges's shop, "the shop is still of that trade; the corner shop, the first turning on y<sup>e</sup> right hand as you come out of the Strand." July 1852, it is still a smith's shop!

### TOKENHOUSE YARD, Lothbury.

- 1020 JOHN ROSE IN TOKEN HOVS—A sugar-loaf; I. E. R.  
*Rev.* YARD. IN LOTHBVRY—In the field, A CLOTH  
WORKER.

Token-house yard derived that name from the mint-house, erected for the coinage and issue of farthing tokens, under the patent granted to Henry Lord Maltravers and Sir Francis Crane, in 1635.

### TONGE LANE.

- 1021 CHRISTOPHER MILLER—A pair of branched horns.  
*Rev.* Y<sup>e</sup> HORNES. TONGE LANE—In the field, C. E. M.

Query, if now named Tongue yard, eastward of the church in Whitechapel road!

## TOOLEY'S GATE, Southwark.

- 1022 THE SHEEPHERD AND—Shepherd and crook, in field.  
*Rev.* DOGG AT TVLYS GATE—In the field, I. S. W.

## TOOLEY STREET.

- 1023 JOHN TVRNER AT THE—King's Head (Charles the Second), in the field. *Rev.* AND—in the field, a drum ;  
 I. M. T.—IN ST TOOLEYS STREET.

The sign, originally, was "the Drum in Tooley street, at Bridge foot;" but when royalty resumed the sway, Turner turned this sign topsy-turvy, and added the King's Head.

- 1024 BRIAN BOWDLER—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* IN TOOLIS STREETE—Anchor; B. S. B., in field.

- 1025 ROBERT CORNELIUS IN. 1665—In the field, two heads face to face; below them the inscription, WE ARE 3.  
*Rev.* ST TVLIS STREET. HIS HALF PENY—R. D. C., in the field.

A jocosery not observable on any other trader's token; the reader of the inscription being included as one of the three. The sign was originally named "the Three Loggerheads," vulgarly the three Ls, a designation Hugh Peters is said to have applied with some asperity against the magnates of his day. Hugh Peters, in the days of regal Charles, had been a player at Shakespeare's theatre, the Globe; but on the ascendancy of the Commonwealth authorities, found it more to his interest to become a popular preacher against the royalists, by whom he was not forgotten in 1660, on the restoration of royalty; when, under the accusation of having been an accessory to the decapitation of King Charles the First, he was pronounced guilty, and on October 16th in that year he was hanged, drawn, and quartered, immediately on the spot at Charing cross where Le Sueur's equestrian figure now stands. A few days after his exit (no jest to him), appeared the *Tales and Jests of Hugh Peters*, published in a small volume; it is there said that, "Once conversing with severall of his particular friends, Hugh Peters was heard to say, England will never be right till one hundred and fifty were cut off; every one wondering where he would pick so many, at last one asked him who those hundred and fifty were; he answered they were three LLLs, and each L standing for fifty, the number might easily be compleated out of Lords, Levites, and Lawyers."

- 1026 NEHEMIAH DROUGHT—Sun in rays, Distillers' arms.  
*Rev.* IN S. TOVLES STREETE—In the field, N. M. D.

1027 EDETH EDLINSON IN—Hand and scissors, in the field.

*Rev.* ST TOOLES STREET. 1665—HER HALF PENY.

St. Tooley, a questionable name for gravity as a patron of the church, is no other than St. Olave, a Norwegian prince, the ally of the Anglo-Saxon king Ethelred, and subsequently king of Norway, slain in fight by his rebellious subjects, at Stichstadt, July 29th, 1030. He was buried at Drontheim, where his body was, in 1098, found undecayed; and afterwards, in 1541, when his shrine, esteemed the greatest treasure in the north, was stripped of its gold and jewels by the Lutherans, his body was still fresh and unimpaired.

1028 WILL. GREENING TOOLY—A drum, in the field.

*Rev.* STRET AT BRIDG FOOTE—In the field, W. I. G.

1029 IOHN IBBOTT AT Y<sup>a</sup>—Anchor, in the field; IN ST.

*Rev.* TOOLIS STREETE . SOVTHWORK — HIS HALFE PENY. I. H. I.

1030 AT THE KINGS HEAD—King's Head (Charles the Second).

*Rev.* IN TOOLEYS STREET—In the field, I. H. R.

1031 RICHARD MARSON—Seven stars, in the field. *Rev.* IN

TOOLEYS STREET—In the field, R. I. M.

In the proem or preface to the first edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, 1678, we are told, that

“Seven sciences, supremely excellent,  
Are the chief stars in wisdom's firmament.”

Arithmetic, according to Cocker, was one that crowned the rest. Cocker was deceased in 1677, his death caused apparently by over-drinking; as, among the Harleian collection, the writer remembers an elegiac broadside, published on his death, entitled, “Cocker's Farewell to Brandy.”

1032 LEONARD OTTER—Man smoking a pipe, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TOOLY STREET. 1663—In the field, L. E. O.

1033 TIMOTHY PHELPS AT THE—Eagle and child, in field.

*Rev.* IN ST TOOLES STREET. 1665—HIS HALF PENY.

The Eagle and Child is the crest of the Stanleys, earls of Derby.

## TOTHILL FIELDS.

1034 WILL. CRASKEES IOYNER—In field, W. A. C. *Rev.* IN

TVTHILL FEILDS—In the field, W. A. C.

## TOTHILL STREET.

1035 ROBERT BLACKDEN—Tallow-chandlers' arms, in field.

*Rev.* IN TVTILE STREET—In the field, R. I. B.

1036 AT THE BLACK LYON—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TVTILL STREETE—In field, IOHN HARRISON.

The black lion of Hainault appears in the arms of Philippa of Hainault, queen of King Edward the Third. The black lion is also the charge on the shield of the family of Bourbon.

Hall, in his Chronicle, 1539, states that at the meeting of King Henry the Eighth and Anne of Cleves, she rode a fair horse richly trapped, with her footmen about her in goldsmith's work embroidered with the black lion, derived from her mother Mary, daughter and sole heir of William the third Duke of Juliers. From this source probably originates the sign of the lion rampant *sable*.

1037 ANDREW CARTER—A bell, in the field; IN TVTTLE

*Rev.* STREETE. HIS HALFE PENY—IN WESTMINSTER.

1038 THE CROWNE IN TVTTLE—In the field, a crown.

*Rev.* STREETE. WESTMIN. 1651—R. A. F., in the field.

1039 *William Dove at the Fleece in Tuttle Street, Westminster,*  
in script characters, five lines. *Rev.* A ram fleece—

HIS HALF PENY. W. A. D. 1666.

The Fleece is still there.

1040 THE EAGLE AND CHILD—Eagle and child, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TVTTLE STREET—In the field, ROGER COOKE.  
CHANLER.

1041 GOLDEN LYON. TVTL. S—A lion rampant, in the field.

*Rev.* AT WESTMINSTER—In the field, WIL. WADLEY.

From the position of the name, being in the field on the reverse, on this and others in Tooley street, the medallist, whoever he was, appears to have had the course tolerably clear to himself.

1042 AT THE HORES SHOW IN—Horse-shoe, as a crescent.

*Rev.* TVTILL STRET WESTMIN.—In the field, W. E. A.

1043 *Henry Herly in Tuttle Street, Westminster*, in script.

*Rev.* AT Y<sup>m</sup> BAG OF NAILS: HIS HALF PENY—H. E. H.  
1668.

In the field on the reverse, between the initials and date, is represented a bag of nails, bearing the armorial charge of the Smiths' arms, a hammer surmounted by a crown.

At Chelsea was formerly a similar sign; but "the Bag of Nails" failing to be understood by a succeeding occupant, he perverted it to "the Bacchanals," and had them painted in a style that would have put Rubens, Jordaens, and his school out of countenance.

1044 THO. HVCCHINES. IN — A tobacco-roll, in the field.

*Rev.* TVTTELL STREETE—In the field, T. G. H.

1045 IAMES MILLER TALOW — In the field, a fleur-de-lis.

*Rev.* CHANDLER. TVTTLE STRE—I. M. M., in the field.

1046 AT THE 3 PIDGEONS — Three pigeons, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TVTTLE STREETE—In the field, I. I. F.

1047 EDMVND TANNER AT Y<sup>m</sup> GOLDEN—Ball; above, I. E. T.

*Rev.* BALL IN TVTTLE STREET — HIS HALFE PENNY.  
1668.

The initials on the obverse should be E. I. T.

### TOWER DITCH, St. Katharine's.

1048 PAVL BADCOCK LIVEING—A ship, in field. *Rev.* IN  
TOWER DICH. 1669—HIS HALF PENY.

These houses faced the Tower ditch, on the east side of the Tower, from Little Tower hill to Irongate stairs: the warehouses of the St. Katharine docks now occupy the site.

1049 PHILLIP IACOB—A chequer, or lattice, in the field.

*Rev.* IN TOWER DICH—In the field, P. A. I.

1050 WILLIAM LILLYSTONE — Mercers' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* AT TOWER DICH. 1667—HIS HALF PENY.

## TOWER DOCK.

- 1051 THE BLEW ANKER—In the field, an anchor. *Rev.* AT  
TOWER DOCKE—T. D. K., in the field.

## TOWER HILL.

"The Tower hill,  
Of all the places London can afford,  
Hath sweetest ayre."

*Haughton's Englishmen for my Money, 1616, 4to, Sign. B i.*

- 1052 AT THE ANGEL TAVERNE—An angel, in the field.  
*Rev.* AT TOWER HILL. 1649—In the field, T. D. W.

Pepys, who had much personal dread of the plague, and, to avoid the chance of infection by passing through the streets, most frequently returned home from Whitehall by boat, mentions, almost with horror, in his Diary, his finding on September 14th, 1665, "the Angel tavern, at the lower end of Tower hill, shut up as an infected house." The sickness cleared the house of its inmates; and, in the great fire of the following September, not a vestige of the Angel tavern remained.

- 1053 JOHN WELLS ON—Bakers' arms, in field. *Rev.* TOWER  
HILL BACKER—In the field, I. S. W.

## LITTLE TOWER HILL.

- 1054 FRANCIS BVLFEEL AT—Fleece and sugar-loaf, in field.  
*Rev.* LITTLE TOWER HILL. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
F. A. B.

- 1055 WILLIAM CARTAR AT THE—Lion rampant, in the field.  
*Rev.* VPPON LITTLE TOWER HILL—HIS HALF PENY.  
W. R. C.

- 1056 RICHARD CLIFFON—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* LITTLE TOWER HILL—R. S. C., in the field.

- 1056\*THOMAS IEWETT—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* ON LITTLE TOWER HILL—Hand holding pen.

## TOWER ROYAL.

The Tower Royal was formerly the residence of King Stephen, and here Richard the Second visited his mother the Princess Joan, widow of Edward the Black Prince, who had retired to this place when the insurgents under Wat Tyler occupied the Tower of London. After the reign of Elizabeth it became stabling for the king's horses; and was ultimately divided into tenements, occupied by numerous individuals, till the whole was destroyed in the great fire of September, 1666.

1057 *Thomas Scarlett his coffee penny*, in script characters.

*Rev.* NEERE THE TOWER ROYALL—A Turk's head.

1058 W. SHAW AT THE COFFEE—Hand holding coffee-pot.

*Rev.* HOVSE IN TOWRE ROYAL—In the field, W. F. S.

## TOWER STAIRS.

1059 MORGAN COWARNE—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* IN THE TOWER—A rose crowned, in the field.

Another token issued by Cowarne has "THE ROSE AND CROWN, AT TOWER STAIRES;" doubtless the house alluded to by Pepys, September 14th, 1665, as under the same ban with the Angel tavern; when he adds, "and more than that, the ale-house at the Tower staires," and the person he had seen when last there, a little while ago, at night, then dying of the plague.

The Tower stairs were and are without the bulwark gate; "IN THE TOWER," appears to have been some error.

## TOWER STREET.

1060 AT THE HORSHOW—In the field, a horse-shoe. *Rev.*

TOWER STRETE. 1658—E. M. M., in the field.

1061 THE WHITE LYON TAVERNE—Lion rampant, in field.

*Rev.* IN TOWER STREETE—In the field, T. A. M.

1062 AT THE GREHOVND—In field, a greyhound. *Rev.* IN

TOVR STREETE—G. D. A., in the field.

The Greyhound, derived from the house of Beaufort, was the sinister supporter of the arms of King Henry the Seventh.

1063 RICHARD FINCH—A wheatsheaf, in field. *Rev.* IN

TOVR STREETE—In the field, R. I. F.



1064 THO. STEELE CHANDLER—Man dipping candles, in the field. *Rev.* IN TOWER STREETE—In field, T. M. S.

1065 RALPH BVTCHER. 1664—Three sugar-loaves, in field. *Rev.* IN TOWER STREETE—In the field, R. A. B.

Same name in Bishopegate Without, in 1666; struck possibly on his reestablishment there after the fire, when Tower street was wholly destroyed.

### TRINITY LANE, Bread Street.

1066 THO. BVTLER AT THE—Angel winged, scroll before, in the field. *Rev.* ANGEL IN TRENITY LANE—In the field, T. E. B.

1067 JOHN MILLIST BAKER—A wheatsheaf, in the field. *Rev.* IN TRENITY LANE—In the field, I. E. M.

### LITTLE TRINITY LANE.

1068 IOANNE LANGDELL—An anchor, in the field; IN. *Rev.* LITTLE TRINITY LANE. 1666—HER HALFE PENNY. I. L.

1069 MARY STRINGAR. 1669—Hand pouring coffee; pipes on table. *Rev.* IN LITTLE TRINITY LANE—HER HALF PENY.

### TRUMP ALLEY, Cheapside.

1070 WILLIAM SHARPE IN—In the field, trumpeter on horseback. *Rev.* TRVMP ALEY CHEAP SIDE—In field, HIS HALF PENY.

### TURNMILL STREET, Clerkenwell.

1071 THE BLACK SPRED EAGEL—Spread-eagle, in the field. *Rev.* IN TVRNE MILL STREET—In the field, H. A. B.

Turnmill, or in vulgar phraseology, Turnbull street, Clerkenwell, leading from Cow cross to Hockley-in-the-Hole, has long been famous as the resort of dissolute and disreputable characters. Taffeta, the rich widow in Lodowick Barry's *Ram*

*Alley: or Merrie Trickes*, a comedy printed in 1611, 4to, offended at the audacity of her would-be suitor Captain Puff, an hectoring bully, bids him begone,

“ You swaggering cheating Turne-bull streate rogue.”

1072 IOHN ATKINSON IN—A green man, club on shoulder.

*Rev.* TVRNE . MILL . STREET—I. I. A., in the field.

### TURNSTILE, Holborn.

1073 THE 3 SVGER LVES IN—Three sugar-loaves braced.

*Rev.* TVRNDSTILE IN HOLBORN—In the field, R. C. A.

### GREAT TURNSTILE ALLEY.

1074 PETER LENARD IN GREAT—King's Head (Henry the Seventh), in the field. *Rev.* TVRNSTILE ALLY IN

HOLBVR—HIS HALF PENY. P. M. L.

### UPPER GROUND, Southwark.

1075 CHANDLER . 1656—In the field, E. R. G. *Rev.* IN  
THE VPPER GROVND—Anchor, with cable.

1076 ARNOLD KNIGHT—In field, HIS HALF PENY. *Rev.* IN  
THE VPPER GROVND—In field, a pair of oars crossed.

The device from the Watermen's arms.

1077 WILLIAM STEWART AT Y<sup>e</sup> BLAK—In the field, a bull.

*Rev.* BVLL IN THE VPER GROVND—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
W. S.

The Black Bull, as a sign, was formerly and is even now occasionally encountered ; the Black Ox never ! Our household proverbs have their influence over minds generally superior to prejudice or superstition, and a deference is paid to certain of our earliest prepossessions. When we see one who has frolicked recklessly in the sunshine of good fortune, apparently unmindful of the end, we say, the black ox has not yet trodden on his foot ; that is, he has yet to learn the chilling effect of adversity or sorrow. Misfortunes, the penury of others, or the patient endurance of the infirmities of age, rarely excite his compassion or sympathy ; yet how touchingly remonstrative is the admonition Lilly embodies in his *Euphuus*—“ when the black crowes foot shall appeare in their eie, or the black oxe tread on their foote, who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth !”—*Sign.* E. i.

- 1078 ANN WHITE IN THE VPER — Mercers' arms; A. W.  
*Rev.* GROVND IN SOWTHWARK—HER HALF PENY.
- 1079 NIC. YATES AT Y<sup>e</sup> KINGS OLD BARGE — HIS HALFE  
 PENNY. 1669. *Rev.* HOVS . VPER GROVND . SOWTH-  
 WORK—The Bakers' arms.

### VERE STREET, Clare Market.

- 1080 AT THE FETHERS. 1652—Prince's plume, in the field.  
*Rev.* AT VEARE STREETE END—In the field, W. S. C.

### VINE COURT, Golden Lane.

- 1081 FREEMAN ELLIS IN — VINE COVRT, in the field.  
*Rev.* GOVLING LANE. 1656—In the field, F. I. E.

Vintry, *see* THREE CRANES WHARF, No. 1017.

### WALBROOK.

- 1082 WILLIAM FROST AT THE — W. F.; I<sup>p</sup> in the field.  
*Rev.* GLOVB IN WALBROOCK—In the field, a globe.

Struck on the large brass size for a penny.

Walbrook in the olden time must have been a place of great public resort. By the Claus Roll, 39 Edward III., m. 26 verso, it appears, there were but three taverns in London licensed to sell sweet wines; one in Cheap, one in Walbrook, and one other in Lombard street.

### WAPPING.

- 1083 AT THE 3 SVGAR LOAES — Three sugar-loaves braced.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPING. 1650—In the field, T. F. DRY.
- 1084 AT THE MAN IN THE — Man standing within a crescent.  
*Rev.* MOVN IN WAPING. 1652—W. E. GAVNT, in field.

The man in the moon appears to have been considered a person of some eminence at this period. A royalist newspaper of this title, "discovering a world of knavery under the sunne," was "printed at the Full of the Moon, and sold at the signe of Scorpio, for the good of the state," in 1649-50.

See also No. 1091.

- 1085 ANN CVRTIS. 1654—Leg, or hosier's sign, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPING—In the field, A. C.
- 1086 FRANCES NOKES—A bunch of grapes, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPING. 1655—In the field, F. N.
- 1087 THOMAS MILLS AT Y<sup>e</sup>—Phoenix nest, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPINGE. 1664—In the field, T. E. M.
- 1088 THOMAS BREMREDGE—Rod and fish-hook, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPING. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 1089 JOHN HARLING. 1667—I. A. H., in the field. *Rev.* IN  
WAPPING TOBACCONIS—HIS HALFE PENNY.
- 1090 AT THE TOBACKO ROLE—A roll of tobacco, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPIN. 1667—In the field, R. I. S.
- 1091 JOHN CLARKE AT THE MAN—Man in the moon.  
*Rev.* IN Y<sup>e</sup> MOON IN WAPING—HIS HALF PENNY;  
I. E. C. 1668.
- Octangular. Luna is represented in a crescent form, the man standing within, holding apparently a tobacco-roll in each hand. See No. 1084, *ante*.
- 1092 BENIAMIN BARNES—In the field, HIS HALF PENY.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPING—Sampson slaying the lion.
- The sign designated "the Samson and Lion." "Then went Samson down to the vineyards of Timnath, and behold a young lion roared against him;—and he rent him as he would have rent a kid, and he had nothing in his hand."—*Judges*, ch. xiv. verses 5 and 6.
- 1093 GEORGE CARPENTER IN—A wheatsheaf, in the field.  
*Rev.* WAPING. MELL-MAN—In the field, G. M. C.
- 1094 ANDREW. COLEMAN AT—In the field, HIS HALFE PENY.  
*Rev.* THE COCK IN WAPPING—A game-cock, in field.
- 1095 EDWARD FISH AT—In the field, the sun in rays.  
*Rev.* THE SVNN IN WAPIN—In the field, E. F.

- 1096 WILL. FRY AT THE SVGGAR—Sugar-loaf, in the field.  
*Rev.* LOFE IN WAPPING—In the field, W. F.
- 1097 THOMAS HEWS AT THE—A still, in the field.  
*Rev.* GOLDEN STILL. WAPING—In the field, T. M. H.
- 1098 THOMAS PEIRCE—A pair of scissors! in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WAPPIN—In the field, T. M. P.
- 1099 ROGER PRICE AT THE—A Negro boy, in the field.  
*Rev.* BLACK BOY IN WAPIN—In the field, R. I. P.
- 1100 JOHN REWOOD AT THE—HIS HALF PENY, in the field.  
*Rev.* ROYAL OKE IN WAPPING—In field, royal oak.

## WAPPING DOCK.

- 1101 EDWARD WILLDIE AT Y<sup>n</sup> WATER—Watermen's arms, in the field. *Rev.* MANS ARMS AT WAPPIN DOCK—HIS HALF PENY. E. E. W.

## WAPPING WALL.

- 1102 FRANCIS PALMER. 1667—Black boy, and pelican in nest.  
*Rev.* VPPON WAPPING WALL — HIS HALFE PENNY.  
 F. M. P.

A tobacconist, at the sign of the Black Boy and Pelican.

## WAPPING NEW STAIRS.

- 1103 ANTHONY PHILLIPS AT—A fleur-de-lis, in the field.  
*Rev.* NEW STARES IN WAPPIN—HIS HALF PENY. 1668.

The recorded miracle of the transmission of the *lis*, or lily, from heaven to Clovis, the first christian king of France, may be traced to Louis the Seventh's reception of a consecrated flower from Pope Alexander the Third. Louis, who is sometimes called Ludovicus Florus, bore on his signet a fleur-de-lis, but probably assumed it in allusion to his name, then usually spelt Loys; one of the earliest instances of the punning device, and whence France was poetically termed *l'Empire des Lis*. See No. 1113.

1104 ANTHONY PHILLIPS AT — A fleur-de-lis, in the field.

*Rev.* NEW STARES IN WAPPIN — In the field, A. A. P.

The farthing *en suite* with the preceding.

1105 FARLEY STEVENSON AT THE — A castle, in the field.

*Rev.* AT WAPPING NEW STAIRES — HIS' HALF PENY.

F. I. S.

### WATERMAN'S LANE, Whitefriars.

1106 ISAAC GORDENER. WATER — A rose crowned, in field.

*Rev.* MANS LANE IN WHITFBYERS — In field, I. I. G.

In Temple street, opposite the glass-house.

### WATLING STREET.

1107 THOMAS COOPER AT THE — Moor or Negro's head, in the field. *Rev.* IN WATLING STREET. 1668 — HIS

HALFE PENY.

Watling street appears to have long been censurably notorious for its extreme narrowness as a public-way. Moxon, in his *Tutor to Astronomy*, printed in 1670, describing the *via lactea* or milky way, a white circle seen in the heaven, observes "some in a sporting manner call it Watling street, but why they call it so I cannot tell, except it be in regard of the narrowness it seemeth to have." So Gay, in his *Trivia*, asks :

" Who would of Watling street the danger share,  
When the broad pavement of Cheapside is near ?"

1108 JOHN HAMMOND GROG — A dog, in the field. *Rev.* IN WATLING STREETE — In the field, I. H.

### WHEELER'S STREET, Spitalfields.

1109 ALEXANDER BVRCHETT — In the field, HIS HALF PENY.

*Rev.* IN WHEELERS STREET — A pack-horse, in field.

1110 MARTIN RIDGIN IN — A field or woodland gate.

*Rev.* WHEELER STREET — M. M. R., in the field.

Ridgin, the issuer, was evidently a woodmonger.

**WHITE'S ALLEY, Chancery Lane.**

- 1111 **JOHN LOCKE IN WHITES**—In the field, the initials, I. L.  
*Rev.* **ALLY IN CHANCERY LANE**—HIS HALF PENY.

**WHITECHAPEL.**

- 1112 **AT THE 7 STARS IN**—In the field, seven stars.  
*Rev.* **WHITECHAPPEL . 1650**—R. I. C., in the field.

The Seven Stars is still a sign in the Whitechapel High street.

- 1113 **JOHN CASE IN . 1656**—Three fleurs-de-lis, in the field.  
*Rev.* **WHITE - CHAPPELL**—In the field, I. E. C.

The fleur-de-lis, or lilies, though borne equally by the elder and younger branches of the Bourbon race, are not a peculiarly distinctive badge of that dynasty. The crown and mantle of the French sovereigns have been decorated with this symbol, from the reign of Louis the Young, in the twelfth century. The number of lilies borne on the royal shield was arbitrary and undefined, till they were reduced to three, by Charles the Sixth, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

- 1114 **THE SUNN TAVERN IN**—In the field, the sun in rays.  
*Rev.* **WHITE CHAPPELL . 1656**—T. R! T., in the field.

- 1115 **AT THE SUNN TAVERNE**—In the field, the sun in rays.  
*Rev.* **IN WHITCHAPPEL . 1658**—S. E. C., in the field.

The sun appears to have set in these regions; and, if the house yet remains, would seem long since to have been distinguished by another appellation.

- 1116 **HENRY NARTON**—Head of James Duke of York; D. Y.  
*Rev.* **IN WHITECHAPPELL**—In the field, H. N. 1667.

The false popularity attempted to be created for the king's brother no doubt occasioned the setting up of "the Duke's Head;" but the history of the period shows that this honour, rarely exhibited, was but ill deserved.

- 1117 **WILL. BALET . SALTER**—A bear with collar and chain.  
*Rev.* **WHIT BARE . WHIT CHAPL**—In field, W. M. B.

- 1118 **AT THE BLACK BOYES**—Two Negro boys, in the field.  
*Rev.* **IN WHIT . CHAPEL**—In the field, H. I. H.

1119 SOLOMON BONNER—Brass-founders' arms, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WHITE CHAPPELL—In the field, S. S. B.

The sign is still extant in Whitechapel road.

1120 ROWLAND CVNEY—Man in the moon, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WHITE CHAPPELL—In the field, R. H. C.

1121 EDWARD DALTON—A patten, in the field. *Rev.* IN

WHIT. CHAPEL—In the field, a bell.

The patten is the crest of the Patten-makers Company arms.

1122 NATH. LITTLEFORD—In the field, three bezants or balls.

*Rev.* IN WHITCHAPEL—N. L., in the field.

The Lombard arms. Nat. Littleford was a pawnbroker, *vulgo* "mine uncle;" an affinity few have any gratification in acknowledging. As a pawnbroker's token it is probably unique, as no other has occurred to the writer. The Lombards, who, on the decline of commerce in Italy, came to England, and settled in a street called after them Lombard street, were the first money-lenders or pawnbrokers; their trading-sign being three bezants, or Byzantine gold coin, in currency about the time of the Crusades. As these disappeared from circulation, and the object was forgotten by pawnbrokers, they conceived the bezants were balls; so they continued the attraction of the gilded pills, and put forth more obtrusively as a device or sign three gilded or golden globes. The pawnbrokers, as they increased in numbers and wealth, degenerated in the knowledge of their ancient symbol, and, supposing its colour to be of no importance, drolly, of all others, adopted blue. This colour is seen where golden or gilded globes are not. Heraldically, blue, as a colour, imports hurts or injuries; and purple, wounds; thus, pawnbrokers have of themselves adopted the symbol of their own condemnation; as their blue-balls show that he who is injured in his circumstances may, by applying to them, be assisted by ready cash, and be hurt still more eventually; in the results, looking himself very blue indeed; the chances, as the sign imports, being two to one against him.

1123 ELIZABETH ROSE IN WHITE—A rose, in the field.

*Rev.* CHAPPELL. HER HALF PENY—In field, a basket;

E. R.

Mrs. Rose appears to have been a basket-maker.

1124 THE TOBACKE ROVLD—A roll of tobacco, in the field.

*Rev.* HOVP IN WHITCHAPELL—In the field, I. E. F.

1125 ISAAC WEEKES IN—A cow, in the field. *Rev.* WHITE

CHAPPELL—In the field, I. M. W.



## WHITECHAPEL PRISON.

1126 AT THE OLD PRISON IN—A sugar-loaf, in the field.

*Rev.* WHITCHAPPEL . 1656—In the field, F. H.

"On the north side of this street [Whitechapel road] is a prison for debtors in the manor of Stepney, under five pounds *per annum*."—Hatton's *New View of London*, 1708, p. 783.

The site of the prison is marked in Bowles's large map, 1743.

A manuscript volume of disbursements for Sir John Francklyn of Wilnden, *knt.*, M. P., notices, October 29th, 1624, "Item, given to the prisoners at White Chappell, 1*s.*;" and on February 9th, 1625, "Item, to the poore at Poules, 2*d.*" Canary sack was at this time 1*s.* *per* quart; hippocras, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and white wine, 6*d.* and 8*d.* *per* quart.

## WHITECROSS STREET, Cripplegate.

1127 WHITE CROSS TAVERN—T. I. S., in the field.

*Rev.* WHITECROSS STREETE—In field, a cross Calvary.

Whitecross street derived that appellation from a white cross that stood formerly at the upper end, for the devotion of the passer by.

A presentment was, in 1275, instituted against the abbots of Rumsay, and the priors of St. Trinity, "for that having built, six years past, a certain stone arch, at the White Crosse in the ward of Cripplegate, beyond the course of a certain water coming from Smithfeld towards the Moor, the same being straitened (narrowed) prevented the water having its full course, and caused great annoyance to the inhabitants."

1128 A CHANLER [*i. e.* Chandler]—In the field, G. M. B.

*Rev.* IN WHITCRAS STREET—G. M. B., in the field.

1129 AT THE CHILDS COATE—A coat, shown as a sign.

*Rev.* IN WHIT CROSS STREET—In the field, I. S. S.

The purport of this business is shown in the shop-bill of Ann Hogarth, ascribed to her brother William Hogarth by Samuel Ireland; but it is one of the many falsifications by the father of W. H. Ireland, the fabricator of the Shakespeare papers.

1130 FRANCIS DOVE—TALLOW CHANDLER, in the field.

*Rev.* IN WHITE CROSS STREET—In field, F. D. 1669.

1131 KATHEREN FEILDING HER  $\frac{1}{2}$ —Object in field illegible.

*Rev.* IN WHITE CROSS STREETE—FORMERLY IN (illegible) STREETE.

1132 AT THE GLOVERS ARMES—Glovers' arms, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WHIT-CROSS STREET—In the field, I. I. D.

1133 JOHN GRAY WINE COOPER—An open arched crown, in field. *Rev.* IN WHITE CROSS STREET—HIS HALF PENNY.

1134 ROBERT MILLEN, in two lines across the field. *Rev.* IN WHIT CROS STRET—In the field, M.

1135 EDWARD WEBSTER . BREWER . IN WHITE CROSS.  
*Rev.* STREET . HIS HALFE PENNY. 1666.

The inscription on the obverse is in five lines, and on the reverse in four lines. Whitecross street and Wood street were the last in the city to surrender their sign-boards ; they retained them till 1773.

### WHITEFRIARS.

1136 THE DARKE HOVSE—1657, in the field. *Rev.* IN WHIT FRIERS [16]57—In the field, I. A. Y.

Whitefriars, formerly a privileged place of sanctuary, is repeatedly referred to by dramatists and others, as ALSATIA ; it was the resort of libertines and rascals of every description ; and here the corrupt practitioners of the law obtained a ready supply of affidavit men, or knights of the post, as they were termed. The notorious noon-day abuses committed here, and the riot in the reign of King Charles the Second, occasioned by the Alsatian refuge and protection accorded to the mad-headed enthusiasts called Levellers and Fifth Monarchy men, caused its suppression and clearance.

1137 RICHARD FARSHAL AT Y<sup>n</sup>—Wheatsheaf, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN WHIT FRYERS . BAKER—R. K. F.

Farshal served the office of constable in the Whitefriars precinct, for the years 1653, 1657, and 1658.

1138 GOVIN GOVLDEGAY . WOOD—Woodmongers' arms, in the field. *Rev.* MONGER IN WHIT FRIRS—In the field, G. A. G.

The crest of the Woodmongers' arms was adopted as a sign and designated as "the Lion in the Wood." There was formerly a tavern of this sign in Salisbury court, Fleet street ; but of the house nothing is known to the writer beyond the fact that, nearly eighty years since, the diurnals mention a well-dressed sharper going to the tavern, then kept by a Mr. Cooper, and, after drinking liberally, managing to secrete and carry off the silver tankard.

- 1139 ROBERT HANCOCK—A punning device; a hand and cock.  
*Rev.* AT WHITE FRYERS—In the field, R. I. H.

- 1140 EDWARD LIGHTMAKER IN—Three goats' heads, in the field. *Rev.* WHIT FRYERS. BREWER—In field, E. S. L.

The goats' heads on the obverse are one and two; in the Cordwainers' arms the shield bears a chevron, the goats' heads two and one. Lightmaker served as constable in the Whitefriars precinct, for the years 1650 and 1651.

- 1141 THOMAS STOTESBERY—St. George slaying the Dragon.  
*Rev.* IN WHITE-FRIERS—In the field, T. A. S.

The wardmote court return of licensed vintners in the Whitefriars, on St. Thomas's day, Monday, December 22d, 1651, mentions a "William Stoatesbury, vintner;" as the name is not again noticed it was possibly the same person, notwithstanding the difference in the christian name.

### WHITE-HART LANE.

- 1142 PHILLIP GARRETT—In the field, a crown. *Rev.* IN WHITE HART LANE. 1666—HIS HALFE PENNY.

### WHITE-HART YARD.

- 1143 HVMPHREY VAVGHAN IN—A man bearing a sack.  
*Rev.* WHITE HART YARD. 1666—HIS HALF PENY.

White-Hart yard was immediately opposite to Somerset house in the Strand; it is now called Swan yard, from the White Swan public-house, on the west side.

### WHITE-HORSE YARD, Drury Lane.

- 1144 WILL. NEAGVS IN WHITE HORS—Scales and wheatsheaf.  
*Rev.* YARD IN DRVEY LANE BACKER — HIS HALFE PENNY. W. I. N.

### WHITE-HORSE YARD, London Wall.

- 1145 IO. BENION IN WHIT HORS YRD.—A horse, in the field.  
*Rev.* LONDON WALL NEER MORGAT — HIS HALFE PENNY.

## GREAT WOOD STREET, Cheapside.

1146 JOHN GIBSON IN—Salters Company arms, in the field.  
*Rev.* GREATE WOOD STREET—In the field, I. M. G.

1147 WILLIAM HAYES IN. [16]64—In the field, a frying-pan.  
*Rev.* WOOD STREETE IRONMVNGER—HIS HALF PENY.

1148 RALPH COMBS AT Y<sup>e</sup> SHEARS—Pair of clipping shears ;  
 R. C. *Rev.* IN GREAT WOOD STREET [16]68—HIS  
 HALFE PENY. R. E. C.

Skelton, in his *Mumming of Elynour Rummin*, the ale-wife of Leatherhead in Surrey, notices the run of the tipplers for her ale :

“ Another sort of sluts, some brought walnuts,  
 Some apples, some peares, some their clipping sheares.”

## LITTLE WOOD STREET.

1149 IOHN GRICE IN—A barber's soap-box, in the field.  
*Rev.* LITTEL WOOD STREET—In the field, I. G. G.

Little Wood street was formerly designated Cripplegate within.

1150 FRANCIS PLOMER. 1666—Barber's soap-box, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN LITTLE WOOD STREET—HIS HALF PENY.

Archæologists have not, among other domestic remains, announced the discovery of any barber's soap-box of the olden day, although the calling appears to be one of remote antiquity. Shaving the beard, in Greece, in the time of Alexander the Great, was considered a mark of effeminacy, practised by fops and low persons. Diogenes, one day meeting a man with a smoothly shaven chin, cynically questioned him, whether he had shaved as a reproach to nature, for having made him a man instead of a woman ? About the year of Rome 454, P. Tecunius imported a cargo of barbers from Sicily, and introduced into the Eternal City the practice of shaving the beard. Scipio Africanus was shaven daily. The fashion became so prevalent that when a young man was about to shave for the first time visits of ceremony were observed, and the precious produce of the operation, on applying the razor to his beard, was usually enshrined in a small gold or silver box, and dedicated to some divinity, but more particularly to Jupiter Capitolinus. The numismatic device on the London barbers' tokens was invariably the soap-box ; Mambrino's helmet, the lathering brass or pewter basin, with the neck-hole cut in the rim, or the opened razor, or scissors, never obtained the honour of notice or representation.

## WOOLCHURCH or STOCKS MARKET.

- 1151 HVGH LVMBARD AT THE — Prince's plume; IN  
*Rev.* WOLLCHVRCH MARKET. 1670—In field, H. I. L.

The Mansion-house was erected in 1738, on the site of Woolchurch market.

## WOOLSTAPLE, Westminster.

- 1152 ROBERT WILLIAMS — A Maltese cross, in the field.  
*Rev.* IN THE WOOL STABLE—In the field, R. M. W.

The Maltese cross, or cross pattée, on traders' tokens, generally represents a red cross. This, as a warning of avoidance, was placed on the doors of infected houses during the great plague year of 1665; the same practice is said to have been invariably adopted during the prior years of that dreadful visitation; but in the parochial accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for 1563, is an entry of six pence, "Paid to the painter in Totahil street, for painting of certain *blue* crosses, to be fixed upon sundry houses infected."

Bridge street, continuing the line of road from Great George street to Westminster bridge, now occupies the site formerly known as the Wool-staple.

## MERCHANT OF THE STAPLE.

- 1153 THE FARTHING OF A MERCHANT—Merchant-staplers' arms. *Rev.* OF THE STAPLE OF ENGLAND — A fleece, in the field.

## LOCALITIES NOT NAMED.

- 1154 IOHN HARTLEY OB[olus]—In the field, a heart. *Rev.*  
 Tree bearing fruit, and grapes; below, I. H. 1660.
- 1155 CHARLES SCORY TOBACO—In field, three tobacco-pipes.  
*Rev.* NIST. HIS HALFE PENNEY—Name in monogram.
- 1156 TOVCH NOT MINE ANOYNTED—Head of King Charles the Second; C. R. *Rev.* FEARE GOD. HONOR THE KING—Ironmongers' arms; E. C. 1664.

- 1157 TOVCH NOT MINE ANOINTED—Head of King Charles the Second. *Rev.* FEARE GOD . HONOR THE KING—1664; a bible; w. s. IN, below.

William Sheares, bookseller, at the Bible in Bedford street, Covent garden, as a frontispiece to some of his publications, prefixed, in 1661, an engraving of his sign, a Bible, with w. s., surrounded by the motto "FEARE GOD . HONOR THE KING," as on the token. The word IN following the initials shows that this was the obverse die; and a token so struck has yet to be discovered with Bedford street on the reverse; but the rarity possibly arises from a fact recorded by Richard Smith in his Obituary; "1662, September 21st, Mr. Sheires, bookseller in Covent garden, buried." His widow Margaret for a short time continued the business, when the dies for the token being no longer required, the *one* was transformed into the figure *four*, and thus adapted for some other issuer.

- 1158 PHILIP LAMBE.1666—Lamb couchant, in the field. *Rev.* THOMAS HARDWICK—In field, THEIR HALF PENY.

- 1159 THOMAS BRYAN—In the field, LINNEN-DRAPER.  
*Rev.* HIS HALFE PENNY—1667, in the field.

Query, St. Catharine's, by the Tower? Richard Bryan, at St. Catharine's mill bridge, issued a token there, in the same year.

- 1160 W. CLOUGH .1667, in three lines on the field.  
*Rev.* View of some building re-erected after the fire.

- 1161 SAMVELL WARING .1667—In field, man on horseback.  
*Rev.* HIS HALFE PENNY—S. W., in the field.

- 1162 MATTHEW HARDWICKE—Pestle and mortar, in the field.  
*Rev.* WILLIAM WAVGH .1668 — In the field, THEIR HALFE PENNY.

- 1163 IAMES HOLLAND . HIS HALF PENNY, in four lines.  
*Rev.* The date 1668, and Bakers Company arms.

Apparently out of place, and should have followed No. 788; being a token, but of a different type, issued by James Holland, baker, at Pickle-herring stairs, Southwark.

- 1164 Incuse, two blanks having been struck at one blow.  
*Rev.* MILENER . HER HALFE PENNY—In the field, s. w. 1668.

1165 GOD SAVE THE KING—Crowned head of King Charles the Second. *Rev.* JOHN COVLTON. 1670—In the field, a globe.

1166 R. S. G. 1671. *Rev.* Brewers Company arms; square.

1167 CAROLVS A CAROLO—Head of King Charles the Second, face to left. *Rev.* BRITANNIA, seated on a globe; 1672 in exergue.

The farthing issued by royal authority, to supersede all coffee-house, tavern, and traders pseudo-monetary circulation. Those dated 1671 are pattern pieces.

1168 DILIGENT HANDS—A tree, in the field; and R. S. *Rev.* MAKETH RICH—In field, hand grasping sword; 1673.

The only token known having this date.

1169 W. K.—Daisies above and below on the obverse. *Rev.* 1707; a heart above.

Struck on lead.

1170 FOR WILLIAM BROCK—In the field, the initials, W. M. B. *Rev.* AND ROBERT COVLDRY—R. C., in the field.

1171 HENERY CHAPMAN—In the field, the sun in rays. *Rev.* QVONDAM ESQUIRE—H. C., in the field.

Apparently some royalist who had lost his fortune in defence of kingly prerogative; and set forth on brass his claim to patronage, on the score of previous gentility. Query, whether the quondam esquire had experienced the fate of *Æsop's* young man and the swallow.

Chapman's "quondam esquire" was an appeal to the benevolence of those with whom fortune had been less fickle, similar to that of the luckless wight noticed in the rare volume entitled *Cambridge Jest: or Witty Alarums for Melancholy Spirits*; printed for Thomas Norris, at the Looking-glass on London Bridge. "A witty though unfortunate fellow having try'd all trades, but thriving by none, took the pot for his last refuge, and set up an ale-house with the sign of the Shirt, inscribed under it, 'this is my last shift;' this brought him much company, and much profit."

1172 ALEX<sup>r</sup> CLEEVE—The City arms, within a circle. *Rev.* The same repeated.

Apparently a pattern piece.

1173 WILLIAM HALL—In field, device as on abbey tokens.  
*Rev.* PAINES BRINGS GAINES—Queen's Head, in field.

1174 WITH A CROS BARR—In field, two open crossed bars.  
*Rev.* Legend and device in the field repeated.

*Omitted at page 174.*

912\* ROB. THORNTON. HABERDASHER—HIS HALFE PENNY.  
 R. E. T. *Rev.* NEXT THE THREE BRVSHES — IN  
 SOVTHWARKE. 1667.

The Three Brushes was a tavern of some notoriety. In one of the many disgraceful prosecutions under the papistical reign of King James the Second, Bellamy, mine host of the Three Brushes, figured most contemptibly as a witness for the Crown, on the trial of the Rev. Samuel Johnson, at Westminster hall, on Monday, June 21st, 1686.



## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 11, No. 70. Solyman the Magnificent, the fourth emperor of the Turks, began his reign in 1520, in the same year Charles the Fifth became emperor of Germany. He was the contemporary of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth. Solyman died September 4th, 1566. The distinctive splendour of his rule appears to have caused his name to be adopted as the subject of a sign where Turkey coffee was sold.

Page 12, No. 74. The Maidenhead was possibly, in more instances than one, set up in compliment to Queen Catharine Parr, the sixth and last wife of King Henry the Eighth. Previous to her marriage with that monarch, the Parr family assumed as one of their badges, derived from the family of Ros of Kendal, the device of a maiden's head couped below the breast, vested in ermine and gold; her hair of the last, or; and her head encircled with a wreath of red and white roses.

Page 14, No. 88. The original regulations of the stewes on Bankside, by which the bishops of Winchester in the fifteenth century exercised jurisdiction over them, are extant, written on parchment, in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

Page 17, No. 105. The figure of the Giant Gerard was moved from its position in March, 1852; but, being claimed by the city authorities as included in their purchase of the tenements, was borne to the crypt under the Guildhall, on the stretcher used by the police of Bow-lane station for the ignoble conveyance to durance vile of dissolute and drunken mobility.

On the 8th and 10th of April, the buildings of Gerard's-hall tavern and the inn-yard were sold by auction; and, with all the houses on the south side of Basing lane, were wholly demolished by the close of that month. The "small lancet-shaped entrances," alluded to in the note, were shown on the demolition to have been the original windows to the lower rooms (since used as cellarage) of Gisors's mansion; the roadway since that period having been much raised, by earth and the remains of the ruins caused by the great fire in 1666. The windows, with the iron mullions, in the walls remaining after the fire, were blocked up; but, on their recent exposition, showed evident traits of the ravages inflicted by the destructive element. The entrance to the cellarage of Gerard's-hall tavern, called the crypt, was immediately opposite the doorway of the house numbered 24, on the north side of Basing lane; the figure of the giant being placed immediately above, between the first-floor windows. The crypt, in compliment to archaeologists and antiquaries, was cleared of the rubbish, and reserved for public inspection by order of the civic authorities till August, when the roof being two feet above the present line of the roadway, the space was required for building the sewer, and the pick-axe destroyed the whole; the *débris*, stated by the labourers to be chiefly grouted Kentish rag, has been used in the foundations of the new buildings and roadway. The columns, ribs, and feathers of the arches, of Caen stone, have been

carefully marked and reserved by the foreman of the works, should their re-erection elsewhere be determined on.—November 9th, 1852.

Page 21, No. 128. For *Hart. MS.* 601 b, read 6016.

Page 26, No. 167. Mum appears to have been a liquor in considerable demand at this time. "One seeing written on a coffee-house sign, 'Here's Mum to be sold,' said it was a good rhyme. How can that be! said the other. Why thus, replied the former:

"Here's Mum to be  
S, o, l, d."

*The Complaisant Companion*, 1674, 8vo, p. 83.

Page 28, No. 176. On Sunday, March 15th, 1752, at two, p. m., about one hundred and sixty feet of the wall of the prison, then described as "an old ruinous building," fell to the ground; providentially no person was injured; and of the new prison, on Saturday, January 14th, 1764, during a high wind, part of the wall was blown down, laying open to public view the room where the state prisoners were then confined.

Page 28, No. 181. In Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money*, 1616, 4to, E iv. rev., is an allusion to a practice now discontinued, in reference to Bow bell:

"'Tis nine o'clock! harke, Bow bell rings."

Page 33, No. 200. In the *Rake Reformed*, 1718, 8vo, after describing Drury-lane theatre, the Rose tavern is thus noticed:

"Not far from thence appears a pendant sign,  
Whose bush declares the product of the vine,  
Whence to the trav'ller's sight the full-blown Rose  
Its dazzling beauties doth in gold disclose;  
And painted faces flock in tally'd cloaths."

The Welch ballad entitled GWINIFRED SEONES, printed in the *Sports of the Muses*, 1752, vol. i. p. 217, has a passing notice of the celebrated toast, Molly Mogg, in the verse beginning—

"Some sing Molly Mog of the Rose,  
And call her the Oakingham pelle;  
Whilst others do farces compose  
On peautiful Molle Lepelle."

Page 40, No. 245. The imprint on the title to Forde's *Ladies Triall*, 1639, 4to, has "Printed for Henry Shephard, in Chancery lane, at the signe of the Bible, between Sarjant's Inne and Fleet street, near the King's-head taverne."

Page 50, No. 287. The legend on the reverse appears to be a perversion of the couplet

"Yet a verse may run cleare,  
That is tapt out of beere."

*Histrio Mastix*, a comedy, 1610, 4to.

Page 53, No. 309. The imprint to a surgical volume, the *Lithotomia Vesicæ*, of Hildanus, printed for William Harris, at the sign of the White Hinde in

Coleman street, 1640, 8vo, shows that Harris either had as a shop a part of the tavern, or that, subsequently to 1640, the White Hind became a house of public entertainment.

Page 54, No. 313. The token was probably struck on the opening of the house as the Three Golden Lions tavern, in 1660, a supposition arising from the imprint on the title of the *Life of Ignatius Jurdain, Alderman of Exeter*, 1655, 16mo, "printed for Thomas Newberry, and are to be sold at his shop, at the Three Golden Lions on Cornhill, by the Royal Exchange;" or, as Pepys states he saw the procession from the balcony, the booksellers' shops here noticed were possibly on the ground-floor. Many of the most frequented taverns were at this time on the first-floor.

Page 55, No. 318. L'Estrange alludes to the notoriety of the Fleece tavern broils, in his translation of *Quevedo's Visions*, 1667, 8vo, p. 137, where the hector or bully says, "I was never well, but either at the Fleece tavern, or Bear at Bridge-foot, stuffing my guts with food and tipple, till the hoops were ready to burst."

Page 56. Stow, in 1598, while describing the encroachments on Smithfield, mentions, "among these new buildings, Cowbridge street, or Cow lane, which turns toward Oldbourne."

Page 57. The scene of Haughton's humorous comedy of *Englishmen for my Money*, 1616, 4to, is laid in Croched Friars; where Pisaro's daughters, Marina and Mathea, because their father's house "had never a signe at the dore," contrive to suspend their rejected Dutch lover in a basket, to supply in his person that want.

Page 58, line 16. For John, read James Lord Scudamore.

Page 62. Drury lane derived that appellation from the mansion of the Drury family, that stood on part of the site of the Olympic theatre. "Young Sir Drue Drury, at a tavern, called for tobacco-pipes. The fellow, in laying them downe on the table, broke most of them: presently Sir Drue swore a great oath, they were made of the same metal with the Commandments. Why so? said one: he replied, 'Because they are so soon broken'."—*Merry Passages and Jestes, Harl. MS.* 6395.

The diurnals of 1768 mention, "Yesterday [August 25th] the inhabitants of Drury lane had orders to take down their signs, as the streets in that place and the neighbourhood will soon begin to be new paved."

Page 67, No. 377. The sultan Morat, or Amurath the Fourth, whose head is figured on various coffee-house tokens, was raised to that dignity in 1623, amid the general acclamations of the people; but, intoxicated with the power he held, he became with no redeeming quality the most detestable tyrant that ever ruled the Ottoman empire. Addicted to brutal excesses, he was his own assassin in 1640.

Page 70, No. 387. Pepys, who is singularly minute in his Diary on all matters that provoked his enquiry, is not altogether correct in his statements in reference to the mortality of the Rawlinsons. A reference to the burial register of St. Dionis

Backchurch, in Fenchurch street, shows that, on the 6th of August, 1666, William Chomley, servant to Daniel Rawlinson, was not only dead, but that he was also buried on that day. Margaret, and not Mary, the wife of Daniel Rawlinson, and Elizabeth — their servant, appear to have been interred at the same hour on the 9th, and were not above ground on the 10th, as Pepys, in his Diary, supposed.

The Rawlinsons were descended from the family formerly located at Graisdale in Lancashire. Daniel, the eldest son of Daniel Rawlinson, vintner, was buried on the 18th November, 1665. Daniel, the issuer of the token, died in his sixty-fifth year, *in idibus quintilis*, or the 11th of July, 1679, and, according to the entry in the register, was buried in the middle aisle of St. Dionis Backchurch, below the stones numbered 4 and 6, July 22d, in that year.

Page 76, line 7, in note. For Al. Sydney, read H. Sidney.

Page 78, line 1. For John, read James Lord Scudamore.

The original stone that marked Ben Jonson's grave was, on the recent repaving of the Abbey, very laudably placed against the wall, below the monument of brigadier-general Killegrew, in order to preserve it from injury. The stone that now covers the site of the poet's last earthly tenement is inscribed like the former, to arrest the footsteps of those who might otherwise heedlessly pass over the spot.

Page 80. Hogarth, in the print designed and engraved by him, of the Burning of the Rumps, in illustration of Butler's *Hudibras*, represents the hanging of the effigy against the sign-board of the Devil tavern; but, with his usual inaccuracy, so etched the plate, that, by reversing the drawing, the house is shown on the opposite side of the street.

Page 84. Samuel Speed's name occurs as a publisher at the Rainbow, near the Inner Temple gate in Fleet street, in 1663.

Aubrey's narration of the St. Alban's hoax is thus differently related, in a rare volume of new jests, entitled *The Complaisant Companion*, 1674, 8vo, p. 54: "Two Jesuits seated in a coffee-house told a great many foreign stories, which [Sir Henry Pope Blount] a gentleman and a great traveller sitting by knew to be notorious lyes, yet contradicted them not, but told one of his own making, which was, that now is to be seen at St. Alban's a stone trough, which that saint kept a long time for water for his ordinary use; and that ever since if swine should eat anything out of it they would die instantly. The Jesuits hearing this, resolved the next day to ride and see this holy relic. Coming to St. Alban's, they found no such matter; and, returning home, tax'd the gentleman with telling such an untruth, saying, they had taken the pains to ride and see it, but found no such thing. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I thought you had been more civil; you told me the other night a hundred palpable lyes, and I went not about to disprove you; I told you but one, and you, by your own confession, have ridden twenty miles to do it.'"

Page 87, No. 426. The conduit or standard in Fleet street was not completed till 1471, in the mayoralty of Sir William Edwards.

Sir John Tash, knight, alderman of Walbrook ward, who formerly kept the Castle tavern in Fleet street, and was one of the most considerable wine-merchants in London, died in October, 1735, in the sixty-first year of his age, commonly reputed worth 200,000*l*.

Page 101, No. 520. In 1785, the *Feathers*, then described as "a public-house," was greatly injured by a fire that destroyed several houses in Holborn, and backwards to Whetstone park. The house has since been rebuilt.

Page 102, line 6, from bottom of page. For 1735, read 1730.

Page 103, No. 526. The King's Head ale-house, an old building in Holborn, near Bloomsbury market, fell on August 24th, 1764, about three, p.m. The only person killed was a tipling tailor, named Murphy. The house on being rebuilt retained the same sign.

Page 107. "The Hole in St. Martin's," in a petition to General Monk, in October, 1653, praying his good offices for the liberation of some Dutch captains therein, then confined as prisoners of war, is called "the Prison in the Mewes."

Page 108. Canaletti also painted a view of the old Horse-guard; it is engraved among the illustrations to Smith's Westminster.

Page 112, No. 585. Shakespeare has designated this sign as  
 "Old Neville's crest,  
 The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff."

Page 114, No. 596. The poverty of Ben Jonson, his advanced age, and his being stricken with the palsy in 1628, occasioned latterly his more frequent visits to the Dog than to the Devil; the distance was probably beyond his power. He appears to have been in the receipt of a yearly pension from the authorities of the city of London, as in the *Hart. MS.* 4955, fol. 204, is his memorable letter to William Cavendish, then earl but subsequently duke of Newcastle, dated Westminster, December 20th, 1631, earnestly praying for relief. His urgent need is enforced by the intimation that "Yesterday, the barbarous court of Aldermen have withdrawn their chandlerly pension, for verjuice and mustard, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ . 6s. 8d." From this time onward, till death brought him his quietus, poor Ben's, from his infirmities and necessities, was but a sorry existence.

Page 118, No. 618. In the *European Magazine*, January, 1801, is an admirably engraved view of Bentley's house in Leadenhall street, showing the entry to the Crown tavern.

Page 124, line 11, from foot of page. For Richard, read Reginald Elstracke.

Page 128. Maiden lane, Wood street, was, in 1845, named Gresham street west.

Page 131. Thomas Heywood's *English Traveller* was "Printed by Robert Raworth, dwelling in Old Fish street, neere St. Mary Maudlin's church, 1633;" but there was also a St. Mary Magdalen's, in Milk street.

Page 133, No. 669. In the first London Directory, among "the names of the merchants living in London, 1677," is noticed, "Tho. Framton, near the Red Cow, Milk street."

Page 147. The inscribed stone, dated 1688, on the east side of Panier alley, possibly presents the time when that part was erected; as in *Homer-à-la-Mode*, the ninth book of Homer's Iliads, in English burlesque, 1681, 8vo, it is said, the Greeks promised Meleager, since he had slain the boar, a pretty piece of ground,

" Which they affirm'd to be as good  
As that where Panier alley stood."

The ground where Panier alley stood would seem from this allusion to have been then unoccupied.

Page 150, No. 770. The phrase "the next boat" obtains some illustration by a reference to the watermen's fares, as set forth by the lord mayor and court of aldermen, September 7th, 1671: "Over the water directly in the next sculler, between London Bridge and Limehouse, or London Bridge and Fox-hall, 2d."

Page 156, No. 797. The duke of Puddle dock appears to have been a well-known character; as in 1739, was printed, in folio, "The Popular Convention, a poem, by the duchess of Puddle dock."

Page 156, No. 798. Howes, in his abridgement and continuation of Stow's Chronicle, 1611, 8vo, under the year 1246, states that "King Henry the Third let to ferme to John Gisors, then mayor, and his successors, and commonalty of London, the Queen Hiue [Hythe] for ever, for the somme of 50l. the year."

Page 168, No. 870. Another imprint indicates H. Eversden's shop, as being "under the Crown, next Duck lane, in West Smithfield, 1670."

Page 179. It was at Heycock's ordinary that Andrew Marvell uttered the severe castigation to certain members of the house, known to be in the pay of the crown, to ensure the subserviency of their votes. Marvell dined usually at an ordinary in the Strand, where having eat heartily of boiled beef, with some roasted pigeons and asparagus, he drank his pint of port; and on the coming in of the reckoning, taking a piece of money out of his pocket, held it between his finger and thumb, and addressing his venal associates, said, "Gentlemen, who would lett himself out for hire, while he can have such a dinner for half-a-crown."

Page 181, No. 958. The sign-post of the White Swan, and its moveable or swinging sign-board, with a decorated iron frame, is pictorially shown in June's ludicrous but scarce print of *The Lady's Disaster*.

Page 181, No. 963. Ben Jonson, in his *Every Man out of his Humour*, eulogises the liquor—"Canary, the very essence and spirit of wine."

In "A note of some disbursements for my brother, J. Thornton, of Brockhall, 1637," in the writer's possession, occurs, "Item, for a dosen of stone bottles of sacke, 14s. 6d."

Page 182, No. 964. On referring to a note, made by the writer at the time of the demolition of Exeter 'Change, the building was forty paces long from east to west; and was pulled down, not in 1830, but at the end of August and beginning of September, 1829.

Page 185, No. 984. The pendant bottle on the reverse is from the Bottle-makers' arms.

Page 186. Violet, in his *Appeal to Cæsar*, 1660, 4to, among other eminent merchants of the city of London, fined, on his informations in the Star Chamber, heavy sums for transporting of gold and silver against the statute, names Henry Sweeting, the Dutch merchant. He was fined in the iniquitous inquisitorial court of Star Chamber, February 17th, 1637, 500*l*.

Page 192, No. 1021. Tonge lane is an erroneous reading for Longe lane; and is noticed before as No. 652.

Page 196, No. 1049. The chequers, formerly designated lattices, were in common use among the Romans. They were also in use by the tavern-keepers at Pompeii, and have been found painted on their door-steads.

Gifford observes that, in Ben Jonson's time, the windows of the ale-houses were furnished with lattices of various colours; glass was then too costly and too brittle for the kind of guests that frequented them;—thus we hear of the red, the blue, and the green lattice. Cob, in *Every Man in his Humour*, about to complain to Justice Clement of Captain Bobadil, commences—

"Cob. I dwell, sir, at the sign of the Water Tankard, hard by the Green Lattice. I have paid scot and lot there any time these eighteen years.

Clam. To the Green Lattice?

Cob. No, sir! to the parish: marry, I have seldom 'scaped scot-free at the lattice."—Act iii. sc. 3.

Green-lattice lane derived its appellation from an ale-house that once bore that sign. There is also, or was, the Green Lattice public-house at Billingsgate.

Shakespeare, in his *Merry Wives of Windsor*, speaks derisively of "your red-lattice phrases;" and through one of those Bardolph espied Falstaff's boy—"He called me even now, my lord, through a red lattice."—*Henry IV.*, part 2. act ii. sc. 2. Balurdo, in Marston's *Antonio and Mellida*, part 1. act v., is made to say, "I am not as well known by my wit, as an ale-house by a red lattice." Again, in Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, in reply to Scarborough's admonition to Ilford to be mild, he exclaims—"Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the red lattice, enemy to their sign-post, and slave to humour: prythee, let's be mad."—Act iii. sc. 1.

Page 211, No. 1152. The general acceptance of the assertion that red crosses were placed on houses in the great plague-year, 1665, and at other periods, as indicative of their being infected and consequently to be avoided, appears to be erroneous. Howes, in his abridgement and continuation of Stow's Chronicle, 1611, 8vo, under 1530, records, "The plague of pest being hot in the city of London, blew crosses, called *per signum Tau*, were commanded to be set over the doores of houses infected."





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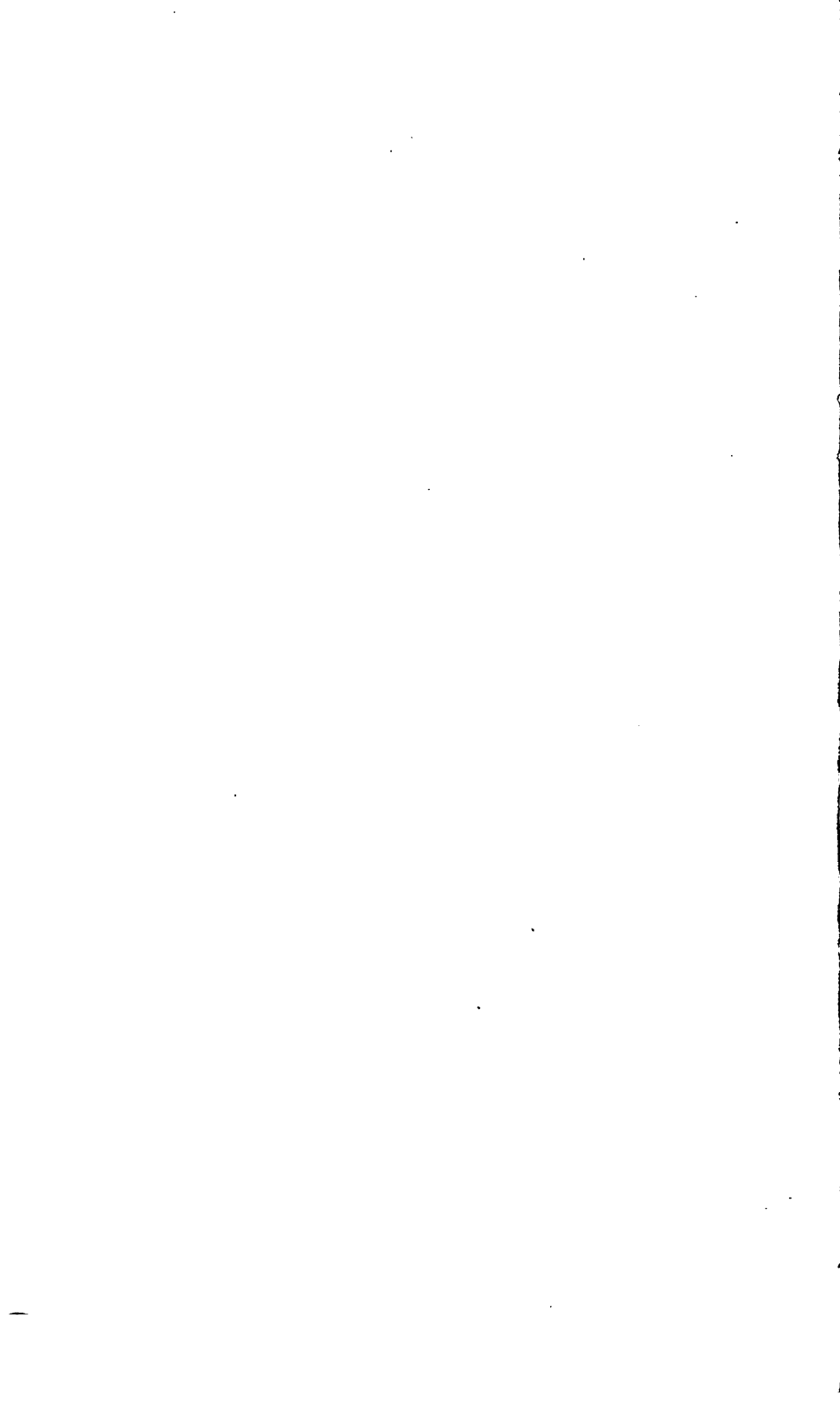
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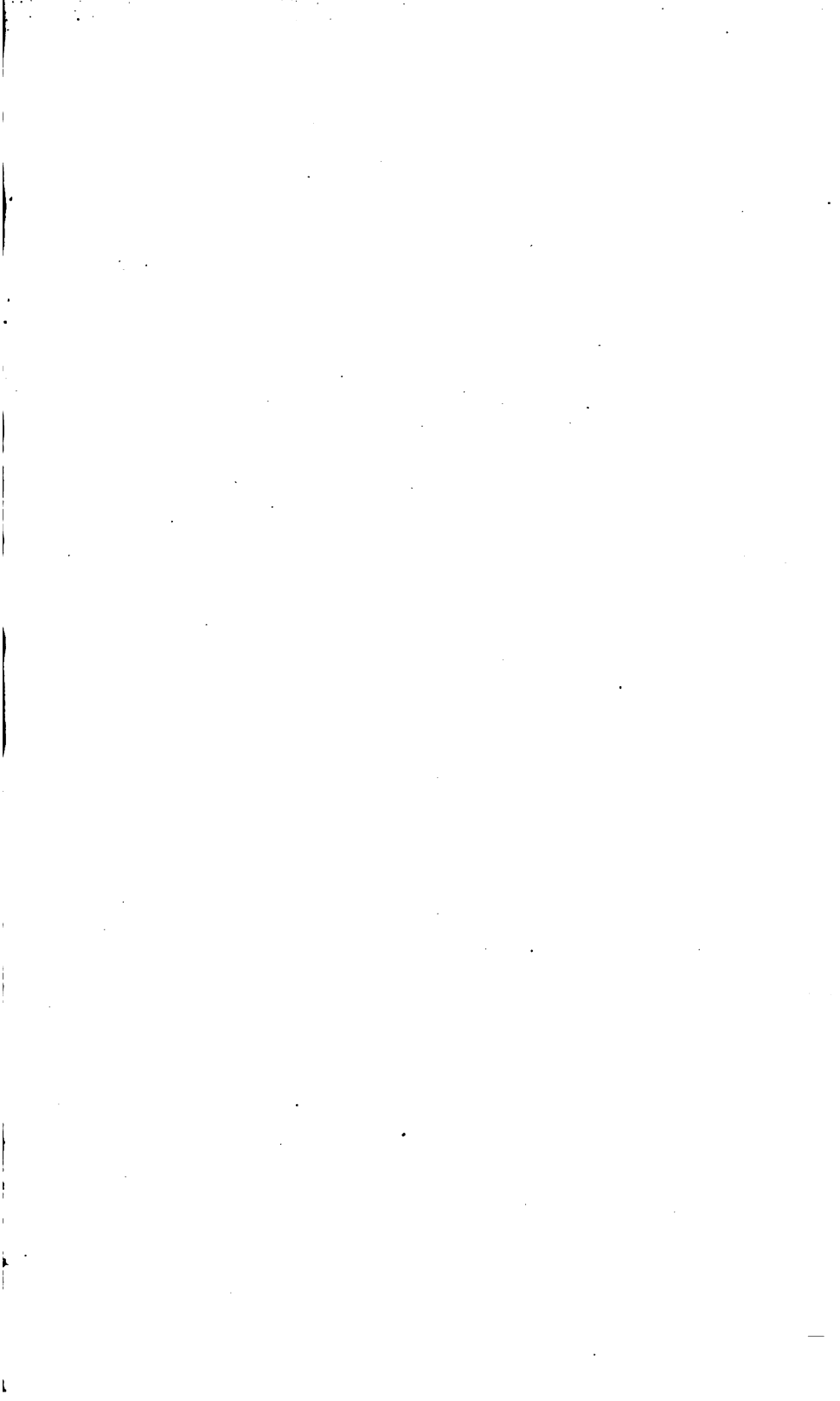
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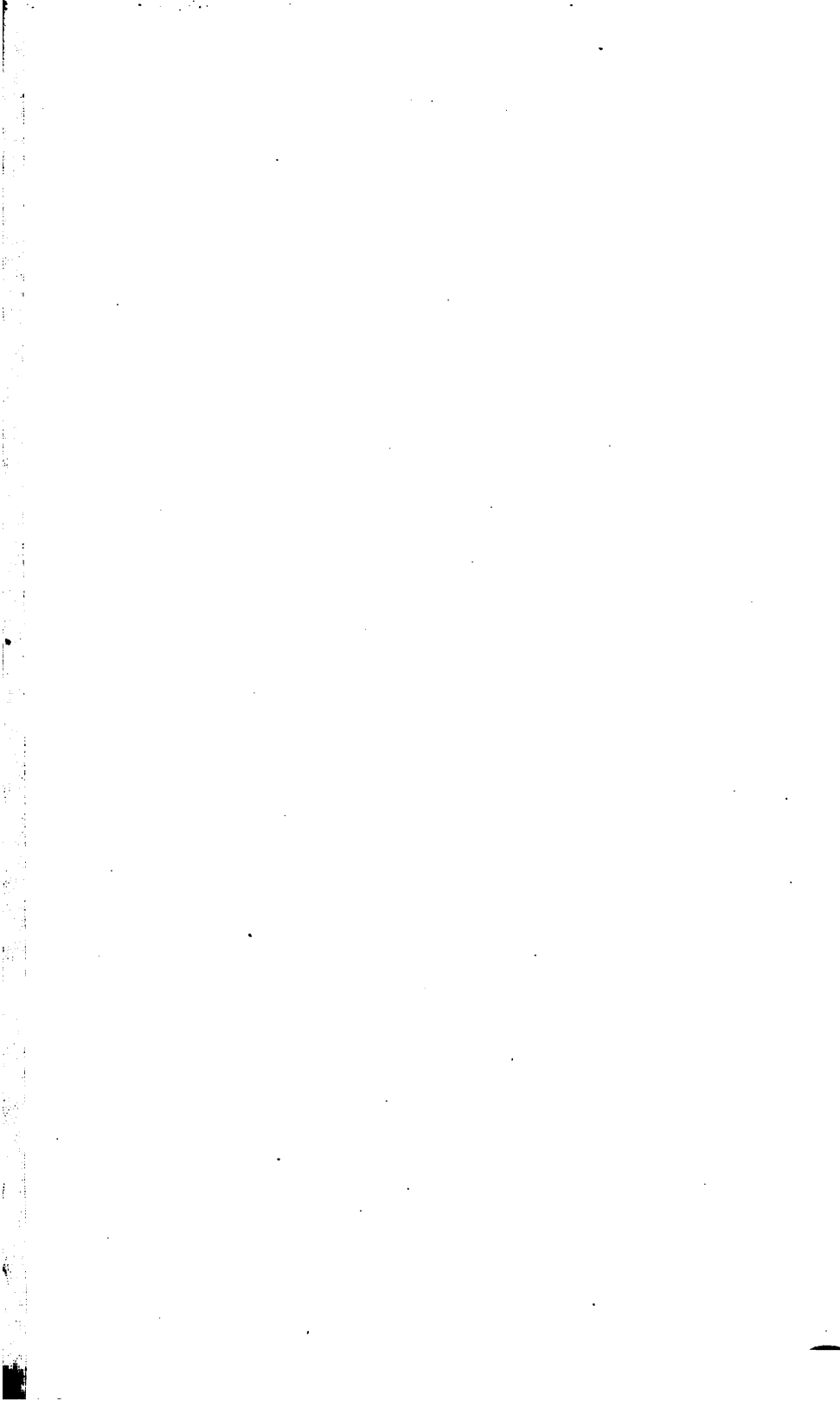












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